



**UNODC**

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime



# Migrant Smuggling in Asia and the Pacific: Current Trends and Challenges

## Volume II

July 2018



Printed: Bangkok, July 2018  
Authorship: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)  
Copyright ©2018, UNODC

This publication may be reproduced in whole or in part and in any form for educational and non-profit purposes without special permission from the copyright holder, provided acknowledgement of the source is made. UNODC would appreciate receiving a copy of any publication that uses this publication as a source. No use of this publication may be made for resale or any other commercial purpose whatsoever without prior permission in writing from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. Applications for such permission, with a statement of purpose and intent of the reproduction, should be addressed to UNODC, Regional Office for Southeast Asia and the Pacific.

Cover photo: UNODC

**Product feedback:**

Comments on the report are welcome and can be sent to:  
Regional Office for Southeast Asia and the Pacific  
United Nations Building, 3rd Floor  
Rajdamnern Nok Avenue  
Bangkok 10200, Thailand  
Fax: +66 2 281 2129  
Email: [unodc-thailandfieldoffice@un.org](mailto:unodc-thailandfieldoffice@un.org)  
Website: [www.unodc.org/southeastasiaandpacific](http://www.unodc.org/southeastasiaandpacific)  
Twitter: @UNODC\_SEAP

UNODC gratefully acknowledges the financial contribution of the Australian Government and the Government of Canada that enabled the research for and the production of this publication.

**Disclaimers:**

This report has not been formally edited. The contents of this publication do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of UNODC, Member States, or contributory organizations, and neither do they imply any endorsement. The designations employed and the presentation of material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of UNODC or the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

# Migrant Smuggling in Asia and the Pacific

**Current Trends and Challenges**

**Volume II**

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

**United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime**



# Contents

<b>Foreword</b> .....	<b>I</b>
<b>Acknowledgements</b> .....	<b>III</b>
<b>Abbreviations</b> .....	<b>IV</b>
<b>Glossary of terms</b> .....	<b>V</b>
<b>Executive summary</b> .....	<b>VII</b>
<b>1. Introduction</b> .....	<b>1</b>
1.1 Background .....	1
1.2 Purpose of the report.....	2
1.3 Scope of the report .....	2
1.4 Structure of the report.....	3
1.5 Research methodology.....	4
1.6 Source material and research challenges.....	4
<b>2. Smuggling of migrants in Southwest Asia</b> .....	<b>9</b>
2.1 Overview .....	9
2.2 Push and pull factors in Southwest Asia related to the smuggling of migrants.....	17
2.3 Profile of smuggled migrants from Southwest Asia.....	28
2.4 Smuggling methods and routes.....	29
2.4.1 Fraudulent travel and identity documents.....	30
2.4.2 Smuggling within Southwest Asia .....	31
2.4.3 Smuggling to and through the Gulf region.....	33
2.4.4 Smuggling to Europe .....	33
2.4.5 Smuggling to and through Southeast Asia and Oceania .....	39
2.4.6 Smuggling to North America.....	40
2.5 Conditions and risks facing smuggled migrants .....	40
2.6 Profile of migrant smugglers .....	42
2.7 Organisational structure of migrant smuggling groups and networks .....	43
2.8 Fees and financing.....	44
<b>3. Smuggling of migrants in South Asia</b> .....	<b>47</b>
3.1 Overview .....	47
3.2 Push and pull factors in South Asia related to the smuggling of migrants .....	52
3.3 Profile of smuggled migrants from South Asia .....	54
3.4 Smuggling methods and routes.....	55
3.4.1 General smuggling routes and methods.....	55
3.4.2 Fraudulent travel and identity documents.....	56
3.4.3 Corruption and bribery .....	56
3.4.4 Smuggling to and through South Asia.....	57
3.4.5 Smuggling to Pakistan and the Gulf region .....	58

3.4.6 Smuggling to Europe .....	59
3.4.7 Smuggling to East Asia .....	62
3.4.8 Smuggling to Southeast Asia and Oceania .....	62
3.4.9 Smuggling to the Americas .....	63
3.5 Conditions and risks facing smuggled migrants .....	63
3.6 Profile of migrant smugglers .....	65
3.7 Organisational structure of migrant smuggling groups and networks .....	65
3.7.1 Smuggling networks in South Asia .....	65
3.7.2 Smuggling networks in Southeast Asia .....	65
3.7.3 Smuggling networks in Africa, Europe and North America .....	66
3.8 Fees and financing.....	67
<b>4. Smuggling of migrants in Southeast Asia.....</b>	<b>69</b>
4.1 Overview .....	69
4.2 Push and pull factors in Southeast Asia related to the smuggling of migrants .....	74
4.3 Profile of smuggled migrants from Southeast Asia .....	78
4.4 Smuggling methods and routes.....	78
4.4.1 Smuggling of migrants to Thailand .....	78
4.4.2 Smuggling of migrants to Malaysia .....	84
4.4.3 Smuggling of migrants from Southeast Asia to other parts of Asia .....	86
4.4.4 Smuggling from Southeast Asia to Europe.....	87
4.4.5 Smuggling from and through Southeast Asia to Australia .....	89
4.4.6 Smuggling from Southeast Asia to North America.....	90
4.5 Conditions and risks facing smuggled migrants .....	90
4.6 Profile of migrant smugglers .....	91
4.7 Organisational structure of migrant smuggling groups and networks .....	92
4.7.1 Smuggling within Southeast Asia .....	92
4.7.2 Smuggling from Viet Nam to Europe .....	93
4.7.3 Smuggling from Southwest Asia to Southeast Asia and Australia.....	93
4.8 Fees and financing.....	93
<b>5. Smuggling of migrants in East Asia.....</b>	<b>95</b>
5.1 Overview .....	95
5.2 Push and pull factors in East Asia related to the smuggling of migrants .....	99
5.3 Profile of smuggled migrants from East Asia.....	100
5.4 Smuggling methods and routes.....	101
5.4.1 Fraudulent travel and identity documents.....	101
5.4.2 Smuggling within East Asia .....	101
5.4.3 Smuggling to Southeast Asia.....	103
5.4.4 Smuggling from China to Western Europe.....	104
5.4.5 Smuggling from China to North America .....	105
5.5 Conditions and risks facing smuggled migrants .....	105
5.6 Profile of migrant smugglers .....	106

5.7 Organisational structure of migrant smuggling groups and networks .....	106
5.7.1 Smuggling of Chinese nationals .....	106
5.7.2 Smuggling of DPR Korea nationals .....	107
5.8 Fees and financing .....	107
<b>6. Smuggling of migrants in the Pacific.....</b>	<b>109</b>
6.1 Overview .....	109
6.2 Push and pull factors in the Pacific region related to the smuggling of migrants and other irregular migration .....	110
6.3 Profile of smuggled and other irregular migrants in the Pacific.....	111
6.4 Smuggling methods and routes.....	112
6.5 Conditions and risks facing irregular and smuggled migrants.....	113
6.6 Profile of migrant smugglers .....	113
<b>7. Observations, trends and issues.....</b>	<b>115</b>
7.1 Push and pull factors .....	115
7.2 Profile of smuggled migrants .....	116
7.3 Smuggling methods and routes.....	117
7.3.1 Smuggling methods .....	117
7.3.2 Smuggling routes .....	118
7.4 Conditions and risks .....	120
7.5 Profile of migrant smugglers .....	121
7.6 Organisational features of smuggling networks.....	122
7.7 Fees and financing.....	123
<b>8. Key issues and recommendations for response .....</b>	<b>125</b>
8.1 Strengthen national migrant smuggling laws and policies .....	125
8.2 Strengthen international cooperation to prevent and combat migrant smuggling .....	126
8.3 Improve the investigation and prosecution of migrant smugglers and smuggling networks....	127
8.4 Deprive smugglers of their profits.....	128
8.5 Develop affordable avenues for regular migration.....	128
8.6 Enhance the collection, sharing and analysis of migrant smuggling and related conduct data.	128
<b>Bibliography .....</b>	<b>131</b>
<b>Endnotes .....</b>	<b>149</b>
<b>Annexes</b>	
<b>1. Additional statistical information for Southwest Asia.....</b>	<b>205</b>
<b>2. Additional statistical information for South Asia.....</b>	<b>234</b>
<b>3. Additional statistical information for Southeast Asia.....</b>	<b>258</b>
<b>4. Additional statistical information for East Asia .....</b>	<b>289</b>
<b>5. Additional statistical information for the Pacific Islands region .....</b>	<b>308</b>
<b>6. List of national authorities' definitions of 'migrant smuggling' and related terms .....</b>	<b>318</b>
<b>7. List of agencies that participated in an interview for the study.....</b>	<b>319</b>

## Tables

1. States and territories covered in the report .....	2
2. States and territories receiving and responding to a request for information .....	5
3. Afghan nationals detected attempting illegal entry into selected reporting countries .....	9
4. Afghan nationals detected in a situation of illegal residence within reporting countries .....	10
5. Smuggled Afghan migrants detected by selected reporting countries.....	11
6. Pakistani nationals detected attempting illegal entry into selected reporting countries .....	12
7. Pakistani nationals detected in a situation of illegal residence within reporting countries .....	13
8. Smuggled Pakistani migrants detected by selected reporting countries.....	13
9. Iranian nationals detected attempting illegal entry into selected reporting countries .....	14
10. Iranian nationals detected in a situation of illegal residence within reporting countries .....	14
11. Smuggled Iranian migrants detected by selected reporting countries.....	15
12. Iraqi nationals detected attempting illegal entry into selected reporting countries .....	16
13. Iraqi nationals detected in a situation of illegal residence within reporting countries .....	16
14. Smuggled Iraqi migrants detected by selected reporting countries.....	17
15. Afghan nationals in refugee or asylum-seeker status, by main hosting countries, 2015.....	18
16. Iranian nationals in refugee or asylum-seeker status, by main host countries, 2015.....	20
17. Iraqi nationals in refugee or asylum-seeker status, by main host countries, 2015.....	22
18. Pakistani nationals in refugee or asylum-seeker status, by main host countries, 2015 .....	24
19. Economic data for Southwest Asia, 2014-2015 .....	27
20. Bangladeshi nationals detected attempting illegal entry into selected reporting countries.....	47
21. Smuggled Bangladeshi migrants detected by selected reporting countries.....	48
22. Indian nationals detected attempting illegal entry into the United States of America .....	49
23. Indian nationals detected attempting illegal entry into other selected reporting countries.....	49
24. Smuggled Indian migrants detected by selected reporting countries.....	50
25. Nepali nationals detected in a situation of illegal residence within reporting countries .....	50
26. Sri Lankan nationals detected attempting illegal entry into selected reporting countries.....	51
27. Sri Lankan nationals detected in a situation of illegal residence within reporting countries.....	51
28. Sri Lankan nationals in refugee or asylum-seeker status, by main host countries, 2015 .....	52
29. Economic data for South Asia, 2014-2015.....	54
30. Filipino nationals detected attempting illegal entry into selected reporting countries .....	71
31. Filipino nationals detected in a situation of illegal residence within reporting countries.....	71
32. Illegal entries detected into Thailand, by nationality .....	72
33. Thai nationals detected attempting illegal entry into selected reporting countries .....	72
34. Thai nationals detected in a situation of illegal residence within reporting countries.....	73
35. Vietnamese nationals detected attempting illegal entry into selected reporting countries.....	73
36. Vietnamese nationals detected in a situation of illegal residence within reporting countries.....	74



37. Economic indicators, Thailand, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, 2011–2015 (World Bank, 2016).....	75
38. Economic data for Thailand and other countries of Southeast Asia, 2014-2015 .....	75
39. Myanmar nationals in refugee or asylum-seeker status, by country, 2015 .....	77
40. Chinese nationals detected attempting illegal entry into selected reporting countries .....	95
41. Chinese nationals detected in a situation of illegal residence within reporting countries.....	96
42. Smuggled Chinese migrants detected by selected reporting countries .....	96
43. Total number of illegal residencies detected in Japan.....	97
44. DPR Korea nationals detected in a situation of illegal residence within reporting countries.....	98
45. Republic of Korea nationals detected attempting illegal entry into selected reporting countries.....	98
46. Mongolian nationals detected in a situation of illegal residence within reporting countries.....	99
47. Economic data for East Asia, 2014-2015 .....	99
48. DPR Korean nationals in refugee or asylum-seeker status, by country, 2015.....	100
49. Pacific Island nationals identified in an irregular status ('illegal residence') in the United States of America, 2012 - 2017 .....	110

## Figures

1. States and territories covered in the report .....	3
2. Popular destination countries in Europe, Gulf region, Southeast Asia, North America and Oceania for the smuggling of migrants from Southwest Asia .....	30
3. Popular destination countries in Asia, North America and Oceania for the smuggling of migrants from Southwest Asia .....	33
4. Popular destination countries in Europe for the smuggling of migrants from Southwest Asia .....	34
5. Popular destination countries in Europe, the Gulf region, South Asia, Southeast Asia, North America and Oceania for the smuggling of migrants from South Asia .....	56
6. Popular destination countries in East Asia, Southwest Asia, South Asia, Southeast Asia, North America and Oceania for the smuggling of migrants from South Asia .....	58
7. Popular destination countries in Europe and Southwest Asia for the smuggling of migrants from South Asia .....	60
8. Migrant remittance flows, Thailand to Cambodia, 2012–2015 .....	76
9. Popular migrant smuggling routes, Cambodia to Thailand .....	79
10. Popular migrant smuggling routes, Lao PDR to Thailand .....	80
11. Popular destination countries for smuggled migrants from Lao PDR.....	81
12. Popular destination countries in Asia and Pacific for smuggled migrants from Myanmar .....	82
13. Popular smuggling routes, Myanmar to Thailand .....	82
14. Maritime migrant smuggling route from Bangladesh and Myanmar to Thailand and Malaysia .....	84
15. Popular destination countries in East Asia, Southeast Asia, North America and Oceania for the smuggling of migrants from Southeast Asia .....	85

16. Popular migrant smuggling routes from Myanmar .....	87
17. Popular destination countries in Europe and South Asia for the smuggling of migrants from Southeast Asia .....	89
18. DPR Korea national arrivals in Republic of Korea .....	97
19. Popular migrant smuggling routes from DPR Korea .....	102
20. Popular destination countries in South Asia, Southeast Asia, North America and Oceania for the smuggling of migrants from East Asia.....	103
21. Popular destination countries in Europe for the smuggling of migrants from East Asia .....	104
22. Total border refusals (Oceania region), 2010 - 2013 .....	109
23. Popular source and destination countries for migrant smuggling from, to, and through the Pacific region.....	112

## 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.

In April 2015, the UNODC Regional Office for Southeast Asia and the Pacific released the report *Migrant Smuggling in Asia (Volume I)*, the result of an intensive effort to collect and share data and information on migrant smuggling spanning 28 States and territories in the Asia region. This new report, *Migrant Smuggling in Asia and the Pacific (Volume II)* builds on that work. Covering 40 States and territories, it expands upon the geographical scope of the previous report to include the Pacific and gives an updated overview of migrant smuggling in the region as a whole.

In May 2015, almost immediately after the release of *Migrant Smuggling in Asia (Volume I)*, the world was rocked by the Bay of Bengal migrant smuggling crisis. Mass graves containing the bodies of migrants from Myanmar and Bangladesh were discovered in Southern Thailand and thousands more migrants were left stranded at sea in appalling conditions. The events were a tragic reminder of the real costs of migrant smuggling, a crime which negatively impacts countries of origin, transit and destination and often brings with it considerable suffering for the migrants themselves.

The crisis led to a new focus on combating the crime of migrant smuggling in the ASEAN region. A number of high-level regional meetings were held to discuss the problem, and called for better region-wide cooperation and information-sharing between criminal justice practitioners. In the Kuala Lumpur Declaration of September 2015, ASEAN officially decided to include migrant smuggling as one of the transnational crimes that falls under its purview.

Yet an in-depth understanding of the crime; of its complex and evolving nature; of the migrant smuggling networks and their *modi operandi*, remains elusive. *Migrant Smuggling in Asia and the Pacific (Volume II)* helps to address this, but it is not the complete solution. Further research is needed, for example, on the links between migrant smuggling and other crime types, such as terrorism and corruption; on how migrant smuggling and other migration crimes can fuel conflict and increase the fragility of a state; and on technology as a facilitator of migrant smuggling.

The UNODC Regional Office for Southeast Asia and the Pacific is already pursuing some of this research. But high-quality, evidence-based data on migrant smuggling is in short supply. That's why, at the same time as conducting research, we work with authorities in the region to strengthen their data collection, sharing and analysis. One example of this is our Voluntary Reporting System on Migrant Smuggling and Related Conduct (VRS-MSRC), a secure, online system developed under the Bali Process to assist members with collecting and sharing data related to migrant smuggling and irregular migration. Another example is our Border Liaison Office Network, where UNODC equips and trains frontline officers in transnational crime hotspots to enhance their operations, including identification and reporting of crimes. More initiatives of these type are needed.

Strengthening data and research on migrant smuggling is an essential part of strengthening the criminal justice response. Yet UNODC acknowledges that combating migrant smuggling demands a comprehensive and coordinated approach. Without addressing the causes of irregular migration, and the demand for migrant smuggling, as well as improving regional coordination, increased law enforcement efforts to curb migrant smuggling may only result in smuggling routes being shifted elsewhere. Without the creation of

new avenues for regular migration, migrants will continue to seek out smugglers, and remain vulnerable to exploitation, abuse, and trafficking in persons en route and in the destination.

Migrant smuggling is often driven by multiple forces, including the lack of livelihood opportunities in the country of origin, combined with the lack of regular migration opportunities and the demand for cheap labour in destination countries. Reasons for migrating irregularly can be varied, including poverty, debt, restrictive migration policies in the countries of transit and destination and/or poor understanding of the travel requirements of those countries. Despite the existing differences among Asia and Pacific countries, a series of common trends and challenges related to irregular migration exist, as irregularity and lack of documentation often prevent migrants from benefiting from the advantages of migration, exposing them to a wide range of abusive situations.

UNODC promotes a comprehensive response to migrant smuggling that is informed by in-depth research activities and embedded in wider migration, trafficking in persons, and development policies. Through a comprehensive response to migrant smuggling, which involves, simultaneously, enhancing regional and international coordination on migrant smuggling activities; implementing national migrant smuggling legislation; enhancing States' capacity to disrupt the activities of migrant smugglers, through improved investigation techniques, and confiscation of the proceeds of crime; addressing the root causes of irregular migration; developing and implementing legislation to protect migrants, and promoting research and data collection on migrant smuggling, the international community will be better positioned to implement effective responses to migrant smuggling in the Asia and Pacific region.



Jeremy Douglas  
UNODC Regional Representative  
Southeast Asia and the Pacific

# Acknowledgements

This publication was produced by the UNODC Regional Office for Southeast Asia and the Pacific, under the supervision of Benjamin Smith, UNODC Regional Coordinator (Human Trafficking / Migrant Smuggling).

Lead researcher and author: Deanna Davy, Senior Research Consultant (UNODC).

Editorial and production team: Benjamin Smith (UNODC), Jessica Wong (UNODC consultant), Suthida Sungkhapunthu (UNODC), and Akara Umapornsakula (UNODC).

The publication also benefited from the work and expertise of UNODC staff members around the world.

## Abbreviations

ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
AU\$	Australian 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
FYR Macedonia	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
IOM	International Organization for Migration
ISIL	Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant
Km	Kilometre
KRI	Kurdistan Region of Iraq
Lao PDR	Lao People’s Democratic Republic
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
PIDC	Pacific Immigration Directors’ Conference
PPP	purchasing power parity
SAR	Special Administrative Region
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
THB	Thai Baht
Tk	Bangladeshi Taka
UK	United Kingdom
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
US\$	United States dollar
USA	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 authorised 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 authorisation to reside in a given State at a later point in time (such as after the expiry of a visa or residence permit or by taking unauthorised employment).

### ***Irregular migrant***

A person who, owing to unauthorised entry, breach of a condition of entry, or the expiry of his or her visa or 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 authorised or subsequently taken up unauthorised 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***

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

***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 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 in order to obtain, directly or indirectly, a financial or material benefit.

***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 builds on *Migrant Smuggling in Asia (volume I)* by outlining the current patterns of migrant smuggling in Asia and the Pacific and presenting evidence-based knowledge to guide policy and strengthen international cooperation. Developed by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the report is part of a series of knowledge products that explore important and far-reaching issues confronting States and communities in Asia and the Pacific, as part of an ongoing analytical and capacity-strengthening process.

Countries in the Asia-Pacific region often have a multifaceted relationship to the smuggling of migrants phenomenon, with some countries simultaneously serving as source, transit and destination countries for smuggling of migrants. Law enforcement responses to migrant smuggling to specific countries or on specific routes may have a mere displacement effect. For example, the closure of the maritime migrant smuggling route to Australia may have increased the migrant smuggling flows to wealthier Asian countries, and flows to Europe. New border fences in Greece and similar anti-migrant smuggling measures in other European countries have encouraged smugglers and smuggled migrants to increasingly use maritime smuggling routes again. Law enforcement actions in Southeast Asia, for example, in response to the 2015 Bay of Bengal migrant smuggling crisis, have possibly diverted maritime smuggling routes from Myanmar and Bangladesh back to land routes, and/or affected flows to other destination countries.

While a range of factors motivate the need for migration and the use of smugglers, including political persecution, environmental factors, and social factors, most smuggled migrants are in pursuit of improved economic opportunities. Migrants often use smugglers when accessing legal channels for migration are too expensive, slow or difficult. For example, smuggling remains a cheaper option for migrants from Cambodia, Lao PDR and Myanmar moving to Thailand, despite efforts to make legal channels less expensive.

Nevertheless, in some countries, such as Myanmar, issues related to statelessness and conflict are clear 'push' factors. In many cases of conflict or political persecution, displacement and related migrant smuggling flows can be predicted before they occur. Examples of this are the 2015 Bay of Bengal Crisis and the recent violence in Rakhine State, which prompted over 640,000 Rohingya refugees to cross the land border irregularly into Bangladesh, many using smugglers in the process. Other recent examples are the conflicts in Iraq and Syria, which have pushed many Iraqis and Syrians to seek safety in Europe and other destinations. The recent mass migration from those countries to Europe illustrates how a migration surge may also encourage nationals of other countries to use smugglers, as occurred when many nationals of Afghanistan, Iran, and other countries joined the mass flow to Europe.

Migrant smuggling involves real dangers for the lives, health and safety of migrants. Due to their irregular status in transit and destination countries, smuggled migrants often find it difficult to assert their rights, and are vulnerable to abuse, exploitation and trafficking. The increasing number of unaccompanied minors being smuggled from Asia to Europe is of particular concern, as is the number of smuggled migrants being extorted and trafficked, as occurred recently on the Thailand/Malaysia border, where mass graves of Rohingya refugees and Bangladeshi migrants were discovered.

Smugglers of migrants are driven by profit. Some smuggling networks manage complex operations covering source, transit and destination countries; however, most smuggling operations in Asia and the Pacific 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, organisers and financiers. They can adapt quickly to changing circumstances, particularly the closure of smuggling

routes due to States' law enforcement responses to migrant smuggling. Smugglers may rely on corrupt officials for crossing borders, organising fraudulent documents, and providing information on border control activities. As illustrated by the 2017 trial in Thailand, and conviction of 62 people of various charges, including murder, torture, rape, money laundering and human trafficking, government officials may be directly complicit in migrant smuggling and trafficking in persons crimes.

Smugglers take advantage of the weak points in States' border security, and utilise, to the extent possible, transit countries that have little to no visa requirements to enter the transit countries via air. Recent examples of this include smuggling from Asia via the Caribbean to the United States of America; and smuggling via Pacific Island countries to Australia and New Zealand. There are indications that this is a trend on the rise.

In response to increased law enforcement efforts to counter migrant smuggling, conflict in certain countries, and increased competition on certain smuggling routes, smugglers appear to be offering more 'guarantees' of successful smuggling ventures. Such guarantees are, for example, in the form of 'pay on arrival' fee arrangements, wherein the smuggled migrant's family makes a one-off payment to the smuggler only upon the migrant's arrival in the destination country, and only when the migrant's family has received a photo of the migrant at a famous landmark in the destination country. However, while such guarantees of successful migration are offered on some routes, on others, smuggled migrants must pay up-front fees, or pay for each leg of the journey, and many smuggled migrants must sell their possessions to pay these fees. Many smuggled migrants enter into debt bondage arrangements with the smugglers, and are subsequently vulnerable to trafficking in persons.

Migrant smuggling remains an under-researched and under-reported crime, and there is a lack of accurate official data in Asia and the Pacific. 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 the migrant smuggling phenomenon.

The available data and research suggest actions that could help to reduce migrant smuggling and protect irregular migrants:

- Create or reform national legal frameworks to combat migrant smuggling, in line with international legal standards and including the criminalisation and prosecution of migrant smugglers, and the confiscation of illegally obtained assets;
- Create or reform national legal frameworks to protect smuggled migrants, decriminalising in national legislation migrants who have used migrant smugglers, and ensuring access to asylum and assistance;
- Generate political will and strengthen international cooperation to combat migrant smuggling; establish bilateral and multilateral mechanisms among judicial authorities, law enforcement, border management agencies and other relevant actors to coordinate activities, particularly investigation and prosecution efforts, and share information;
- Build law enforcement capacity to investigate and prosecute smuggling networks;
- Develop affordable, accessible and safe avenues for migration through well-administered visa and entry processes with affordable fees and adequate waiting times; and
- Enhance the body of evidence-based knowledge to better inform policy-making; generate and share information on the *modi operandi*, routes, and economic models of migrant smuggling networks.



# 1. Introduction

## 1.1 Background

The smuggling of migrants is a crime that affects most countries around the world. Driven by profit-seeking, 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”.<sup>1</sup>

Smugglers facilitate the irregular migration of persons who are driven by a variety of reasons to travel out of their country, including better prospects for employment and higher wages, better living conditions, access to education, family reunification, or seeking asylum.

In the Asia and Pacific region, the smuggling of migrants is a complex issue. Countries in the Asia and Pacific region can be, at once, countries of origin, transit and destination of migrant smuggling. Migrant smuggling occurs within subregions, between them and to countries outside the region.

The United Nations Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air (Smuggling of Migrants Protocol) obliges State parties to criminalise specific conduct related to migrant smuggling and to apprehend all those involved in any aspect of the offence or related offences. Additionally, the criminalisation 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
- organising or directing migrant smuggling or related offences.

The adoption of the Smuggling of Migrants Protocol in 2000, supplementing the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,<sup>2</sup> marked a milestone in the development of international responses to migrant smuggling and provides a widely-accepted benchmark for criminal justice systems. When signing the Smuggling of Migrants Protocol, States agree to comprehensively criminalise 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,<sup>3</sup> 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 can be 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—the second volume of the Migrant Smuggling in Asia 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 and the Pacific. It aims to raise awareness about the realities and challenges associated with the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific, inform migrant-smuggling policies and other measures at interregional, regional and national levels, and to foster international cooperation.

## 1.3 Scope of the report

This report explores the patterns, characteristics and levels of migrant smuggling in 40 States and territories in East, South, Southeast and Southwest Asia, and the Pacific and describes the routes and methods used to smuggle migrants from, within, through and into these regions.

As the smuggling of migrants is sometimes linked to the broader phenomenon of irregular migration, this report also examines general flows of irregular migration to, through and from Asia and the Pacific region, and the known characteristics of migrant smugglers and irregular migrants. The push and pull factors for irregular migration are examined to better understand the various reasons migrants opt for the smuggling channel.

Table 1. States and territories covered in the report

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

Pacific	Federated States of Micronesia
	Fiji
	Kiribati
	Marshall Islands
	New Caledonia
	Palau
	Papua New Guinea
	Samoa
	Solomon Islands
	Tonga
	Tuvalu
	Vanuatu

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.

### 1.4 Structure of the report

The evidence on migrant smuggling is divided into five chapters (Chapters 2 – 6) that present the available migrant smuggling information and data for each region within Asia and the Pacific. Chapter 7 summarises the main findings. Chapter 8 outlines the primary issues and challenges for the international community in preventing migrant smuggling and protecting smuggled migrants, and provides recommendations for interventions.

Each region-specific chapter uses a consistent and systematic structure to present key information on migrant smuggling. This includes an overview of the migrant smuggling 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 of migrant smuggling for the migrants; the organisational 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 40 States and territories. The data is drawn from questionnaire responses supplied by national authorities on detected attempts of illegal entry into reporting countries; detected number of illegal residences, and; the number of smuggled migrants detected.

### 1.5 Research methodology

The research for this report and the report writing took place between March 2017 and March 2018. This period was preceded by a systematic collection of research literature, including academic publications and reports published by governments and international organisations. The open-source material was complemented by information collected through questionnaires that the UNODC Regional Office sent to authorities in 95 States and territories, and a small number of interviews conducted with immigration agency representatives in the Asia and Pacific region (See Annex 7). Of the 95 questionnaires disseminated in April 2017, 36 were returned to UNODC. Four States submitted two questionnaires (submitted via different government agencies) with different quantitative and/or qualitative data. In these cases, the UNODC Regional Office either compiled the two sets of data, or where that proved challenging, made a decision regarding which completed questionnaire to use, based on the most recent figures. The information contained in the questionnaires is sorted by country and referred to as ‘responses to questions from UNODC on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific’ throughout this report. The complete record of all sources referenced in this report is presented in the bibliography section.

Data received were verified in March 2018. Figures provided from the national authorities were compiled in Excel files and UNODC requested each national authority that submitted data to check those figures and, where available, provide more up to date figures. A draft report review process was conducted in early 2018. The draft report chapters were reviewed internally by UNODC’s Regional Office for Southeast Asia and the Pacific, and by the UNODC Head office.

### 1.6 Source material and research challenges

The report relies on four principal sources of information: (1) quantitative and qualitative primary data collected from the questionnaire responses provided by governments; (2) information collected through a select number of semi-structured interviews conducted with representatives of law enforcement agencies in Southeast Asia and Pacific countries (see Annex 7); (3) quantitative and qualitative data from official sources available in the public domain; and (4) 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. Furthermore, many 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 a 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.

The research for this report involved questionnaires that 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 40 Asia and Pacific countries and territories examined for this report. Of the 95 questionnaires sent, 36 were returned. Of them, 15 responses were received from countries in Western Europe, 8 from Eastern Europe, 1 from South Asia, 1 from Southwest Asia, 3 from Southeast Asia, 4 from East Asia, 1 from the Middle East, 2 from Oceania, and 1 from North America.

It is important to note that the definitions of key terms, such as ‘illegal entry’, ‘illegal residence’, and ‘smuggled migrant’, which are provided in the glossary, are not necessarily the same as those of the national authorities that submitted data for this report. Where national authorities provided information on how their definitions of these key terms deviate from UNODC’s definitions (drawn from the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air) this information has been compiled in a table (see Annex 6).

The smuggling of migrants is a phenomenon that remains poorly documented and researched. In general, it appears that research on migrant smuggling mainly exists in relation to several select Western destination countries, while research on the South–South dimension of migrant smuggling within Asia and the Pacific 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.

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 and other Western Europe countries	Austria	X	
	Belgium		X
	Cyprus		X
	Czechia	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
<b>Southeastern Europe</b>			
	Albania		X
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	X	
	Bulgaria	X	
	Croatia	X	
	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		X
	Montenegro	X	
	Romania	X	
	Serbia	X	
<b>Eastern Europe</b>			
	Belarus		X
	Republic of Moldova	X	
	Russia		X
	Ukraine	X	
<b>South Asia</b>			
	Bangladesh		X
	Bhutan		X
	India		X
	Maldives		X
	Nepal		X
	Sri Lanka	X	
<b>Southeast Asia</b>			
	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
<b>East Asia</b>			
	China (covering Hong Kong SAR, Macau SAR, and Taiwan)	X (Hong Kong SAR, and Macau SAR)	
	Japan	X	
	Mongolia		X
	Republic of Korea	X	
<b>Southwest Asia</b>			
	Afghanistan	X	
	Islamic Republic of Iran		X
	Iraq		X
	Pakistan		X
<b>Middle East</b>			
	Bahrain		X
	Egypt		X
	Israel		X
	Kuwait		X
	Oman		X
	Qatar		X
	Saudi Arabia	X	
	Turkey		X
	United Arab Emirates		X
<b>Oceania</b>			
	Australia		X
	Cook Islands		X
	Federated States of Micronesia		X
	Fiji		X
	French Polynesia		X
	Kiribati		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
<b>North America</b>			
	Canada		X
	United States of America	X	



## 2. Smuggling of migrants in Southwest Asia

### 2.1 Overview

High levels of irregular migration occur within Southwest Asia and from Southwest Asia to destinations in Europe, and the Gulf region. Although irregular movements within the region and between Southwest Asia and the Gulf region are not always facilitated by smugglers, irregular migration from Southwest Asia to destinations in Europe (and previously to Oceania) is generally facilitated by smugglers.

Afghanistan is one of the most significant source countries for irregular migrants in Southwest Asia, with large numbers of migrants moving to Pakistan, as well as the Islamic Republic of Iran.<sup>4</sup> Approximately 2.7 million irregular migrants from Afghanistan live in Pakistan.<sup>5</sup> Another source suggests that approximately 3 to 4 million Afghans reside in Pakistan, of which 1.6 million are registered as refugees with UNHCR, while the rest are irregular migrants.<sup>6</sup> In addition to the 900,000 Afghan refugees registered in Iran, an estimated 1.5 million Afghans live and work in the country in an irregular status.<sup>7</sup>

Both Iran and Pakistan have recently intensified policies aimed at the return of irregular Afghan migrants to Afghanistan. Pakistan deported 20,000 irregular Afghan migrants in the first ten months of 2015, and reported that another 96,000 Afghans left of their own accord, while Iran deported nearly 20,000 irregular Afghan migrants in the same period.<sup>8</sup> The International Organization for Migration (IOM) estimates that since January 2017, over 120,000 undocumented Afghans have left Pakistan due to diverse factors, including deteriorating protections in Pakistan. Most of the returning Afghans have lived outside of Afghanistan for decades.<sup>9</sup> It is not made clear in the available literature how many of these irregular Afghan migrants were initially smuggled to the destination countries of Iran and Pakistan.

An increasing number of smuggled Afghan migrants have attempted to reach Europe via the Eastern Mediterranean route in recent years. Approximately 42,500 Afghans were smuggled to Europe via the Mediterranean Sea between January and May 2016 - making up nearly a quarter of all arrivals.<sup>10</sup> An increase in Afghan detections on this route was noted in the Frontex 2015 Annual Risk Analysis, where detections of illegal entry via the Eastern Mediterranean and the Western Balkan routes more than doubled from 2013 to 2014 (from approximately 9,500 to more than 22,000).<sup>11</sup>

Irregular migration of Afghan nationals to countries in Western Europe is mostly organised by smugglers.<sup>12</sup> The available research literature and official data suggest that Austria, France, Germany, Italy, Sweden and the United Kingdom are principal destinations for Afghan migrants smuggled to Europe.<sup>13</sup> Scandinavian countries are also significant destinations for smuggled Afghan migrants.<sup>14</sup>

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.<sup>15</sup> A recent report indicates that Afghan migrants are also smuggled to neighbouring China, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.<sup>16</sup>

Table 3. Afghan nationals detected attempting illegal entry into selected reporting countries

		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1 Jan. - 30 June 2017
<b>Austria</b>	<b>Total</b>	3741	2199	4494	22785	12058	1564
	<b>Total</b>	101	1944	1563	2256	1348	72
<b>Bulgaria</b>	By land	101	1920	1460	2256	1348	72
	By sea		24	103			

<b>Croatia</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1618</b>	<b>611</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>903</b>	<b>405</b>
	By land	1618	610	387	374	903	405
	By air		1	1	12		
<b>France</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>624</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>1336</b>	<b>3455</b>	<b>4891</b>	<b>1938</b>
	By land	578	394	1300	3405	4788	1866
	By sea	23	7	21	27	59	36
	By air	23	42	15	23	44	36
<b>Germany</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>2897</b>	<b>2375</b>	<b>3067</b>	<b>23437</b>	<b>29990</b>	
<b>Hungary</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1456</b>	<b>2289</b>	<b>8734</b>	<b>92673</b>	<b>6689</b>	<b>32</b>
	By land	1456	2289	8734	92673	6689	32
<b>Romania</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>66</b>
	By land	189	70	113	128	76	66
	By sea			158	5		
	By air	1	7	4	3		
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>648</b>	<b>3441</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Serbia</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>5102</b>	<b>1633</b>	<b>2607</b>	<b>3377</b>	<b>2340</b>	<b>869</b>
<b>Slovakia</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>42</b>		
	By land	64	75	107	37		
	By air			7	5		
<b>Switzerland</b>	<b>Total</b>				<b>5990</b>	<b>1816</b>	<b>366</b>
	By land				5986	1813	364
	By air				4	3	2

The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in March 2017 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific.

Table 4. Afghan nationals detected in a situation of illegal residence within reporting countries

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1 Jan. - 30 June 2017
<b>Austria</b>	400	384	292	1055	1041	295
<b>Bosnia and Herzegovina</b>	50	9	20	3	4	9
<b>Bulgaria</b>	230	311	3798	8383	6078	318
<b>Croatia</b>	898	273	200	351	563	234
<b>Denmark<sup>17</sup></b>	10	14	18	22	153	51
<b>Estonia</b>	2		1	4		
<b>France</b>	3136	3803	3988	9296	9111	4658
<b>Germany</b>	3238	3743	4321	30612	34959	
<b>Hungary</b>	562	217	725	2496	438	116
<b>Latvia</b>	3		3	5		
<b>Lithuania</b>	14	7	7	12	4	
<b>Norway</b>	414	382	493	421	501	227
<b>Poland</b>	16	12	19	27	17	9
<b>Romania</b>			1	1	2	5
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	1894	5161	7399	5760	2658	3297

<b>Slovakia</b>	20	45	40	223	114	20
<b>Spain</b>	25	18	14	12	51	29
<b>Sweden</b>	4430	2645	2811	40009	38	8
<b>Ukraine</b>		9	112	134	62	34
<b>United States of America</b>	71	61	54	65	48	26

The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in March 2017 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific.

Table 5. Smuggled Afghan migrants detected by selected reporting countries

		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1 Jan. - 30 June 2017
<b>Austria</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>3079</b>	<b>1638</b>	<b>4041</b>	<b>20991</b>	<b>9446</b>	<b>870</b>
<b>Bulgaria</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>812</b>	<b>1069</b>	<b>1453</b>	<b>203</b>
	By land	48	42	707	1069	1453	203
	By sea			105			
	By air	4					
<b>Norway</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>828</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>Romania</b>	<b>Total</b>			<b>235</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>2</b>
	By land			3	69	17	2
	By sea			232	5		
<b>Serbia</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>738</b>	<b>963</b>	<b>2321</b>	<b>321</b>
<b>Slovakia</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>Sweden</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>4755</b>	<b>3011</b>	<b>3104</b>	<b>41564</b>	<b>2969</b>	<b>810</b>

The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in March 2017 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific.

Pakistan is a major source and transit country for smuggled migrants to Europe, with both Pakistanis and other nationalities, particularly Afghans, leaving from Pakistan towards Iran. The most common routes of migrant smuggling from Pakistan are via land: Pakistan-Iran-Oman-United Arab Emirates; Pakistan-Turkey-Greece; Pakistan-Central Asian Republics-Europe; and Pakistan-Middle East-West Africa-Spain. Currently, the smuggled migrants departing from Pakistan, intending to reach Europe, primarily travel via the Eastern Mediterranean route, leaving from Pakistan to Turkey via Iran (overland) and then to Greece (by land or sea).<sup>18</sup> According to national authorities in Europe, the smuggling of Pakistani migrants to Europe increased with the 'migration surge' of 2015, in which a significant number of Iraqis and Syrians migrated to Germany.<sup>19</sup> A significant number of Pakistanis also attempt illegal entry to the Gulf Region. National authorities in Saudi Arabia reported that more than 9,000 Pakistanis attempted illegal entry to Saudi Arabia in 2013. This figure decreased to only 314 Pakistanis detected attempting illegal entry to Saudi Arabia in 2016. It is not clear to what extent these illegal entries to Saudi Arabia may have involved migrant smuggling.

As well as being a major source and transit country of irregular migrants, Pakistan is also a destination country for a significant number of irregular migrants from neighbouring countries. Pakistan is currently host to an estimated 1.5 million registered Afghan refugees, in addition to approximately 3.35 million irregular migrants, of which an estimated 2.2 million are Afghan and 1 million are Bangladeshi.<sup>20</sup> Pakistan also hosts smaller numbers of irregular migrants from other countries, including Iraq.<sup>21</sup> It is not made clear in the available literature whether many of these irregular migrants were smuggled to Pakistan but it can be assumed that migrants from certain source countries, such as Iraq, would likely have used migrant smugglers to exit the country of origin and travel to Pakistan.

Irregular migration from Pakistan to Western Europe is largely facilitated by smugglers.<sup>22</sup> Pakistani nationals are among the largest groups of smuggled migrants detected in Europe. The available literature and official data suggest that the main destinations for smuggled migrants from Pakistan are Germany, the United Kingdom, and Scandinavian countries, although Austria, Belgium, France and Italy are also popular destination countries. While also a destination country, Greece is mainly a transit country of smuggled Pakistani migrants.<sup>23</sup>

Table 6. Pakistani nationals detected attempting illegal entry into selected reporting countries

		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1. Jan - 30 June 2017
<b>Austria</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>2464</b>	<b>2348</b>	<b>869</b>	<b>3629</b>	<b>4077</b>	<b>1416</b>
<b>Bosnia and Herzegovina</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>52</b>
	By land	24				1	52
	By air		1	2	1	5	
<b>Bulgaria</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>24</b>
	By land	33	71	93	223	234	24
	By sea			11			
<b>Croatia</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>155</b>
	By land	338	207	193	64	333	155
	By sea						
	By air			1	2		
<b>France</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>626</b>	<b>1877</b>	<b>2836</b>	<b>1858</b>
	By land	436	437	562	1799	2656	1716
	By sea	27	12	27	25	22	14
	By air	29	26	37	53	158	128
<b>Germany</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>711</b>	<b>1087</b>	<b>1014</b>	<b>4407</b>	<b>3714</b>	
<b>Hong Kong SAR, China</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>686</b>	<b>685</b>	<b>62</b>
	By land	88	147	164	109	94	11
	By sea	151	304	151	573	555	36
	Unknown	2	6	43	4	36	15
<b>Hungary</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>2996</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>21484</b>	<b>3225</b>	<b>40</b>
	By land	622	2996	327	21484	3225	40
<b>Romania</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>210</b>
	By land	329	15	8	30	84	210
	By sea			4			
	By air	2	5	1	2	2	
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>4714</b>	<b>9555</b>	<b>2821</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>74</b>
<b>Serbia</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>3798</b>	<b>1961</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>113</b>
<b>Switzerland</b>	<b>Total</b>				<b>723</b>	<b>674</b>	<b>354</b>
	By land				720	668	351
	By air				3	6	3
<b>United States of America</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>599</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>664</b>	<b>832</b>	<b>1204</b>	<b>277</b>
	By land	182	167	191	361	629	137
	By sea	219	131	127	90	91	35
	By air	198	201	346	381	484	105

The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in March 2017 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific.

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1. Jan - 30 June 2017
Austria	643	1330	400	418	613	410
Bosnia and Herzegovina	15	1	1		3	
Bulgaria	89	93	271	681	1287	136
Croatia	229	127	106	73	260	110
Denmark	57	62	60	42	29	20
Estonia	8	5		2	1	
France	2017	2180	2371	4211	2816	1912
Germany	1756	2080	2034	7628	5626	
Hungary	393	116	61	475	282	47
Latvia	4	1	7	2	7	2
Lithuania	6	11	13	28	18	6
Myanmar					18	
Norway	53	81	149	157	175	60
Poland	69	68	51	79	46	33
Republic of Moldova		1		4	1	1
Romania	6	3	3	7	7	23
Saudi Arabia	22175	28267	57819	93575	55916	55916
Serbia				6	14	36
Spain	2158	1800	1661	1284	992	395
Sri Lanka	69	26	369	51	57	7
Sweden	253	184	284	430	31	
Ukraine		4	10	38	20	21
United States of America	308	198	192	125	127	75

The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in March 2017 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific.

Table 8. Smuggled Pakistani migrants detected by selected reporting countries

		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1. Jan - 30 June 2017
Austria	Total	1716	800	349	2658	2312	500
Bulgaria	Total	22	9	41	59	268	29
	By land	22	9	30	59	268	29
	By sea			11			
Serbia	Total	396	450	64	144	616	91
Sweden	Total	283	269	370	545	317	76
United States of America	Total	11	5	6	59	155	17
	By land	11	5	5	59	152	17
	By sea			1		3	

The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in March 2017 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific.



The available information suggests that irregular migration of Iranian nationals is, for the most part, facilitated by smugglers. The main destinations for smuggled Iranian migrants include France, Germany, the United Kingdom and Sweden.<sup>24</sup> An increasing number of smuggled Iranian nationals are reportedly now travelling to Spain.<sup>25</sup>

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.<sup>26</sup>

Table 9. Iranian nationals detected attempting illegal entry into selected reporting countries

		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1 Jan. - 30 June 2017
<b>Austria</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>724</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>583</b>	<b>2909</b>	<b>2506</b>	<b>346</b>
<b>Bulgaria</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>16</b>
	By land	48	97	73	65	68	16
	By sea			1			
<b>Croatia</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>57</b>
	By land	60	19	10	73	106	57
	By air				4		
<b>France</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>248</b>
	By land	107	74	104	404	466	185
	By sea	30	20	18	20	31	15
	By air	23	35	43	57	71	48
<b>France</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>248</b>
	By land	107	74	104	404	466	185
	By sea	30	20	18	20	31	15
	By air	23	35	43	57	71	48
<b>Germany</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>878</b>	<b>758</b>	<b>605</b>	<b>2506</b>	<b>6220</b>	
<b>Hungary</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>5203</b>	<b>696</b>	<b>12</b>
	By land	25	67	231	5203	696	12
<b>Switzerland</b>	<b>Total</b>				<b>458</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>97</b>
	By land				445	210	67
	By air				13	37	30
<b>United States of America</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>554</b>	<b>807</b>	<b>740</b>	<b>744</b>	<b>253</b>
	By land	302	343	582	519	518	168
	By sea	3	11	6	3	7	2
	By air	187	200	219	218	219	83

The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in March 2017 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific.

Table 10. Iranian nationals detected in a situation of illegal residence within reporting countries

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1 Jan. - 30 June 2017
<b>Austria</b>	51	36	32	101	196	79
<b>Bosnia and Herzegovina</b>	6	3	1			9
<b>Bulgaria</b>	130	144	239	200	359	25
<b>Croatia</b>	28	7	3	69	117	27

Estonia	5	5	1	3	4	2
France	1894	1438	1389	2136	924	1058
Germany	1832	1915	1648	4144	8632	
Hungary	20	31	16	150	46	25
Latvia	5	2	1	5		
Lithuania	3	1	1	8	7	3
Norway	65	122	153	132	105	46
Poland	18	15	8	18	26	16
Republic of Moldova	1			1	1	
Romania	8	3	1	2	5	4
Serbia	1	1	5		27	10
Slovakia	4	7	9	15	13	6
Spain	127	62	47	138	294	80
Sweden	1196	662	791	4127	70	23
Ukraine		11	24	23	15	18
United States of America	265	240	196	122	90	53

The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in March 2017 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific.

Table 11. Smuggled Iranian migrants detected by selected reporting countries

		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1 Jan. - 30 June 2017
<b>Austria</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>631</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>522</b>	<b>2737</b>	<b>1851</b>	<b>196</b>
<b>Bulgaria</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>20</b>
	By land	11	17	30	13	69	20
	By sea		1				
	By air	1					
<b>Norway</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Romania</b>	<b>Total</b>			<b>51</b>	<b>12</b>		<b>2</b>
	By land			1	3		2
	By sea			50	9		
<b>Serbia</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Sweden</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1529</b>	<b>1172</b>	<b>997</b>	<b>4560</b>	<b>1279</b>	<b>436</b>

The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in March 2017 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific.

Iraq is primarily a source country for smuggled migrants, many of whom are smuggled along the same routes with migrants from other parts of Southwest Asia. Based on available literature and official data, it appears that most of the irregular migration from Iraq is facilitated by smugglers and is primarily directed to destinations in Western Europe. The main destinations for smuggled migrants include Germany, the United Kingdom and Scandinavian countries.<sup>27</sup> An increasing number of smuggled Iraqi migrants are also now travelling to Spain.<sup>28</sup>

The number of smuggled Iraqi migrants travelling to Europe has increased in recent years, in response to conflict in the country.<sup>29</sup> In the first two months of 2016, IOM reported that 20,484 smuggled Iraqis arrived in Greece by boat. UNHCR estimates that during February 2016, 16 per cent of all boat arrivals in Greece were smuggled Iraqi nationals.<sup>30</sup>

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

		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1 Jan. - 30 June 2017
Austria	<b>Total</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>1031</b>	<b>14693</b>	<b>3135</b>	<b>552</b>
Bulgaria	<b>Total</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>2729</b>	<b>1484</b>	<b>86</b>
	By land	241	230	373	2729	1484	86
Croatia	<b>Total</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>57</b>
	By land	37	21	20	422	258	57
	By air			1	5	1	
France	<b>Total</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>1457</b>	<b>649</b>
	By land	178	107	115	903	1336	592
	By sea	109	54	58	75	81	34
	By air	69	110	78	83	40	23
Germany	<b>Total</b>	<b>1183</b>	<b>760</b>	<b>865</b>	<b>14106</b>	<b>21563</b>	
Hungary	<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>25229</b>	<b>1804</b>	<b>136</b>
	By land	16	45	489	25229	1804	136
Norway	<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>33</b>
Poland	<b>Total</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>37</b>
	By land	4		5	39	27	13
	By sea	2		4	2	2	
	By air	11	8	6	38	35	24
Romania	<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>616</b>
	By land	17	19	44	97	268	616
	By sea			90	12		
	By air	3	1	7	3		
Saudi Arabia	<b>Total</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>5</b>
Serbia	<b>Total</b>			<b>123</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>1607</b>	<b>30</b>
Switzerland	<b>Total</b>				<b>1242</b>	<b>742</b>	<b>177</b>
	By land				1241	735	174
	By air				1	7	3

The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in March 2017 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific.

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1 Jan. - 30 June 2017
Austria	34	59	53	1243	467	84
Bosnia and Herzegovina		1	2	1	1	1
Bulgaria	552	441	983	5835	2419	105
Croatia	25	15	14	429	144	22
Denmark	40	30	34	52	114	33
Estonia	4	1	5	24	13	4
France	889	580	399	3030	7512	4187
Germany	1580	1419	1470	15866	20315	
Hungary	12	9	50	999	75	34
Latvia	2	1	4	2	2	

Lithuania	1			11	12	2
Myanmar				1		
Norway	323	234	136	210	346	133
Poland	19	20	18	67	26	14
Republic of Moldova		3	2	2		
Romania	7	4	7	4	67	29
Saudi Arabia	410	282	145	185	199	86
Serbia	8	2	6	12	42	25
Slovakia		7	8	136	138	20
Spain	18	15	8	37	83	32
Sweden	1154	1102	2108	19817	81	35
Ukraine		32	19	35	58	65
United States of America	216	155	153	132	140	58

The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in March 2017 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific.

Table 14. Smuggled Iraqi migrants detected by selected reporting countries

		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1 Jan. - 30 June 2017
<b>Austria</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>915</b>	<b>13081</b>	<b>2138</b>	<b>233</b>
<b>Bulgaria</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>1717</b>	<b>1286</b>	<b>130</b>
	By land	30	16	206	1717	1286	130
	By air		1				
<b>Norway</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Romania</b>	<b>Total</b>			<b>204</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>16</b>
	By land				79	171	16
	By sea			204	12		
<b>Serbia</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>919</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>92</b>
<b>Slovakia</b>	<b>Total</b>				<b>197</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Sweden</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1322</b>	<b>1476</b>	<b>2666</b>	<b>20858</b>	<b>2758</b>	<b>790</b>

The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in March 2017 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific.

## 2.2 Push and pull factors in Southwest Asia related to the smuggling of migrants

The available literature and data suggest that insecurity and political factors remain the main driving forces for migrant smuggling in and from Southwest Asia.

Migrant smuggling from Afghanistan is due to the country's poor and worsening prospects in terms of security, politics, and the economy. Until these factors improve, irregular Afghan migrants will continue to be smuggled to Europe and other destinations, and resettlement will be difficult to implement.<sup>31</sup>

In Afghanistan, armed conflict and insurgencies in the country over the past three decades remain a predominant factor prompting migrant smuggling.<sup>32</sup> Political instability and a lack of security have exposed many Afghans to violence, threats and targeted attacks. Many Afghans leave the country in fear that they may be affected.<sup>33</sup> One recent survey found that almost 70 per cent of Afghans fear for their personal safety, and around 40 per cent would leave the country if they could.<sup>34</sup> Conflict and insecurity are also factors in the decision of many unaccompanied Afghan children to travel. Unaccompanied Afghan

migrant children interviewed for a 2014 study stated that conflict and insecurity in Afghanistan were the dominant and immediate factors motivating their travel, whereas for others, insecurity combined with other issues prompted the decision to be smuggled.<sup>35</sup>

Instability, war and terrorist activity in Afghanistan have also had a significant impact on the security situation in neighbouring Pakistan, where large numbers of people have been displaced.<sup>36</sup>

Iraq has been affected by political turmoil and sectarian violence over the past decade, which has led to the large-scale displacement of people.<sup>37</sup> A 2016 IOM report notes that while for many Iraqi smuggled migrants, the reasons for leaving Iraq are not new, the factors behind recent emigration have become more acute, in particular, the worsening security situation and the economic crisis. Participants in the IOM study stressed that economic factors prompting migrant smuggling from Iraq were secondary to personal security, which is considered by Iraqis as overwhelmingly more important.<sup>38</sup> The geographical proximity of some areas of Iraq to the frontline of the battle with the self-proclaimed Islamic State was further underlined by respondents as a key factor motivating migrant smuggling from Iraq. The report notes that although the threat of terror attacks and violence does not seem to be as strongly felt as in Baghdad as in other parts of the country, most study participants reported that they were profoundly concerned about the instability of the area and the unpredictability of the security situation.<sup>39</sup> The 2016 IOM report concludes that, in the case of smuggling of Iraqis to Europe, it is not possible to indicate a single reason for emigrating; there are several, highly intertwined reasons, which include lack of security (general and personal); lack of equality and social justice, and political and economic instability.<sup>40</sup> According to the report, the increase in migrant smuggling of Iraqis to Europe from mid-2015 was a combination of need and opportunity: decisions to migrate clandestinely increased while the security situation in Iraq deteriorated, alternatives to migration decreased, and the journey to Europe became less feasible. The choice of Europe was reportedly made for various reasons: no other viable options were available in the region; the way to Europe was perceived as open, which, for migrants, implied lower risks and lower costs; and European countries were perceived as welcoming.<sup>41</sup>

Political factors have been cited as the main drivers for migrant smuggling from the Islamic Republic of Iran.<sup>42</sup> A 2016 report notes that Iranian men are significantly more likely than Iranian women to cite the pursuit of employment as the key reason for migrant smuggling. Iranian women were more likely to be smuggled because they thought their life was in danger, or because they wished to join family members who have already migrated abroad.<sup>43</sup>

Lack of security in Iran's neighbouring countries, particularly Syria and Iraq, appears to have had a further influence on irregular migration, including migrant smuggling from Iran. According to a 2016 report, instability in Syria and Iraq, and the subsequent 'surge' of migrants arriving in Europe in 2015 played a dual role in the irregular migration of Iranians. First, it encouraged those Iranians already considering migration to move forward their departure, and, second, it prompted some Iranians who had not previously considered migration to seriously contemplate it as an option.<sup>44</sup>

Table 15. Afghan nationals in refugee or asylum-seeker status, by main hosting countries, 2015

	Refugees	Asylum seekers
Argentina	5	*
Australia	7785	1422
Austria	17458	24267
Azerbaijan	602	134
Belarus	403	5
Belgium	2934	1643
Brazil	76	43

Bulgaria	197	3241
Canada	2890	368
Chile	14	0
China	7	*
China, Hong Kong SAR	*	10
Colombia	*	5
Croatia	22	*
Cuba	14	23
Cyprus	7	16
Czech Rep.	234	6
Denmark	2166	217
Ecuador	112	0
Egypt	*	34
Estonia	16	*
Fiji	7	*
Finland	1406	3217
France	4397	2110
Georgia	*	7
Germany	30026	42602
Greece	5223	587
Hungary	942	8469
Iceland	12	21
India	10196	2728
Indonesia	2890	3782
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	951142	33
Iraq	9	133
Ireland	182	162
Italy	12203	2690
Japan	40	14
Jordan	8	9
Kazakhstan	644	49
Kyrgyzstan	258	118
Latvia	36	33
Lebanon	20	14
Liechtenstein	0	7
Lithuania	199	15
Luxembourg	37	222
Malaysia	173	336
Mexico	*	6
Nauru	41	7
Nepal	69	0

Netherlands	5803	2360
New Zealand	38	7
Nigeria	5	0
Norway	5684	6076
Pakistan	1560592	6358
Panama	*	8
Papua New Guinea	27	7
Philippines	5	*
Poland	93	9
Portugal	10	*
Rep. of Korea	32	20
Rep. of Moldova	17	9
Romania	141	41
Russian Federation	945	291
Senegal	0	9
Serbia and Kosovo (S/RES/1244 (1999))	0	35
Slovakia	279	0
Slovenia	22	16
South Africa	10	5
Spain	144	115
Sri Lanka	124	108
Sudan	6	0
Sweden	13064	40614
Switzerland	4686	7243
Syrian Arab Rep.	1213	274
Tajikistan	1950	287
Thailand	16	47
Turkey	3846	90156
Turkmenistan	18	0
Ukraine	1520	2821
United Kingdom	9354	2536
United States of America	1361	609
Uzbekistan	106	0

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](http://popstats.unhcr.org/PSQ_POC.aspx) (accessed 10 March 2017).

Table 16. Iranian nationals in refugee or asylum-seeker status, by main host countries, 2015

	Refugees	Asylum Seekers
Afghanistan	30	19
Albania	9	813
Argentina	22	0

Armenia	30	22
Australia	5201	1549
Austria	3379	3520
Azerbaijan	71	13
Belarus	10	*
Belgium	934	229
Brazil	52	70
Bulgaria	72	132
Canada	2639	107
China, Hong Kong SAR	0	6
Cuba	27	*
Cyprus	502	68
Czechia	26	*
Cote d'Ivoire	6	0
Denmark	2009	325
Ecuador	24	0
Egypt	*	5
Finland	606	556
France	2417	205
Georgia	*	30
Germany	19763	9390
Greece	543	121
Honduras	*	5
Hungary	104	354
Iceland	25	8
India	72	*
Indonesia	316	341
Iraq	8231	4276
Ireland	144	35
Israel	6	0
Italy	1573	314
Japan	24	201
Jordan	6	8
Kenya	8	0
Kuwait	9	108
Latvia	19	0
Lebanon	20	44
Lithuania	6	0
Luxembourg	136	69
Malaysia	247	237
Malta	20	*
Mexico	27	*
Nauru	191	181
Nepal	6	0
Netherlands	4125	1692
New Zealand	169	8



Norway	1487	1352
Pakistan	42	26
Papua New Guinea	35	327
Peru	10	0
Philippines	48	16
Poland	20	5
Portugal	19	7
Rep. of Korea	35	20
Romania	69	13
Russian Federation	9	*
Slovakia	36	0
Slovenia	45	12
Spain	70	140
Sri Lanka	6	6
Sweden	4232	4731
Switzerland	1604	694
Syrian Arab Rep.	38	498
Tajikistan	5	0
Thailand	31	135
Turkey	5262	18735
Ukraine	57	102
United Kingdom	12667	2844
United States of America	5216	2288
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	0	18
Yemen	*	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](http://popstats.unhcr.org/PSQ_POC.aspx) (accessed 10 March 2017).

Table 17. Iraqi nationals in refugee or asylum-seeker status, by main host countries, 2015

	Refugees	Asylum Seekers
Algeria	21	*
Argentina	18	5
Armenia	1019	14
Australia	2925	1317
Austria	3732	11742
Azerbaijan	16	*
Bahrain	237	96
Belarus	9	23
Belgium	1943	4769
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	16	0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	*	*
Brazil	261	114
Bulgaria	1339	3511
Canada	1892	351

China	*	59
Colombia	*	6
Croatia	9	*
Cyprus	760	339
Czechia	199	30
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea	0	0
Denmark	938	264
Djibouti	12	5
Ecuador	36	0
Egypt	4347	2844
El Salvador	5	0
Estonia	*	13
Ethiopia	*	7
Finland	4124	16903
France	4787	585
Georgia	553	392
Germany	51396	25278
Ghana	11	*
Greece	4348	397
Hungary	396	2265
Iceland	6	23
India	287	167
Indonesia	217	655
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	28268	0
Iraq	0	0
Ireland	409	42
Israel	9	0
Italy	3428	165
Japan	*	9
Jordan	33256	19477
Kuwait	391	282
Latvia	6	74
Lebanon	7234	9929
Libya	2507	524
Liechtenstein	*	6
Lithuania	38	*
Luxembourg	214	523
Malaysia	591	653
Malta	29	10
Mauritania	31	10
Mexico	34	5
Morocco	132	17
Nauru	19	13
Netherlands	12397	3227
New Zealand	166	*

Niger	6	0
Norway	4916	2835
Oman	237	180
Pakistan	27	9
Papua New Guinea	8	51
Paraguay	6	0
Peru	17	*
Philippines	25	15
Poland	200	25
Portugal	7	*
Qatar	95	107
Rep. of Korea	17	65
Rep. of Moldova	23	*
Romania	345	68
Russian Federation	13	17
Saudi Arabia	29	23
Serbia and Kosovo (S/RES/1244 (1999))	7	5
Slovakia	110	0
Slovenia	5	17
South Africa	26	17
Spain	190	225
Sudan	16	23
Sweden	23886	20223
Switzerland	3501	2120
Syrian Arab Rep.	18253	3491
Thailand	75	214
Togo	5	0
Tunisia	13	9
Turkey	24135	94455
Turkmenistan	0	0
Ukraine	86	269
United Arab Emirates	589	274
United Kingdom	3014	2375
United States of America	5760	2729
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	*	8
Yemen	3404	134

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](http://popstats.unhcr.org/PSQ_POC.aspx) (accessed 10 March 2017).

Table 18. Pakistani nationals in refugee or asylum-seeker status, by main host countries, 2015

	Refugees	Asylum Seekers
Afghanistan	257523	51
Argentina	33	*
Australia	3333	1605

Austria	203	1899
Azerbaijan	18	*
Belgium	188	168
Benin	5	0
Brazil	133	853
Bulgaria	7	349
Cambodia	*	6
Canada	7207	546
China	*	15
China, Hong Kong SAR	13	266
Costa Rica	0	10
Cyprus	17	53
Czechia	20	*
Denmark	60	18
Djibouti	6	0
Ecuador	29	0
Finland	45	49
France	961	2141
Georgia	0	13
Germany	4702	14966
Ghana	13	10
Greece	522	1060
Hungary	47	3630
Indonesia	344	155
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	10	9
Iraq	0	87
Ireland	167	1329
Italy	9202	8328
Japan	24	712
Jordan	*	9
Kenya	6	8
Kuwait	0	12
Latvia	*	6
Lebanon	*	11
Liberia	*	6
Lithuania	5	0
Madagascar	6	5
Malaysia	237	1178
Mali	21	0
Malta	48	5
Mexico	5	5
Nauru	71	6
Nepal	261	7
Netherlands	390	92
New Zealand	49	12

Norway	90	289
Pakistan	0	0
Papua New Guinea	26	*
Peru	*	10
Philippines	24	44
Poland	14	27
Portugal	26	45
Rep. of Korea	69	1009
Romania	34	30
Russian Federation	*	6
Serbia and Kosovo (S/RES/1244 (1999))	0	7
Slovenia	*	18
South Africa	37	8313
Spain	228	130
Sri Lanka	631	454
Sweden	322	630
Switzerland	112	233
Syrian Arab Rep.	66	107
Tajikistan	8	0
Thailand	554	4712
Turkey	41	1974
Uganda	135	291
Ukraine	9	195
United Kingdom	6319	3071
United States of America	3111	2748
Yemen	0	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](http://popstats.unhcr.org/PSQ_POC.aspx) (accessed 10 March 2017).

Economic conditions significantly fuel migrant smuggling from Southwest Asia. Poverty, high levels of unemployment and low wages have been cited by smuggled migrants from Afghanistan, Iraq and Pakistan as factors influencing their decision to migrate.<sup>45</sup>

Almost all the Afghan and Pakistani irregular migrants interviewed for a 2017 study stated that their reason for departure was to seek better economic conditions.<sup>46</sup> Similarly, a 2015 study, based on interviews with irregular migrants from Pakistan and Afghanistan, found that 66.8 per cent of the participants (175 individuals) migrated in an irregular manner due to economic reasons.<sup>47</sup> Unaccompanied Afghan children interviewed for a 2014 study stated that the key factor motivating their irregular travel is the desire for economic stability and opportunity. According to the report, whether the decision is made by children, parents, or both together, the poor socioeconomic situation of their families and low employment opportunities within Afghanistan were important considerations in deciding to undertake an unaccompanied journey; children were seen to have access to better opportunities for employment abroad, and were expected to send remittances to benefit their families.<sup>48</sup> While these reports do not specify whether the irregular migrants interviewed were smuggled migrants, it may be assumed that many of the interviewed Afghan and Pakistani migrants, particularly those whose destination was Europe, were smuggled for at least part of their journeys.

Disparities between opportunities and wealth have been cited as a push factor for migrant smuggling from Afghanistan and Pakistan.<sup>49</sup> Access to health care, education, skills training and government support services is limited in parts of Southwest Asia, and thus constitutes an additional push factor for migration.<sup>50</sup> Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran provide Afghans with greater economic opportunities, access to some social services, health care and education.<sup>51</sup> A 2014 report notes that for irregular Afghan child migrants, in addition to opportunities for employment, the prospect of greater access to education and the aspiration for higher standards of living in industrialised countries are also key motivating factors.<sup>52</sup>

Table 19. Economic data for Southwest Asia, 2014-2015

	Total population (million)	GDP per capita PPP in US\$	Unemployment %		Labour force participation %	
			Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>Afghanistan</b>	32.5	1925	8%	14%	79%	16%
<b>Iran</b>	79.1		11%	20%	74%	17%
<b>Iraq</b>	36.4	15394	15%	24%	70%	15%
<b>Pakistan</b>	188.9	5010	4%	9%	83%	25%

Sources: Total population=World Bank, Population, total. Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL> (accessed 15 April 2017); GDP=World Bank, GDP per capita, (PPP) (current international \$). Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.PP.CD> (accessed 15 April 2017); Unemployment =World Bank, total (% of total labor force). Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.TOTL.ZS> (accessed 15 April 2017); Labour force=World Bank, labor force participation. Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.TLF.TOTL.IN> (accessed 15 April 2017).

Geographical proximity and porous borders, as well as cultural and historical ties, further contribute to the high levels of irregular migration from Afghanistan to Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran.<sup>53</sup> 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.<sup>54</sup> The Islamic Republic of Iran has similarly hosted large numbers of Afghan refugees for many years.<sup>55</sup>

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.<sup>56</sup> Research on migrant smuggling from Pakistan suggests that migrant smuggling becomes more prevalent when legal pathways of exit and entry are limited. A 2015 report notes that in Pakistan, the legal opportunities to migrate abroad for labour migration are limited.<sup>57</sup> In Pakistan, if a potential migrant would like to work abroad, the legal options open to the would-be migrant for labour migration are almost exclusively to the Gulf Cooperation Countries, through employment advertised through official labour recruiters.<sup>58</sup> Thus, in order to find migration opportunities in Europe or other non-GCC countries, a potential migrant must go to unofficial labour recruiters to find out how to reach the desired destination. This is where the services of migrant smugglers may be suggested or sought.<sup>59</sup>

Turkey is an attractive destination for migrants from Southwest Asia because of its relative proximity, ease of entry, 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 Southwest Asia because of its geographical location on the way to Europe.<sup>60</sup>

Migration from Southwest 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.<sup>61</sup> For example, the United Kingdom has been the principal destination for regular and irregular migration from Pakistan for many years.<sup>62</sup> Sizeable Pakistani communities also exist in Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Greece, Serbia and Spain.<sup>63</sup>

### 2.3 Profile of smuggled migrants from Southwest Asia

The available information suggests that smuggled migrants from Southwest Asia include both men and women of a variety of ages. Smuggled migrants from Southwest Asia may travel alone, in groups, as married couples or, in some cases, as families with children.<sup>64</sup> 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.<sup>65</sup>

In some cases, irregular migration to Pakistan is intended as a short-term strategy for young Afghan men to support their family at home; their intention is to return to Afghanistan.<sup>66</sup> Recent reports suggest that unaccompanied Afghan minors, most of them teenaged boys, are typically found among the smuggled migrants in Pakistan.<sup>67</sup>

Afghan nationals who are smuggled from Pakistan to other countries are predominantly young men. They are usually smuggled individually rather than with their families, and intend to settle, find work, and establish themselves in the destination country before trying to organise the migration of their wives and children or other remaining relatives. Women from Afghanistan are usually not smuggled alone; they are accompanied by their children or are smuggled in other groups or with other family members.<sup>68</sup>

According to a 2014 report, Afghan children who have made the unaccompanied journey abroad are usually males of secondary school age. Many of these young smuggled Afghan migrants have attended secondary school. Female minors rarely make such an irregular journey due to cultural restrictions and ascribed roles women play in the home and in society.<sup>69</sup> Recent research suggests that most of the children who have undertaken the irregular journey are neither the only male nor the eldest in the family. Research participants in a 2014 study reported that it is younger sons, not the eldest, who usually undertake unaccompanied travel.<sup>70</sup> According to the 2014 report, those families who send and support children on unaccompanied journeys are of two types: 1) families who are poor, but not so poor as to be unable to borrow money to support the irregular journey; and 2) families who can support the journey with their own resources (e.g. sell land or mortgage property).<sup>71</sup>

Afghan migrants from lower socio-economic backgrounds often remain within Afghanistan's borders, or are generally smuggled into neighbouring countries, such as the Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan.<sup>72</sup> Those who are smuggled to destinations in Europe, especially those smuggled by air, tend to be from wealthier families (at least with the means to pay the higher smuggling fees).<sup>73</sup>

Although smuggled Afghan migrants have some access to capital and are not 'the poorest of the poor', they nevertheless have low levels of education, schooling and training. This is because after many years of war and internal conflict, Afghanistan's education system remains poorly developed and many Afghans have limited opportunities to attend school, university, or to obtain formal training. It is for these reasons that literacy rates among smuggled Afghan migrants are generally low; few smuggled migrants from Afghanistan have professional skills, or have completed secondary or tertiary education.<sup>74</sup>

A 2016 report on smuggling of migrants from Southwest Asia and the Middle East to Europe, based on over 1,000 interviews with migrants, identifies that the majority of the interviewed migrants from Afghanistan and Iraq are young, with 68 per cent aged under 25. Males (69 per cent) outnumber females (31 per cent). Most are smuggled to Europe with immediate family members from their area of origin, with an increase in the proportion of families observed in Iraqi and Afghan groups in 2016.<sup>75</sup> The report further notes that the highest proportions of Afghan smuggled migrants initially travelled from Hirat, Kunduz, Kabul and Nangarhar, while the largest proportion of smuggled Iraqis travelled from the governorates of Ninewa and Dahuk. A significant number of the smuggled migrants travelled directly from areas of active conflict, such as Ninewa, Diyala and Baghdad.<sup>76</sup>

Most Afghan migrants who have in previous years been 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.<sup>77</sup>

Smuggled Iranian migrants travelling to Europe are predominantly male.<sup>78</sup> According to Norwegian authorities, many smuggled Iranian migrants arriving in Norway are of Kurdish background.<sup>79</sup>

The profile of Iraqi smuggled migrants is similar to that of other Southwest Asian migrants. Most of the smuggled Iraqi migrants are aged between 15 and 40 years. Most of the smuggled Iraqi migrants travelling to Europe are males of this age range, most of whom have completed primary education, and some having completed tertiary education.<sup>80</sup>

Most Pakistani nationals who migrate through irregular channels to a Gulf State or Western Europe are young men, aged between 18 and 30 years.<sup>81</sup> Those Pakistanis who migrate across the border to Afghanistan are predominantly Pashtuns who live in the areas close to the border.<sup>82</sup> The available sources suggest that many Pakistanis smuggled to Europe are from Punjab Province and come from wealthier families.<sup>83</sup> Pakistani migrants smuggled to Europe are described as relatively well-educated, with a good grasp of the English language.<sup>84</sup>

#### **2.4 Smuggling methods and routes**

The destinations, routes and methods used to smuggle migrants from Southwest Asia have significant similarities, and migrants of different nationalities from the region are often smuggled together.<sup>85</sup> Smuggling from Southwest Asia is commonly organised in separate stages rather than taking place along a predetermined route. Most smuggled migrants from Southwest Asia use multiple means of transportation and multiple travel methods, both regular and irregular, during their journey.<sup>86</sup>

The funds available to smuggled migrants and their families is one of the factors determining the modes of transportation used to reach the destination country. In general, safer and faster methods, such as smuggling by air, are only affordable to wealthier migrants, whereas others can only afford slower, and often less safe 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.<sup>87</sup>



Figure 2. Popular destination countries in Europe, Gulf region, Southeast Asia, North America and Oceania for the smuggling of migrants from Southwest Asia



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations

#### 2.4.1 Fraudulent travel and identity documents

Fraudulent travel and identity documents are commonly used in the smuggling of migrants from Southwest Asia.<sup>88</sup> Some migrants use genuine documents for some legs of their smuggling journey and fraudulent documents for others.<sup>89</sup>

The use of fraudulent documents is particularly prevalent when 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 fraudulent documents that are used in visa or passport applications. Fraudulent and genuine documents are also sometimes acquired through bribery. The available literature suggests that some travel agencies may be complicit in the smuggling operations.<sup>90</sup>

The available literature suggests that corruption facilitates migrant smuggling in and from Southwest Asia. In a recent study on the smuggling of Afghans, more than one third of smugglers interviewed reported that they or someone in their network had a relationship with local authorities, enabling them to provide documents (mostly visa documents or national identification cards known as Tazkira<sup>91</sup>) and information about the time and location of border patrols, or to negotiate with police or authorities regarding their detained smuggling colleagues or migrant clients.<sup>92</sup>

### 2.4.2 Smuggling within Southwest Asia

Within Southwest 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 popular destinations.<sup>93</sup> 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 need to engage the services of smugglers to cross this border. Afghan migrants can enter Pakistan at official border-crossing points, reportedly without identification documents.<sup>94</sup>

Afghan irregular migrants usually enter Pakistan through one of 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.<sup>95</sup> Once in Pakistan, Afghan migrants generally follow the same smuggling routes as Pakistani nationals.<sup>96</sup> 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.<sup>97</sup> Afghan and Pakistani nationals sometimes travel to the cities of Karachi, Lahore or Islamabad to board international flights to the Gulf region or Europe.<sup>98</sup>

The Islamic Republic of Iran is an important transit and destination country for irregular migrants from Afghanistan and Pakistan.<sup>99</sup> The Islamic Republic of Iran is also a main transit country for smuggled migrants from Iraq.<sup>100</sup> Some irregular Afghan migrants enter the Islamic Republic of Iran directly from Afghanistan, but, as noted above, most reportedly travel first to Pakistan before entering the Islamic Republic of Iran with the use of smugglers.<sup>101</sup>

Currently, most irregular migration from Afghanistan is directed towards Iran and starts in Zaranj, where Afghan migrants meet members of regional and international smuggling networks.<sup>102</sup> Migrants usually meet smugglers in Tehran at Azadi Square, where they are then transported to the cities and villages of West Azerbaijan Province, near the Turkish border. This journey is often completed using taxis, with smuggled migrants travelling in small groups of two to five people. Migrants are then regrouped with others near the border and guided across the border in groups of 50-100 people.<sup>103</sup>

The easiest and most common way to smuggle migrants from Pakistan into Iran is by land, through crossing the border in Balochistan Province.<sup>104</sup> The smuggling ventures frequently commence in Quetta or Karachi and cross through Balochistan to the Iranian border. The approximately 900 km long border separating Pakistan and Iran crosses many remote desert areas and is porous and uncontrolled in many parts. As a result, migrants can easily be smuggled or may also cross the border on their own on foot in places far away from border control points.<sup>105</sup> From southern Balochistan Province, smuggled migrants cross the border to the city of Chābahār on the Gulf of Oman.<sup>106</sup> From there, the smuggled migrants continue along the coastline to Bandar Abbās and on to Shiraz and Tehran.<sup>107</sup> In addition to the route through Balochistan Province, another main route leads from Quetta in Pakistan across the border near the Iranian city of Zāhedān.<sup>108</sup> From there, smuggled migrants travel north to the region near Mashhad and then on to Tehran.<sup>109</sup> Smuggled migrants from Bangladesh and India also enter the Islamic Republic of Iran along these routes. Additionally, some Bangladeshi migrants are smuggled to the Islamic Republic of Iran by air.<sup>110</sup>

Tehran is the major hub for the smuggling of Afghan and Pakistani nationals in the Islamic Republic of Iran. There, smuggled migrants organise the next leg of their journey to Europe.<sup>111</sup> Some of the smuggled migrants reportedly remain in the Islamic Republic of Iran for a long time before they are able to continue their smuggling journey.<sup>112</sup>

In recent years, migrants from the cities of Sulaymaniyah, Ranya and Erbil in north-eastern Iraq have generally crossed into the Islamic Republic of Iran before heading to Turkey, whereas those from north-western Iraq travelled directly to Turkey, usually facilitated by smugglers.<sup>113</sup>

Due to the conflict in Iraq, there are currently three main routes for migrant smuggling from Iraq: Flying to Istanbul or Bodrum from one of Iraq's international airports; moving through the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI) to reach Turkey by land (through the Ibrahim Khalil border crossing) or air (through Erbil or Sulaymaniyah airports), and moving to Turkey by land via the Syrian Arab Republic.<sup>114</sup>

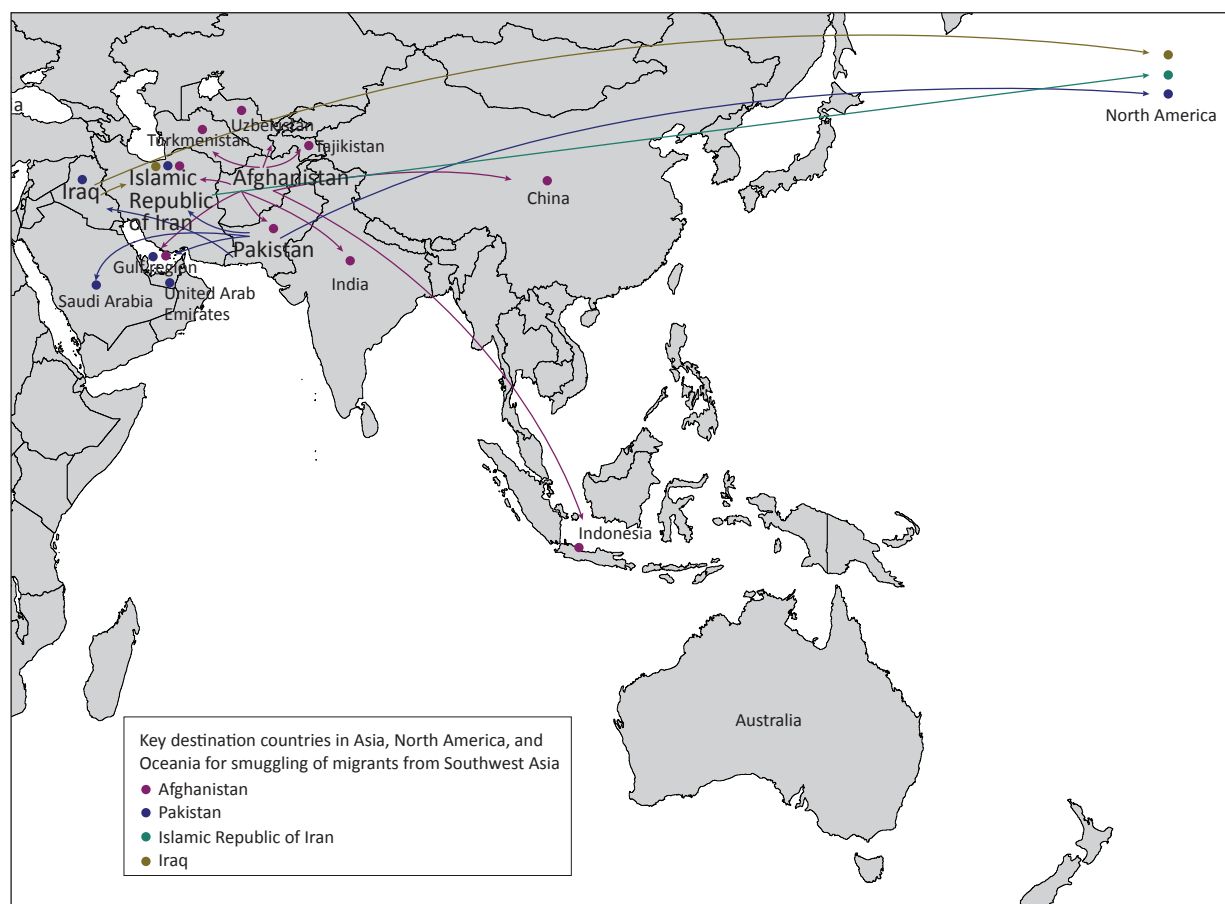
As travelling within Iraq by road is complicated by a number of checkpoints manned by different armed groups, only Iraqis residing in the same city as one of the international airports (Baghdad, Basra and Najaf), or in proximity to the airport, are able to be smuggled using the air route from Iraq to Turkey.<sup>115</sup> This method of exiting Iraq requires a valid passport and visa to enter Turkey and some migrants reportedly do not feel comfortable approaching authorities in Iraq to obtain such documents.<sup>116</sup>

Travelling via the KRI to Turkey is also a limited option. It is mainly KRI residents who travel on exit routes from the KRI region. There are two main smuggling routes between the KRI and Turkey: One is to be smuggled by air between Sulaymaniyah or Erbil and Turkey, the other is to be smuggled by land through the Ibrahim Khalil border crossing. Those Iraqis who are smuggled by land typically move to Erbil, and then Zakho (the nearest Iraqi town to the border), from where they make the crossing through the Ibrahim Khalil border crossing. Those Iraqis who do not have valid passports, and are therefore unable to obtain a visa, tend to make this journey clandestinely with smugglers and/or in private vehicles.<sup>117</sup>

Moving to Turkey via the Syrian Arab Republic is currently the most dangerous method of exiting Iraq. This route leads migrants through the Syrian Arab Republic and over the Syrian border into Turkey and often necessitates several attempts. It is mainly Iraqis from Mosul and its surrounding areas or Anbar who use this route. For Iraqis in this region, moving west to the Syrian Arab Republic poses the least risk, as it only exposes the migrants to checkpoints controlled by the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL). When moving north or east, Iraqi migrants are not only exposed to ISIL, but a range of other checkpoints that need to be navigated as well. Some methods that are adopted by smugglers in order to remain discreet include organising the migrants' travel by donkey, to give the impression that the migrants are shepherds, or having the migrants travel in the back of fuel tankers that have been authorised by ISIL to carry fuel between Iraqi ISIL-controlled areas and Syrian ISIL-controlled areas.<sup>118</sup>

For migrants using the Syrian Arab Republic route, the general steps of the smuggling journey are as follows: Smuggled migrants either cross the border into Deir Ez-zor in the Syrian Arab Republic, or cross from Al Qaim in Iraq over the Al Bukamal border crossing into Al Mayadeen in the Syrian Arab Republic. Migrants change smugglers in Deir Ez-zor and Al Mayadeen. Sometimes the smuggled migrants wait in Deir Ez-zor or Al Mayadeen for several days while the smuggler gathers a larger group to commence the journey. The smuggler typically accommodates the migrants at his home or in a house that he uses for this purpose. These two different routes then meet in Raqqa. From there, the smuggled migrants move to the Syrian/Turkish border to attempt their exit from the Syrian Arab Republic. Migrants typically change smugglers again in Raqqa and are accommodated by this new smuggler until they begin the journey to the border. From Raqqa, there are four main routes across the Syrian/Turkish border: through Manbij; through Al Bab; through Aleppo; or through the areas surrounding Kobane. From Aleppo, there is a smuggling route through Afrin or Khirbat Al Jawz.<sup>119</sup>

Figure 3. Popular destination countries in Asia, North America and Oceania for the smuggling of migrants from Southwest Asia



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations

#### 2.4.3 Smuggling to and through the Gulf region

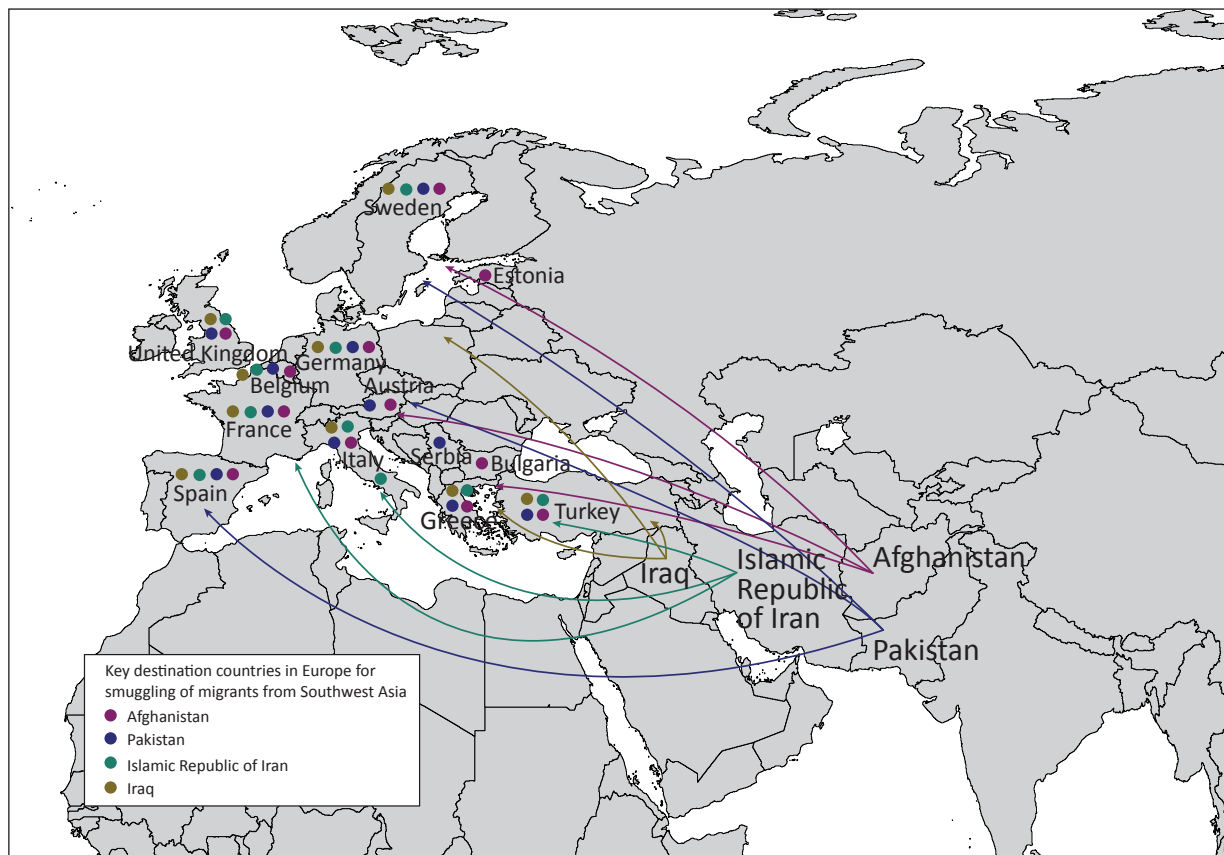
Afghan and Pakistani nationals are smuggled by boat from Pakistan or the Islamic Republic of Iran to Oman, with some then continuing by land to the United Arab Emirates. Other smuggled Afghan and Pakistani migrants fly from Pakistan to Abu Dhabi or Dubai and then continue by air to destinations in Europe.<sup>120</sup>

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 are then smuggled by boat to Saudi Arabia.<sup>121</sup> 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.<sup>122</sup>

#### 2.4.4 Smuggling to Europe

The smuggling of Afghan, Iranian, Iraqi and Pakistani migrants to Europe generally occurs along several main routes. The first smuggling route leads through Turkey, Greece and the Western Balkans. A second smuggling route leads from Turkey into Bulgaria and through other Eastern European countries to Western Europe. The third smuggling route involves smuggling of migrants through Central Asia, Russia, the Baltic States and/or Belarus and Ukraine to Poland or Slovakia, then onto Western Europe.<sup>123</sup>

Figure 4. Popular destination countries in Europe for the smuggling of migrants from Southwest Asia



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations

### Turkey

Turkey is one of the most important transit countries for smuggled migrants from Southwest Asia en route to Western Europe. It is also a destination country, especially for Iranians and Iraqis.<sup>124</sup> Turkey has a long borderline shared with Syria, Iran, Iraq, Azerbaijan, Armenia (land borders) and Georgia (land and sea borders) in the east. The Turkish-Iranian border, with a length of over 560 kilometres, is a key leg of the journey on the land smuggling route from Southwest Asia to Europe.<sup>125</sup>

The Pakistan-Turkey-Greece smuggling route connects the Turkish territories with the European Union (EU) through Greece, which over the last years has become a key transit smuggling hub. Despite stringent measures taken by Greece, Turkey and the EU at the external borders of the EU, as well as the formation of new migration routes shifting towards the Black Sea, the Turkish-Greek border remains crucial for migrant smuggling towards the EU.<sup>126</sup> In 2015 and in early 2016, the Aegean Sea between Greece and Turkey was one of the most active corridors for migrant smuggling.<sup>127</sup>

Most smuggled migrants from Pakistan enter Turkey across the border from Iran, a route that is commonly used by Pakistani and Afghan, as well as Bangladeshi, Iranian, and Iraqi nationals. The mountainous border that separates Turkey and Iran can be crossed by walking along roads or, more commonly, through more remote areas where border controls are less frequent. The migrants may be guided by smugglers along the way, usually in medium or large groups of mixed nationalities, sometimes involving up to 1,000 people crossing at once. The guides often do not cross the border with the migrants, but instead give them directions to the closest towns on the Turkish side. Alternatively, the smugglers may put the migrants in contact with other smugglers working in Turkey. A faster and more expensive way to cross from Iran into Turkey is by motor vehicle, usually using small, private cars in which the migrants

are concealed.<sup>128</sup> Most of the irregular border-crossing events occur in Van, Ağrı and Doğubeyazıt, three main hub cities for organising the rest of the smuggling journey in Turkey.<sup>129</sup> From these hubs, smuggled migrants travel to Istanbul, usually using public buses. In Istanbul, smuggled migrants are generally accommodated outside the city centre, where they may remain for weeks or months while their onward smuggling journey to Western Europe is organised.<sup>130</sup>

One route taken by smuggled 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.<sup>131</sup>

Some Afghans have been smuggled into Turkey on ferries or fishing vessels, presumably after travelling from the Islamic Republic of Iran into Syria or Lebanon. In other cases, smuggled Afghan migrants have travelled by air 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.<sup>132</sup>

### **Smuggling through Greece and the Western Balkans**

Most smuggled migrants travelling from Southwest Asia have used the Balkan route to reach Europe in recent years.<sup>133</sup> On this route, most smuggled migrants from Southwest Asia transiting through Turkey continue on to Greece, usually with the assistance of smugglers.<sup>134</sup>

Smuggled migrants from Southwest 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.<sup>135</sup> 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.<sup>136</sup>

Izmir in Turkey serves as a key transit hub for smuggled migrants from Southwest Asia and other countries for short and longer periods. Some migrants who are decisive and who have planned their entire journey from beginning to end only spend a few days or, at the most, a few months in Izmir before attempting to depart Turkey to reach the Greek Islands. Others spend more than a year there due to a variety of reasons, for example, lack of money to pay smugglers, closed borders, or policy restrictions that make obtaining a visa difficult.<sup>137</sup>

Migrants from Southwest Asia and other countries are taken to the coastal towns of İzmir, Balıkesir, Çanakkale, Aydın and Muğla to be smuggled into Greece and Italy. The transfer from Istanbul to Aegean coastal areas is usually organised by minibuses. Cars often precede these minibuses in order to receive information in advance about potential police checkpoints along the way.<sup>138</sup> Southwest Asian migrants interviewed for a 2017 study reported that the Aegean coast is divided up among different smugglers, with each smuggler operating a 'point'. This means that exit points on the coast belong to a smuggler who knows the area well, operates the smuggling activity in connection with his network of actors and receives the profit from that 'point'.<sup>139</sup>

Although the maritime smuggling journey from Turkey to Greece is expensive and dangerous - particularly as a result of overloaded boats, insufficient fuel and rough winter seas - travel to the Greek islands is relatively quick, lasting only a matter of hours. It is therefore considered a viable option even for those smuggled migrants travelling with small children or elderly family members. Decreasing costs appear to have played an important role in the popularity of this route, with reported costs in January 2016 (€1,000–€2,000) only a fraction of the prices reported the previous year (€7,000–€8,000).<sup>140</sup> This decrease in cost is reportedly linked to changing supply and demand, whereby the number of smugglers increased dramatically in the summer and autumn of 2015 in response to increased demand.<sup>141</sup>

The most common vehicles used for migrant smuggling operations on the maritime route from Turkey to Greece are inflatable boats and speedboats. Smugglers aim for cheap, old and large vessels, which can hold a large number of migrants and for which the financial loss if security forces appropriate the vessel is negligible. In most cases, the smuggler will employ one of the migrants to be the boat skipper, to avoid the smuggler being intercepted by authorities.<sup>142</sup>

While the maritime smuggling segment from Turkey to Greece remains popular, in the last two years there was a change in the modus operandi of smuggling on the maritime sea route from Turkey. Large ships, merchant vessels, jet boats, fibre boats and private yachts briefly replaced rubber dinghies as the modes of transport used by smugglers in the Aegean Sea. These ships stalled in international waters and smugglers arranged smaller boats for migrants to board the larger vessel. The ships travelled directly from Turkey to Italy.<sup>143</sup>

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. Smuggled migrants are typically taken across the river in inflatable vessels, in small groups, at night. Some smuggled migrants also swim across the river. During summer, the river can be low enough to cross on foot.<sup>144</sup> Border crossings on foot are possible at the Greek towns of Vyssa and Kastanies.<sup>145</sup> In some cases, smuggled migrants from Southwest Asia cross at official border checkpoints, either with fraudulent documentation, or through concealment in a vehicle.<sup>146</sup>

A secondary land route traces overland from Turkey to Bulgaria. This longer route is reportedly more expensive and generally considered more dangerous as a result of long passages across difficult terrain by foot and a risk of detention by authorities. Crossings on this route have, in previous years, been less common than the sea routes, due to the difficult conditions along the border as well as the harsh conditions that migrants face once they enter Bulgaria.<sup>147</sup>

Irregular crossings of the Greek land border passages have been common in the past, but the establishment of border fences and measures undertaken by the Greek government has now limited smuggling on this route. With the construction of a 206 km fence along the Evros River, the sea borders have become more attractive again for smugglers.<sup>148</sup>

For most smuggled migrants from Southwest 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.<sup>149</sup> For this reason, smuggling from Afghanistan is usually only pre-organised as far as Greece. Those wanting to travel further must make arrangements for onward smuggling after arriving in the country.<sup>150</sup>

From Greece, smuggled migrants from Southwest Asia may be smuggled overland through the Western Balkans or by sea to Italy. In a small number of cases, smuggled Afghan migrants may board international flights in Greece for destinations in Western or Eastern Europe, usually travelling with fraudulent travel or identity documents.<sup>151</sup>

Smuggling by sea from Greece to Europe 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.<sup>152</sup> In these cases, smugglers organise the departure of smuggled migrants from Mediterranean coastal towns in small boats and transfer migrants into bigger ships. This is particularly the case for operations starting at the city of Mersin, aiming for Italy. Frontex's 2015 Annual Risk Analysis report confirms that smuggling operations from Mersin to Italy have increasingly used this method of concealment.<sup>153</sup>

Concealment through cargo is perceived as less popular than smuggling from Greece to Italy on small sea vessels.<sup>154</sup> Smugglers usually use cheap, old and large vessels, which can hold many migrants and whose loss in case of appropriation by security forces is negligible from a financial point of view.<sup>155</sup> For

migrants being smuggled to Italy by sea, the ports of Patras, Igoumenitsa and Piraeus are the main points of embarkation.<sup>156</sup>

The Western Balkans smuggling route involves land crossings between a number of countries, such as Kosovo, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia (FYR Macedonia), Montenegro, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Croatia, to Slovenia, Hungary and Slovakia. While the Western Balkans route, transiting through the FYR Macedonia, was previously popular, a recent ban on all migrants entering the FYR Macedonia led smuggled migrants from Southwest Asia to increasingly use Turkey's border with Bulgaria to enter Europe.<sup>157</sup>

The first transit country on the Western Balkans route from Greece has typically been the FYR Macedonia. To enter the FYR Macedonia, smuggled migrants are sometimes concealed in a car or truck. Migrants may also cross the border on foot in some of the more remote mountainous areas. After arriving in the FYR Macedonia, smuggled migrants commonly travel through the country openly, using buses, trains and other forms of public transportation.<sup>158</sup>

From the FYR Macedonia, smuggled migrants usually continue to Kosovo, often crossing the relatively open and unpatrolled border on foot. There have been reports of cases where smuggled migrants from Afghanistan and Pakistan arrived in Kosovo on flights from Turkey, using fraudulent Turkish travel or identity documents.<sup>159</sup> Some smuggled migrants travel through Albania, continuing overland to Montenegro and Serbia or Bosnia and Herzegovina. In some cases, smuggled migrants from Southwest 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 by smuggled migrants.<sup>160</sup>

Smuggled migrants continuing to Western Europe via Hungary are typically smuggled through Serbia. The smuggled migrants often cross into Serbia overtly, sometimes on foot between official border checkpoints or in a taxi. Other times, they may be concealed in a truck or train, or use fraudulent travel and identity documents.<sup>161</sup> Some smuggled migrants travel through Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and Slovenia. From there, the smuggled migrants typically continue on to Austria or Italy or, in some cases, Hungary.<sup>162</sup>

### **Smuggling through Eastern Europe**

Another land route used to smuggle migrants from Southwest 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 genuine visas before being smuggled overland through Eastern Europe.<sup>163</sup>

Smuggled migrants usually enter Bulgaria near the city of Edirne. Some smuggled migrants cross the border on foot in the rural areas between the main border checkpoints at Kapikule/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 organisation on the other side of the border. In other cases, smuggled migrants are concealed in a car, truck or van or enter with a valid or fraudulent visa.<sup>164</sup> Bulgaria is usually a transit country for onward smuggling to Western Europe. For some smuggled Afghan migrants, Bulgaria is a destination country in which they seek asylum.<sup>165</sup>

As noted in previous pages, this route through Bulgaria has recently grown in popularity as a result of the 'closure' of the Western Balkans route.<sup>166</sup> Bulgarian authorities also endeavoured to limit the number of irregular migrants transiting through its territory in recent years. Since the beginning of 2016, Bulgaria has apprehended 1,006 migrants and refugees, with Syrians, Iraqis, Afghans, Pakistanis, and Iranians making up the majority of those apprehended. As of early February 2016, 70 per cent of people transiting through Bulgaria were Afghan.<sup>167</sup> It is likely that many of these apprehended irregular migrants from Southwest Asia were smuggled for at least part of their journey to Bulgaria.



From Bulgaria, most migrants are smuggled to Romania and on to Hungary. This may take place on foot or concealed in a vehicle.<sup>168</sup> From Hungary, the migrants either travel to Austria or Germany, sometimes via Slovakia, the Czech Republic or Poland. In other cases, smuggled migrants enter Slovakia directly from Ukraine.<sup>169</sup>

### **Smuggling through Central Asia, Russia and the Baltic States**

A less common route to Europe taken by smuggled migrants from Southwest 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.<sup>170</sup> From Russia, smuggled migrants are taken through the Baltic States and/or Belarus and Ukraine to Poland, Romania or Slovakia. Information on this smuggling route predominantly relates to the smuggling of Afghan nationals, although the route is also used to smuggle migrants from several other countries.<sup>171</sup>

Smuggled migrants intending to reach a Scandinavian country generally transit in Latvia before entering Estonia.<sup>172</sup> 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, smuggled 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.<sup>173</sup> Recent reports suggest that Estonia has become a destination country for smuggled migrants from Afghanistan.<sup>174</sup>

Smuggled migrants heading to Western Europe may transit in Lithuania, entering the country from Belarus or Latvia. Southwest Asian migrants arrive by plane to Moscow, Russia, in possession of valid tourist visas. They then travel in cars to Belarus. According to Lithuanian authorities, the two main smuggling routes through the country are Afghanistan–Russia–Belarus–Lithuania–Poland; and Afghanistan–Russia or Belarus–Latvia–Lithuania–Poland.<sup>175</sup> From Lithuania, migrants are smuggled into Poland, often in a car or van but with little attempt to conceal the smuggled migrants. Poland is primarily a transit country for smuggling migrants to Germany or other parts of Western Europe.<sup>176</sup>

Other Southwest Asian migrants are smuggled from Russia to Poland through Belarus. The border between Russia and Belarus is reportedly not well-patrolled and therefore smuggling across it can be done with ease.<sup>177</sup> Some smuggled migrants continue from Belarus to Ukraine and Romania, sometimes through Moldova, and then continue on the routes just described.<sup>178</sup> Another smuggling route through Moldova, identified by the national authorities, is the land route from Afghanistan–Uzbekistan–Kazakhstan–Russia–Ukraine–Republic of Moldova, to Europe.<sup>179</sup>

A new smuggling route appears to take Southwest Asian migrants by land through Russia to the border with Norway. Norwegian authorities report that in the autumn of 2015, approximately 5,500 smuggled migrants, mostly from Syria, Afghanistan, and Iraq, arrived at the Storskog border-crossing point at Norway's northern external land border to Russia.<sup>180</sup>

### **Smuggling to Europe by air**

Some migrants are smuggled from Southwest Asia to Europe by air.<sup>181</sup> 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 Southeast Asia.<sup>182</sup>

### **Smuggling within and between Western European countries**

For many migrants from Southwest Asia, Italy is an important transit country on the smuggling route to the final destination in Europe.<sup>183</sup> Italy is also the final destination for some smuggled Iranian migrants. 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 have circumvented Greece and the Balkans, travelling directly from Turkey to Italy by boat.<sup>184</sup> The boats typically arrived in the cities of Puglia or Calabria in Italy's southern coast.<sup>185</sup> Smuggled migrants travelling overland along the Western Balkans route commonly enter Italy through Slovenia or Austria.<sup>186</sup>

Migrants smuggled along the Western Balkans route or the Eastern European route to Hungary typically transit in Austria, which is a major destination for smuggled migrants from Southwest Asia.<sup>187</sup> 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.<sup>188</sup>

Smuggled migrants primarily originating from Afghanistan often use international freight train terminals in Greece or Serbia for their journeys. In many instances, the trains travel to or through Germany. Smuggling detections often only happen by accident or because the smuggled migrants make their presence known to authorities due to urgent health needs, or because they incorrectly believe they have reached their final destination. A common feature of this modus operandi is the apparent integrity of the customs seals, indicating an increased degree of planning and coordination of smuggling ventures through Europe.<sup>189</sup>

Germany is a main destination for smuggled migrants from Southwest Asia and also a transit country for further smuggling into the United Kingdom or a Scandinavian country.<sup>190</sup> Smuggled migrants from Southwest Asia predominantly arrive in Germany overland by car, bus or truck from Austria, the Czech Republic or Poland.<sup>191</sup> Some Southwest Asian migrants arrive in Germany after being smuggled by air using forged documents.<sup>192</sup>

Similarly, France is both an important destination and transit country for smuggled migrants from Southwest Asia.<sup>193</sup> Smuggled migrants enter France by land from Italy or Germany<sup>194</sup> or by air from such countries as Greece or the United Arab Emirates.<sup>195</sup> France is often a transit country for smuggling into the United Kingdom across the English Channel.<sup>196</sup> It is also a transit country for some smuggled Afghan and Pakistani migrants bound for Spain or Portugal.<sup>197</sup>

The United Kingdom is a major destination country for smuggled migrants from Southwest Asia.<sup>198</sup> 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.<sup>199</sup> The Netherlands has been identified as a transit country for smuggling to the United Kingdom.<sup>200</sup> Some migrants from Southwest Asian countries enter the United Kingdom by air, arriving from a variety of countries, such as Austria, Denmark, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain, Tunisia, Turkey or the United Arab Emirates, usually on fraudulent travel or identity documents.<sup>201</sup>

Scandinavian countries are also destinations for smuggled migrants from Southwest 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.<sup>202</sup>

#### **2.4.5 Smuggling to and through Southeast Asia and Oceania**

Since the early 2000s, countries in Southeast Asia and Oceania, Australia in particular, have been popular destinations for smuggled migrants from Southwest Asia. Since 2013, the maritime smuggling route to Australia has significantly declined in popularity due to the Australian government’s policy of turning back boats transporting smuggled migrants from Southeast Asia to Australia.

Smuggling of Southwest Asian migrants to and through Southeast Asia often begins in Pakistan. In the absence of direct flights from Afghanistan to Southeast Asia, most Afghan migrants first travel to Pakistan for onward smuggling by air.<sup>203</sup> In Pakistan, airports in Islamabad, Lahore and Karachi operate direct flights to destinations in Southeast Asia, although many migrants are also smuggled to Southeast Asia on flights via airports in Bahrain, Oman, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates.<sup>204</sup> Some Pakistani migrants are smuggled to Southeast Asia through South Asia. For example, some irregular migrants cross from Pakistan into India.<sup>205</sup> They then continue to Sri Lanka or Bangladesh before traveling to destinations in Southeast Asia. There are isolated reports of Afghan nationals being smuggled to Australia via Sri Lanka.<sup>206</sup>

For many migrants from Southwest Asia, especially for those flying from Pakistan, Bangkok, Thailand, is the first transit point. 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 Southwest 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.<sup>207</sup>

Alternatively, many smuggled migrants from Southwest Asia avoid transiting in Thailand by flying directly from Southwest Asia or the Gulf region to Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.<sup>208</sup> Tightened visa requirements and immigration controls in Indonesia have increased Malaysia's popularity as a transit point.<sup>209</sup> Smuggling to Malaysia by air typically involves the use of fraudulent documents. Migrants who successfully enter Malaysia by air continue overland and then by boat to Indonesia, as with those who enter Malaysia through Thailand.<sup>210</sup>

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 entered Indonesia on boats departing from the Malay Peninsula, although in some cases migrants entered Indonesia directly from Thailand. Boats departing from the Malay Peninsula either travelled across the Malacca Strait to Sumatra or took a longer journey directly to Java.<sup>211</sup>

After migrants arrived in Indonesia, they were taken by their smugglers or travelled independently overland to 'pooling locations', such as Jakarta or Cisarua, where they were accommodated in a hotel or apartment while they waited for their smuggling journey to Australia to be organised.<sup>212</sup> Once their onward journey was organised, migrants were 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. In Java, the port cities of Tangerang and Pelabuhan Ratu have been common embarkation points for maritime smuggling to Christmas Island, Australia (which is located 340 kilometres south of Java). Bali, Sumbawa, Makassar, Kabena, Rote Island and Kupang were the main embarkation points for smuggling by boat to Ashmore Reef, Australia (which is 150 km south of Rote Island).<sup>213</sup> In other cases, vessels travelled from Indonesia to the Northern Territory or Western Australia on the Australian mainland.<sup>214</sup>

#### **2.4.6 Smuggling to North America**

Migrants from Southwest Asian countries are smuggled to Canada and the United States of America. Information on the routes and methods used is limited, however. In some cases, migrants from Pakistan are smuggled into the United States of America through Canada, whereas in other cases, migrants from Pakistan are smuggled in the opposite direction.<sup>215</sup>

### **2.5 Conditions and risks facing smuggled migrants**

The smuggling of Southwest Asian migrants often takes place under conditions that endanger their health and life due to the territory being 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.<sup>216</sup> Smuggled migrants have died crossing the border between the Islamic Republic of Iran and Turkey in harsh weather conditions during winter.<sup>217</sup> On the land route to Europe, smuggled 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.<sup>218</sup> Smuggled migrants travelling clandestinely on the rail system in Europe have died after being locked inside shipping containers on trains for several days.<sup>219</sup> The sea vessels used for maritime smuggling from Turkey to Greece are frequently overcrowded or unseaworthy, placing migrants at risk of drowning.<sup>220</sup>

Smuggled migrants from Southwest Asia are sometimes deceived by smugglers about the safety of the journey and the openness of the borders in the destination, particularly in Western Europe.<sup>221</sup> Afghans, Syrians and Pakistanis are commonly among the top three nationalities reporting an experience of deception and/or exploitation en route to the destination.<sup>222</sup>

In transit countries, such as Greece and Turkey, smuggled migrants are typically accommodated by their smugglers in overcrowded 'safe houses' in poor conditions.<sup>223</sup> There are reports that smuggled migrants in France and Greece sleep outdoors or may live in squalid conditions in makeshift accommodation.<sup>224</sup> In winter, these smuggled migrants are especially at risk of hypothermia and death.<sup>225</sup>

The deaths of smuggled migrants have not until now been widely documented, and international organisations have only recently begun counting the lives lost during smuggling journeys. According to a 2014 report, at least 40,000 migrants are estimated to have died during smuggling journeys over the period 2000 to 2014. From January to September 2014 alone, more than 4,077 smuggling fatalities were recorded, with most of these fatalities occurring at sea.<sup>226</sup> The first half of 2016 saw a 67 per cent increase in the number of recorded deaths and disappearances across the Mediterranean Sea compared to the same period in 2015.<sup>227</sup> By comparison, the Australian Border Deaths Database recorded close to 1,500 migrant smuggling-related deaths at sea from January 2000 to September 2014.<sup>228</sup> It is likely that many of these victims were smuggled migrants from Southwest Asia.

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 and Syria.<sup>229</sup>

In destination countries, smuggled migrants are often forced to take up employment that involves long hours, no contract and unsafe working conditions.<sup>230</sup> In Greece, for example, the US State Department's 2016 Trafficking in Persons Report found that migrants from Afghanistan, Pakistan and Bangladesh are susceptible to debt bondage and agricultural labour exploitation.<sup>231</sup> Southwest Asian smuggled migrants who are unable to take up employment because of their irregular status often face harsh living conditions, including homelessness.<sup>232</sup>

Iraqis attempting to seek refuge elsewhere face significant risks leaving their home country. Some Iraqi migrants have reported spending over one month at the Syrian/Turkish border attempting to cross and only doing so successfully after nine or ten attempts. Many Iraqis abandon the journey after the first few unsuccessful attempts.<sup>233</sup>

Smuggled migrants may also become separated from their families during their journeys, with many instances documented on the Balkans route. As very large numbers of migrants moved along this route in 2015 and 2016, and all registered at the same centres, pushing and shoving occurred at border locations and reception centres. Individuals became lost within the crowd, which resulted in family members becoming separated. Complications with identity documents have also caused family separation. If migrants found errors on their registration documentation, or had their documentation lost or stolen, they often had to return to a previous country on the route to rectify the mistake.<sup>234</sup>

Many smuggled migrants are further vulnerable due to the debts they incur during their smuggling. In certain instances, families take on high financial risks, selling key assets or placing themselves at the mercy of lenders or brokers who demand exorbitant interest rates or cheap labour from the borrowers.<sup>235</sup> Some smuggled migrants have reported that their remaining families in their home country are threatened by smugglers if the full payments for smuggling services are not promptly paid.<sup>236</sup>

Irregular and smuggled migrants often suffer discrimination in the destination country. Certain minority Afghan groups, such as Afghan Hazaras, have been subjected to ethnic and sectarian violence in Pakistan

in recent years. Some Afghan ethnic groups, who look noticeably different from Pashtuns, such as Turkmens, Uzbeks, and Tajiks have reportedly been targeted by sectarian groups.<sup>237</sup>

Unaccompanied minors, particularly from Afghanistan, have reported physical and sexual abuse by smugglers and others.<sup>238</sup> Unaccompanied minors travelling from Iraq reportedly suffer extreme psychological pressure from needing to hide from authorities, beginning in Iraq and continuing for the entirety of their smuggling journey.<sup>239</sup>

Smuggled migrants are also at risk of becoming victims of crime. For example, smuggled Afghan migrants are sometimes robbed by smugglers and others of their few belongings and money.<sup>240</sup> In some cases, smuggled Afghan migrants were offered cheap deals for smuggling into Turkey but instead were deceived, abducted and held for ransom by their smugglers. In other cases, smugglers sold migrants to Kurdish criminal groups operating in the border region who then extorted them for money. Migrants have also reportedly been tortured to force their family members to pay additional sums of money.<sup>241</sup>

Despite knowing the risks of smuggling journeys, many migrants from Southwest Asia accept these risks, either because the potential benefits of successfully reaching the destination are seen as outweighing the dangers, or because they feel they have no choice but to migrate irregularly. For some families living in areas of conflict such as Afghanistan, the choice to send children unaccompanied to Europe - with the goal of the child working and sending money through remittances - is seen as a risk worth taking.<sup>242</sup>

## 2.6 Profile of migrant smugglers

In almost all cases, the people involved in the smuggling of Afghan, Iranian, Iraqi and Pakistani nationals are adult males.<sup>243</sup> According to Europol, the average age of migrant smugglers arrested in 2015 was 36 years. Migrant smugglers from Syria, Pakistan and Iraq tend to be significantly younger than smugglers from Western Balkan countries or EU Member States.<sup>244</sup>

A 2013 report noted that women have sometimes been used to help smuggle migrants from Southwest Asia to Australia or Canada, accompanying 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 reportedly used because they are perceived as less likely to draw attention from authorities.<sup>245</sup>

There is evidence that many smugglers are of the same nationality as the migrants they assist. Europol has found that Iraqi, Syrian and Afghani smugglers tend to be young irregular migrants themselves and are involved in arranging the facilitation services for fellow nationals.<sup>246</sup> There appears to be a considerable degree of involvement of Pakistani nationals in the smuggling of fellow nationals in source, transit and destination countries.<sup>247</sup> While some Kurdish smugglers seem to be specialised only in the smuggling of other Iraqis, including Iraqi Kurds, Kurdish smuggling networks also appear to be involved in the smuggling of migrants from other countries in Southwest Asia.<sup>248</sup>

Recent data from the Danish Refugee Council suggest that migrant smugglers operating from Afghanistan are predominantly married men aged between 25 and 45 years old. Smugglers operating in Afghanistan at all levels have basic education. There is no ethnic group that dominates smuggling networks operating in Afghanistan - smugglers are Pashtun, Tajik, Hazara, Herati and Baluch. However, the proportion of ethnic groups varies in different areas of Afghanistan. For example, most smugglers in south and east Afghanistan are Pashtun while in Zaranj, the starting point for irregular migration towards Iran, Baluchis and Heratis dominate.<sup>249</sup>

Local smugglers in transit and destination points are usually nationals of that country. Local Iranians offer services to smuggled migrants travelling through the country, such as accommodation, transportation from Tehran to the Turkish border or, in some cases, transportation across the border into Turkey.<sup>250</sup> The smuggling of Pakistani migrants from Turkey into Greece is mostly carried out by Turkish or Greek

nationals.<sup>251</sup> 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.<sup>252</sup>

Smugglers are typically migrants who, successfully or not, were smuggled along the same routes on which they now operate. Some migrants 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 as a means of earning money.<sup>253</sup> For example, most of the Afghan, Iranian, Iraqi and Pakistani nationals who were involved in organising and overseeing the smuggling of migrants to Australia through Malaysia and Indonesia were formerly smuggled migrants.<sup>254</sup>

Many individuals involved in the smuggling of migrants from Southwest Asia only do so 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.<sup>255</sup>

Due to ongoing conflicts in Iraq and Syria and the emergence of ISIL, there have been new entrants into the smuggling business in Iraq. According to a 2016 IOM report, the changing landscape has led to different smuggling dynamics. For example, moving within ISIL-controlled areas needs to be discreet, which has led to fuel tanker drivers transporting migrants for payment. There are also reports of individuals working in cafes or restaurants close to border locations or key locations along the way (such as Deir Ez-zor, Al Mayadeen and Raqqa) offering to facilitate a migrant's smuggling journey for a price.<sup>256</sup> A recent study based on interviews with migrant smugglers in Turkey, found that 81.6 per cent (142 individuals) of the interviewed smugglers were Turks, 6.3 per cent Pakistanis (11 individuals), 5.2 per cent Iraqis (9 individuals), 3.4 per cent Afghans (6 individuals) and 3.4 per cent Iranians (6 individuals).<sup>257</sup> These figures suggest a high level of involvement of Southwest Asians in the smuggling of migrants to Europe. The same study identified that for 74.7 per cent (130 individuals) of the interviewed smugglers, the central motivation in engaging in the smuggling business was because it was an 'easy way to earn money'. 69.5 per cent of the migrant smugglers (121 individuals) reported that they learned how to smuggle migrants from their friends, while 8 per cent of them (14 individuals) began smuggling due to their own migration experience.<sup>258</sup>

Little information is available on other criminal activities of persons involved in the smuggling of migrants from Southwest Asia; however, a recent study on migrant smugglers operating in Turkey found that 53.4 per cent of the smugglers (93 individuals) had criminal records in Turkey: 9.2 per cent (16 individuals) were arrested for opposition to Turkish Law No. 6136 (Firearms, Knives and Other Similar Objects), and 8 per cent (14 individuals) were arrested for other crimes.<sup>259</sup> Data provided by national authorities further note that migrant smugglers operating from Southwest Asia, particularly Afghanistan, are also sometimes engaged in smuggling drugs. According to national authorities in Europe, smugglers sometimes use the smuggled migrants to transport drugs out of Afghanistan.<sup>260</sup>

## 2.7 Organisational structure of migrant smuggling groups and networks

The smuggling of migrants from Southwest Asia is organised and carried out by loosely connected networks of groups and individuals. These networks generally operate without formal, transnational hierarchies.<sup>261</sup> The principal coordinators in each main transit point, such as Tehran, Istanbul and Athens, tend to cooperate on equal levels. The smuggling networks are arranged in chains, with each smuggler responsible for one leg of the journey and handing over migrants to the next smuggler after their leg is completed.<sup>262</sup> 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.<sup>263</sup>

According to a recent IOM report, the principal smuggling agents responsible for smuggling Afghans are usually stationed outside of Afghanistan and employ a network of facilitators around the point of origin. Within Afghanistan, almost all smugglers are of Afghan nationality; they collaborate with smugglers from other nationalities in transit and destination countries.<sup>264</sup>

According to the Danish Refugee Council, the various networks that smuggle Afghans can be classified as follows:

- a) Local networks, which are mostly active at border points and consist of locals who have connections to people on the other side of a border. These networks are prevalent on the border with Pakistan.
- b) Regional networks, which cover smuggling to neighboring countries and counties in the region. These networks mostly smuggle people from Afghanistan to Pakistan, Iran and Turkey.
- c) Global networks, which collaborate with regional networks and manage smuggling to countries outside of the Southwest Asia region. Today these networks mostly coordinate migrant smuggling to Europe.<sup>265</sup>

The report further identifies that the main means of communication among smugglers, and with their customers, are phones and social media, especially Viber, WhatsApp and Facebook. To maintain anonymity, smugglers often buy unregistered SIM cards in bazaars and throw them away after some time.<sup>266</sup>

The groups and individuals involved in the smuggling of Afghan migrants into and through Pakistan are mainly networks with ties to local communities, especially in areas of Balochistan Province near the border. These networks 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.<sup>267</sup> 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.<sup>268</sup>

Some sources have highlighted the role of corruption in the facilitation of migrant smuggling operations involving Southwest Asian migrants. For example, the smuggling of Afghan migrants across the border into Pakistan reportedly sometimes involves bribing border guards.<sup>269</sup> A recent report on smuggling of Afghans found that more than one third of smugglers interviewed for the study reported that they or someone in their network has a relationship with local authorities, which enables them to provide identity documents, information about the time and location of border patrols, or negotiation with the police or authorities regarding their detained smuggling colleagues or migrant customers.<sup>270</sup> The departure of Afghan and Pakistani nationals from Pakistan is also reportedly sometimes facilitated by corrupt customs and other government officials or security personnel at airports.<sup>271</sup>

It appears that there are large and highly organised smuggling rings operating on the Turkish coast. A number of brokers will serve different migrant populations while working for the same Turkish employer. Migrants have reported that, while waiting in holding locations, they were held with a large number of migrants from a number of different countries of origin, with a broker per group. Interviewed migrants conveyed the impression that brokers were all frontmen working for the same smuggler.<sup>272</sup>

## 2.8 Fees and financing

### 2.8.1 Fees

Both the reported and estimated fees paid by smuggled migrants from Southwest 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 smuggling journey, including whether fraudulent travel or identity documents are needed. Smuggling fees also depend on whether they include a guarantee of successful entry into the destination country. In some cases, migrants receive discounts if their family has a connection to the smugglers.<sup>273</sup> The smuggling fees also vary depending on whether fees are paid upfront or in instalments. Smugglers may request higher fees if payments are to be made in instalments because of a greater risk of non-payment.<sup>274</sup>

Because the destination and method of smuggling affect the fees charged, it is often the case that migrants' smuggling options are limited by their available resources. For example, migrants may be unable to afford more sophisticated methods of smuggling, such as travelling by air or using fraudulent travel or identity documents, and may be forced to use less sophisticated methods, such as smuggling overland or by sea.<sup>275</sup>

The fees paid by migrants from Southwest Asia for smuggling to Europe are highly variable. Most estimates put the fee for smuggling from Afghanistan to destinations in Western Europe anywhere between €2,000 and €20,000.<sup>276</sup> National authorities in Europe currently estimate that a journey with at least one smuggling segment involving air travel from Southwest Asia to Europe costs smuggled migrants between US\$10,000 and US\$20,000.<sup>277</sup> Destinations in Scandinavian countries may be more expensive than other destinations in Europe, with national authorities in Sweden suggesting that fees for smuggling to Sweden range up to US\$25,000.<sup>278</sup> In contrast, smuggling by land to destinations in Western Europe costs between €4,700 and €5,500.<sup>279</sup> Sources agree that smuggling journeys to Europe that involve travel by airplane and fraudulent documents are much more expensive than land journeys.<sup>280</sup>

The cost for the maritime smuggling journey to Europe is also reportedly high. The maritime journey from Turkey across the Aegean Sea directly to Italy reportedly costed between US\$5,000 and US\$8,000.<sup>281</sup>

Smuggled migrants interviewed for a 2017 study stated that although smuggling fees for the journey between Turkey and the Greek Islands had decreased from US\$800–US\$1,000 to approximately US\$300–500 (using rubber dinghies), the route through Greece to Germany and other EU destinations had become more expensive.<sup>282</sup>

Little information is available on the fees paid by migrants from Southwest 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.<sup>283</sup> Smuggling by air from Pakistan to North America is similarly estimated to cost between US\$18,000 and US\$20,000.<sup>284</sup>

A recent report suggests that fraudulent recruiters offering migration services from Pakistan to Canada, targeted towards Afghans and Pakistanis, have requested payment of PKR2.6 million (€23,800), with PKR1.5 million (€13,700) paid up front and the rest to be paid in instalments.<sup>285</sup>

### **2.8.2 Financing**

The substantial fees required for smuggling from Southwest Asia to popular destinations in Europe and North America are such that most migrants from Afghanistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq and Pakistan often use all their savings, and must sell most or all of their belongings and property to pay for their journey. Would-be smuggled migrants also often take loans from family members and friends or from lenders. Families often pool their money together to fund the smuggling of a single family member. Some migrants agree to enter into debt arrangements with brokers and smugglers.<sup>286</sup>

A recent report highlights the extent to which smuggled migrants of different Southwest Asian nationalities rely on different resources to fund their journey. According to the 2016 report, Iraqi smuggled migrants are more likely than other Southwest Asian nationalities to rely on savings (71 per cent) and/or to sell their house in order to fund their journey (54 per cent). In contrast, Afghan smuggled migrants are less likely to use savings, and instead sell their assets (56 per cent). As identified by the report, by selling their property and assets, smuggled migrants may have little to return to and may require external assistance if their travel attempts fail.<sup>287</sup>

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 smuggled migrants often negotiate their fees for each leg of the smuggling journey as they come to it, and make payments to the smugglers accordingly.<sup>288</sup>



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.<sup>289</sup>

Some smuggled migrants are able to secure 'pay on arrival' deals, though the available literature suggests that such arrangements are rare.<sup>290</sup> In the case of Pakistani smuggled migrants, there are also reportedly arrangements with some smugglers that include several smuggling attempts before the smuggler is required to reimburse the money paid, or before the smuggler charges again for the journey.<sup>291</sup>

Some smuggled migrants run out of money during the smuggling journey and must therefore remain in the transit country for some time prior to further travel. A recent report notes that for some smuggled, unaccompanied child migrants from Afghanistan living in Iran and Turkey, the minors had to stay in the country due to limited funds. The smuggled minors reported that they planned to work in the transit country temporarily until they could save and move on to European countries as their final destination.<sup>292</sup> Smuggled migrants from Afghanistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq and Pakistan commonly use informal remittance systems, such as hawala,<sup>293</sup> to pay their smugglers.<sup>294</sup> 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 smuggled 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 allows migrants to travel with only small amounts of cash, making them less vulnerable to theft and robbery. Hawaladars may withhold payment to 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.<sup>295</sup>

Recently, along smuggling routes to Greece, there is a new trend of sending back photographs of the smuggled migrant posing in the country of arrival as proof of safe arrival, combined with a written or verbal confirmation of the migrant's safe arrival. This is designed to counter practices of abuse, where smuggled migrants from Southwest Asia and other regions would be forced to release their money before arriving at the agreed destination.<sup>296</sup>

## 3. Smuggling of migrants in South Asia

### 3.1 Overview

South Asia is predominantly a region of origin for smuggled migrants to destinations outside, particularly Europe, the Gulf States, North America and, until approximately late 2013, Australia.

Bangladesh is primarily a source country for migrants who move irregularly to South Asian countries or are smuggled to countries in neighbouring regions, such as Malaysia, or Pakistan.<sup>297</sup> Malaysia is the main destination country for irregular Bangladeshi migrants in Southeast Asia.<sup>298</sup> It is estimated that some tens of thousands of Bangladeshi migrants reside in Malaysia in an irregular status.<sup>299</sup> It is likely that many of these irregular Bangladeshi migrants in Malaysia did not arrive in the country having used the services of migrant smugglers.

Approximately 87,000 Rohingya from Myanmar and migrants from Bangladesh were smuggled from Bangladesh and Myanmar by sea and land methods to Malaysia and/or Thailand between January 2014 and April 2015.<sup>300</sup>

As shown in Table 20, France, Germany and Switzerland are currently important destination countries for migrants from Bangladesh. Bangladeshis also constitute a significant number of the pool of irregular migrants in Saudi Arabia.<sup>301</sup> Bangladeshis also migrate irregularly to Oman and the United Arab Emirates.<sup>302</sup> While the available data do not make clear whether these irregular movements involve migrant smuggling, the available literature suggests that the irregular migration of Bangladeshis is mostly facilitated by smugglers, regardless of whether it involves a destination in a neighbouring country or further afield.<sup>303</sup> As illustrated by the data presented in Table 21, Bangladeshis travelling to destinations in Europe and North America have engaged the services of smugglers.<sup>304</sup>

Table 20. Bangladeshi nationals detected attempting illegal entry into selected reporting countries

		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1 Jan. - 30 June 2017
<b>Austria</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>983</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>128</b>
<b>Croatia</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>28</b>
	By land	83	33	107	25	39	28
<b>France</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>894</b>	<b>860</b>	<b>638</b>
	By land	185	262	285	867	827	610
	By sea	6	5	21	7	6	
	By air	27	4	5	20	27	24
<b>Germany</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>762</b>	<b>494</b>	
<b>Hong Kong SAR, China</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>50</b>
	By land	18	42	92	29	8	10
	By sea	98	229	228	384	134	29
	Unknown		3	22	1	13	11
<b>Hungary</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>632</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>5182</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>5</b>
	By land	79	632	236	5182	262	5
<b>Myanmar</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>1550</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>25</b>
	By land	291	42	28	773	31	25
	By sea	48	36	85	777		

<b>Norway</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>8</b>	
<b>Poland</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>13</b>
	By land	16	6	2	3	5	8
	By air	22		2	3	5	5
<b>Romania</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>20</b>
	By land	67	10	1	5	8	20
	By air		1	1			
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>6166</b>	<b>7790</b>	<b>2104</b>	<b>687</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>102</b>
<b>Serbia</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Slovakia</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>		
	By land	13	3	7	6		
<b>Switzerland</b>	<b>Total</b>				<b>433</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>142</b>
	By land				432	272	142
	By air				1	3	
<b>United States of America</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>686</b>	<b>1170</b>	<b>1017</b>	<b>1030</b>	<b>426</b>
	By land	83	466	885	718	762	337
	By sea	169	93	79	66	62	14
	By air	93	127	206	233	206	75

The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in March 2017 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific.

Table 21. Smuggled Bangladeshi migrants detected by selected reporting countries

		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1 Jan. - 30 June 2017
<b>Austria</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>611</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>53</b>
<b>Norway</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>2</b>		
<b>Serbia</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Sweden</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>61</b>
<b>United States of America</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>15</b>
	By land	38	52	7	41	85	15
	By sea					1	

The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in March 2017 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific.

Bangladesh is also a destination for asylum seekers from neighbouring Myanmar. Although the incidence of smuggling is unknown, it is estimated that some of the irregular migration from Myanmar to Bangladesh involves the use of smugglers.<sup>305</sup> In 2015, an estimated 30,000 Rohingya<sup>306</sup> were living in refugee camps in Bangladesh, with a further 270,000 irregular Rohingya migrants residing in the country.<sup>307</sup> In response to a deteriorating security situation in Myanmar's Rakhine State and ongoing violence by Myanmar's security forces, over 600,000 Rohingya fled Myanmar and travelled on foot to Bangladesh in mid-2017 to early 2018.<sup>308</sup> It is probable that this significant irregular flow has encouraged migrant smuggling activities on the route from Myanmar to Bangladesh.

India is a significant country of origin for irregular migrants leaving for Europe, the Gulf region, North America or Southeast Asia. Key destination countries in these regions are France, Germany, SAR (China), Japan, Malaysia, Oman, the Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Thailand and the United Arab Emirates.<sup>309</sup> The extent to which irregular migrants from India departing for East Asia, Southeast Asia, or the Gulf

region, use smugglers remains unclear. It is known, however, that irregular migration from India to North America, Oceania, and Western Europe is usually facilitated by smugglers. Recent research has documented migrant smuggling from India to Australia, Canada, Denmark, Germany, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Sweden and the United States of America.<sup>310</sup>

The irregular migrant population of Indian nationals in EU Member States is estimated at between 1.9 million and 3.8 million people.<sup>311</sup> Various reports suggest that between 430,000 and 618,000 Indian nationals are residing in the United Kingdom in an irregular status.<sup>312</sup> Recent research has also found that several thousand Indian nationals reside irregularly in Germany, Italy and the Netherlands.<sup>313</sup> It is estimated that approximately 240,000 irregular Indian migrants reside in the United States of America.<sup>314</sup> While the literature does not make clear how many of these irregular migrants are smuggled migrants, as the destinations mentioned above are in Europe, it is likely that many of the irregular Indian migrants in the United Kingdom and other countries in the EU used smugglers for at least some segments of their journey.

As shown in Table 22, at least several thousand Indian nationals attempt illegal entry to the United States of America each year.<sup>315</sup> The data in Table 22 illustrate that while Indian nationals attempt to enter the United States of America by land, sea, and air methods, most attempted illegal entries involved travel from India to the United States of America by airplane.

Table 22. Indian nationals detected attempting illegal entry into the United States of America

		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Jan. 1 – 30 June 2017
United States of America	<b>Total</b>	<b>8395</b>	<b>12744</b>	<b>9888</b>	<b>10695</b>	<b>10976</b>	<b>2758</b>
	By land	1359	4280	2351	3811	4221	968
	By sea	2860	2315	2721	2064	2083	607
	By air	4176	6149	4816	4820	4672	1183

The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in March 2017 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific.

Table 23. Indian nationals detected attempting illegal entry into other selected reporting countries

		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1 Jan. - 30 June 2017
<b>Austria</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>2144</b>	<b>2124</b>	<b>1060</b>	<b>993</b>	<b>845</b>	<b>417</b>
<b>France</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>686</b>	<b>811</b>	<b>457</b>
	By land	295	233	258	533	677	355
	By sea	15	10	24	16	17	10
	By air	87	87	102	137	117	92
<b>Germany</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>586</b>	<b>579</b>	<b>596</b>	<b>556</b>	<b>677</b>	
<b>Hong Kong SAR, China</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>32</b>
	By land	16	16	42	138	83	17
	By sea	9	13	11	242	152	11
	Unknown	1		7		6	4
<b>Hungary</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>591</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>19</b>
	By land	22	84	8	591	104	19
<b>Japan</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>3232</b>	<b>1511</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>16</b>

Switzerland	<b>Total</b>				<b>281</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>129</b>
	By land				250	203	102
	By air				31	17	27
<b>Thailand</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>669</b>	<b>1247</b>	<b>2107</b>	<b>1009</b>	<b>721</b>	<b>26</b>

The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in March 2017 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific.

Table 24. Smuggled Indian migrants detected by selected reporting countries

		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1 Jan. - 30 June 2017
<b>Austria</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>133</b>
<b>Slovakia</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>United States of America</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>926</b>	<b>206</b>
	By land	94	106	84	156	880	206
	By sea			5	3	46	

The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in March 2017 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific.

The Maldives is a destination for irregular migrant workers from Bangladesh.<sup>316</sup> Although data are scarce, it is estimated that approximately half of the 35,000 Bangladeshis residing in the Maldives arrived irregularly.<sup>317</sup> It is not known whether a significant number of these irregular Bangladeshi migrants arrived in the Maldives after using the services of migrant smugglers.

Migrants from Nepal mostly migrate irregularly to Bahrain, India, Japan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Macau SAR (China), Malaysia, Oman, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates.<sup>318</sup> Irregular migration of Nepali nationals to India and the Gulf region often appears to be facilitated by smugglers, although the extent of the smuggling assistance is not known.<sup>319</sup>

Recent estimates suggested that in 2013, approximately 3.2 million migrants from Nepal were working in an irregular status in countries other than India.<sup>320</sup> Approximately 90 per cent of this population were women.<sup>321</sup> It has further been estimated that as much as 80 per cent of Nepal's female migrant workers are in an irregular status in various destination countries.<sup>322</sup> In Nepal, national law states that women under the age of thirty cannot migrate to Gulf countries; this leads to female migrants from Nepal seeking irregular channels for migration to Gulf countries and other destinations.<sup>323</sup> It is likely that many of these irregular migrants utilised the services of migrant smugglers to reach destinations in Gulf countries and beyond.

Table 25. Nepali nationals detected in a situation of illegal residence within reporting countries

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1 Jan. - 30 June 2017
<b>Austria</b>	154	127	40	14	16	13
<b>Estonia</b>	2			3	5	5
<b>France</b>	84	48	36	85	45	15
<b>Japan</b>			113	146	185	114
<b>Myanmar</b>			1			
<b>Republic of Moldova</b>	1					
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	6520	7092	1822	3194	7871	3126
<b>Slovakia</b>	1			1	3	

<b>Spain</b>	106	93	79	59	30	12
<b>Sweden</b>	18	15	13	67	1	
<b>Ukraine</b>			2	10	9	4
<b>United States of America</b>	59	83	5	33	25	21

The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in March 2017 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific.

Migrant smuggling from Sri Lanka is mostly directed to destinations in the Gulf region, North America, Oceania or Western Europe. More specifically, the following countries are popular destinations for smuggled migrants from Sri Lanka: Canada, France, Germany, India, Italy, Malaysia, New Zealand, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and the United States of America.<sup>324</sup> Based on available research literature, most irregular migration from Sri Lanka appears to be facilitated by smugglers.

Canada appears to be one of the principal destination countries for smuggled Sri Lankan migrants. Between 2001 and 2011, Canadian authorities apprehended between 635 and 2,812 Sri Lankan nationals seeking to enter the country illegally each year.<sup>325</sup> Australia was, until late 2013, another popular destination for smuggled migrants from Sri Lanka. In 2012, 6,412 Sri Lankan migrants were smuggled by sea to Australia.<sup>326</sup>

Table 26. Sri Lankan nationals detected attempting illegal entry into selected reporting countries

		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1. Jan - 30 June 2017
<b>Austria</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>France</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>128</b>
	By land	98	72	82	84	154	90
	By sea	28	14	17	15	22	4
	By air	50	32	44	44	59	34
<b>Hungary</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>199</b>	
	By land	1	7	20	107	199	
<b>Latvia</b>	<b>Total</b>			<b>11</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	
	By land			6	1	6	
	By air			5	2		
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>1340</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Switzerland</b>	<b>Total</b>				<b>157</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>107</b>
	By land				155	152	99
	By air				2	3	8

The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in March 2017 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific.

Table 27. Sri Lankan nationals detected in a situation of illegal residence within reporting countries

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1. Jan - 30 June 2017
<b>Austria</b>	3	5	1	11	14	7
<b>Bulgaria</b>	6	7	22	18	80	9
<b>Croatia</b>	1	5	3	6	19	1
<b>Estonia</b>			2	2		
<b>France</b>	254	411	580	505	600	353

Hungary			2		17	
Japan	303	199	222	182	153	78
Latvia		1	6	3	5	1
Lithuania	3	1	3	6	7	4
Myanmar		12	17			
Saudi Arabia	6575	7369	4564	5088	5289	2425
Slovakia		1			1	6
Spain	16	17	3	14	13	3
Sweden	15	25	15	14		
Ukraine		2	10	18	34	15
United States of America	30	32	22	17	12	9

The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in March 2017 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific.

### 3.2 Push and pull factors in South Asia related to the smuggling of migrants

Insecurity has been a primary factor driving migrant smuggling from Sri Lanka. Much of the out-migration can be attributed to long-running conflicts between government forces and the Tamil ethnic minority, as well as the prospect of being granted asylum in the destination country.<sup>327</sup>

Table 28. Sri Lankan nationals in refugee or asylum-seeker status, by main host countries, 2015

	Refugees	Asylum Seekers
Argentina	37	0
Australia	3556	2173
Austria	54	42
Belgium	387	102
Benin	5	*
Brazil	18	8
Bulgaria	*	7
Cambodia	5	*
Canada	8807	159
Chile	6	0
China, Hong Kong SAR	26	52
Cyprus	25	45
Czech Rep.	14	*
Denmark	81	12
Ecuador	16	0
Egypt	*	7
Estonia	9	*
Finland	108	26
France	24220	2015
Germany	3920	1271
Ghana	0	10
Greece	38	6
Guinea	13	0
Hungary	12	35
India	64208	0

Indonesia	319	293
Ireland	20	12
Israel	0	74
Italy	707	69
Japan	51	1196
Jordan	5	*
Kenya	14	0
Kuwait	*	5
Lebanon	0	*
Lithuania	9	0
Malaysia	1545	1528
Malta	7	*
Mexico	19	10
Nauru	5	34
Nepal	22	*
Netherlands	733	31
New Zealand	85	18
Norway	275	32
Peru	0	7
Philippines	17	0
Poland	51	8
Portugal	31	6
Rep. of Korea	8	63
Senegal	0	81
South Africa	15	30
Spain	91	25
Sri Lanka	0	0
Sweden	49	36
Switzerland	4989	1538
Syrian Arab Rep.	0	8
Thailand	152	153
Togo	*	6
Turkey	14	10
Ukraine	9	64
United Kingdom	5279	2535
United States of America	1313	995

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](http://popstats.unhcr.org/PSQ_POC.aspx) (accessed 10 March 2017).

In all South Asian countries, economic factors, such as economic disparities and poverty in the home country, and better employment opportunities and higher wages in the destination country, are the main push and pull factors for migrant smuggling. Geographic proximity also acts as a pull factor for migrant smuggling within and outside the region. For example, Pakistan's geographic location, especially its proximity to the Gulf States, has made the country an important transit point for Bangladeshi nationals, both men and women, who seek to be smuggled to the Gulf States, Iran or other destinations.<sup>328</sup>



Demand for migrant labour is a pull factor. This largely explains the large migrant smuggling flows from Nepal and other South Asian countries to the Gulf States, as well as to Israel and Lebanon.<sup>329</sup>

The possibility of supporting families in the home country through remittances remains a major pull factor for regular and irregular migration from South Asian countries. For example, in 2014, Bangladesh received US\$14.94 billion through remittances, and ranked seventh among the highest remittance receiving countries of the world that year.<sup>330</sup> It is likely that smuggled migrants from South Asia significantly contribute to this high volume of remittances.

Table 29. Economic data for South Asia, 2014–2015

	Total population (million)	GDP per capita PPP in US\$	Unemployment %		Labour force participation %	
			Male	Female	Male	Female
Bangladesh	161.0	3339	4%	5%	84%	58%
Bhutan	0.8	8369	2%	3%	78%	67%
India	1,311.1	6100	4%	4%	80%	27%
Maldives	0.4	12770	7%	18%	78%	57%
Nepal	28.5	2462	3%	3%	87%	80%
Sri Lanka	21.0	11762	3%	7%	76%	35%

Sources: Total population=World Bank, Population, total. Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL> (accessed 15 April 2017); GDP=World Bank, GDP per capita, (PPP) (current international \$). Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.PP.CD> (accessed 15 April 2017); Unemployment =World Bank, total (% of total labor force). Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.TOTL.ZS> (accessed 15 April 2017); Labour force= World Bank, labor force participation. Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.TLF.TOTL.IN> (accessed 15 April 2017).

Socioeconomic factors, such as employment opportunities and access to better education, together with the existence of well-established migrant communities, largely explain migrant smuggling 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 of America, and from Sri Lanka to Canada, France and Italy.<sup>331</sup> The existence of established migrant communities, including many Tamils who arrived in the late 1980s, is a pull factor for the smuggling of Sri Lankans to Canada.<sup>332</sup> Similarly, Italy's Sinhalese community is a pull factor for smuggled Sri Lankan nationals of Sinhalese background.<sup>333</sup> A recent study highlights the important role the Sri Lankan community in Australia has played in the smuggling of Sri Lankans to Australia. According to the study, the existing Sri Lankan community encouraged the further smuggling of Sri Lankans through supplying information, both detailed and general, in terms of the economic and social opportunities in Australia; and helping fund the smuggling of family members and friends.<sup>334</sup>

### 3.3 Profile of smuggled migrants from South Asia

Smuggled migrants from India are mostly young men and include both skilled and unskilled workers.<sup>335</sup> Most migrants who are smuggled from India to Europe reportedly appear to be middle-class.<sup>336</sup>

Information on the profile of irregular migrants from Nepal indicates that most of the migrants are young adults seeking job opportunities abroad, and that a large percentage of irregular migrants from Nepal are women.<sup>337</sup> The 2014–2015 registration process for previously unregistered Nepali migrant workers who had been in an irregular status in an overseas country provides some useful information regarding the profile of irregular Nepali migrants. When disaggregating the data according to district of origin, Dhanusha, Jhapa, Siraha, Rupandehi, Syangja, Morang, Mahottari, Nawalparasi, Sunsari and Kaski had larger numbers of previously unregistered migrants acquiring a labour permit. Among the female labour migrants who underwent the registration process in Nepal, 51.8 per cent were from Jhapa, Sindhupalchowk, Morang, Rupandehi, Sunsari, Nawalparasi, Kathmandu, Chitwan, Makwanpur and Kaski districts.<sup>338</sup> The available literature does not make clear whether irregular Nepali migrants

were smuggled to their destinations. For destinations in Europe and North America, it is very likely that the Nepali migrants engaged the services of migrant smugglers.

The available sources suggest that between 70 and 95 per cent of smuggled migrants from Sri Lanka are male, typically between the ages of 18 and 40.<sup>339</sup> Smuggled Sri Lankan migrants are usually poor, and most only have primary-level education.<sup>340</sup> Young male Sri Lankan migrants have often been selected by their family to undertake the smuggling journey, or decided independently to migrate in order to later facilitate the regular migration of relatives, and to support their family through remittances.<sup>341</sup> Most smuggled Sri Lankan migrants are thought to travel independently rather than in a family unit.<sup>342</sup> The majority of smuggled and other irregular migrants from Sri Lanka are ethnic Tamils who leave to seek asylum.<sup>343</sup> Most smuggled Tamil migrants tend to come from relatively poor, working-class backgrounds, with connections to other relatives living in a destination country.<sup>344</sup>

### 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 reaching destinations outside the South Asia region, including countries in the Gulf region and Western Europe as well as Canada, and in previous years, Australia. The destinations and routes used to smuggle Sri Lankans have evolved considerably over time and, today, generally cover vast distances.<sup>345</sup>

The smuggling of Bangladeshi migrants involves transit and destination countries in South and Southeast Asia and smuggling by land, sea and/or air to Europe.<sup>346</sup>

The smuggling of migrants from Nepal is mostly aimed at reaching India and destinations in West Asia. Labour recruitment agencies reportedly play an important role in facilitating the smuggling of Bangladeshi and Nepali workers.<sup>347</sup>

Information on the smuggling of migrants from or into the Maldives is limited. The Maldives is a transit country for some smuggled migrants from South and West Asia en route to Europe. The Maldives is also a destination country for migrant workers from Bangladesh and other countries.<sup>348</sup>

Figure 5. Popular destination countries in Europe, the Gulf region, South Asia, Southeast Asia, North America and Oceania 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

### 3.4.2 Fraudulent travel and identity documents

The smuggling of South Asian migrants by air usually involves fraudulent travel or identity documents, which are used to board international flights and pass through immigration controls in transit and destination countries. Fraudulent documents include passports and visas as well as birth certificates and other identification documents.<sup>349</sup>

Wennappuwa, in the North Western Province of Sri Lanka has been singled out as one location where 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. More sophisticated and specialised forgery services are said to be available in Pettah, Colombo.<sup>350</sup>

### 3.4.3 Corruption and bribery

As in other regions, corruption and bribery are common in the smuggling of migrants in and from South Asia. Available literature shows that in Bangladesh, for instance, bribery is used to obtain falsified birth certificates from local authorities.<sup>351</sup> Reports from Sri Lanka suggest that government officials are sometimes bribed for genuine documents.<sup>352</sup> In Nepal, officials working at the airport are sometimes bribed by would-be smuggled migrants in order to obtain the required emigration documentation.<sup>353</sup>

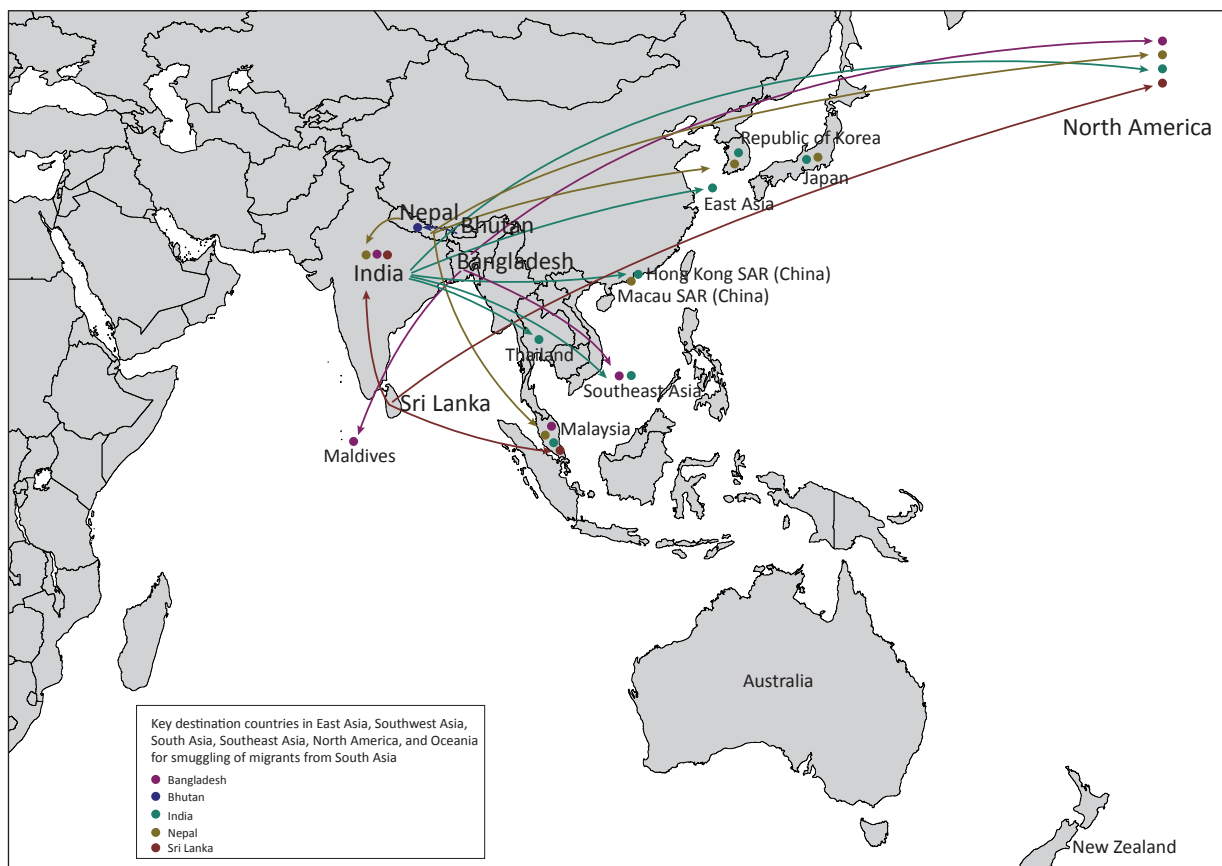
#### **3.4.4 Smuggling to and through South Asia**

India is the primary transit country for smuggled migrants from Nepal, many of them migrant workers.<sup>354</sup> Most smuggled migrants from Nepal enter India overland to avoid more stringent border controls at Kathmandu airport. Despite an open-border policy at the Nepal–India border, migrant smugglers use many of the smaller border checkpoints to avoid detection.<sup>355</sup> Once in India, Nepali labour migrants are usually smuggled by air to their destination country. Many of the major Indian cities, including Delhi, Bangalore, Chennai and, in particular, Mumbai, are used as transit points for sending smuggled Nepali migrants to destination countries.<sup>356</sup> The smuggling of Nepali nationals through India also involves the use of fraudulent Indian passports, especially for the onward journey to the destination country.<sup>357</sup> Nepali women under the age of 30, who are not permitted to emigrate independently, make up a significant number of smuggled migrants. They are typically smuggled into India overland, and then board flights for destinations in the Gulf region or West Asia.<sup>358</sup> Some smuggling ventures also involve departures from Nepal by air.<sup>359</sup>

The border between Bangladesh and India is porous in many locations, and smuggled Bangladeshi migrants can cross into India with ease.<sup>360</sup> Many villages along the border operate as transit points through which thousands of smuggled Bangladeshi migrants reportedly pass daily. So-called ‘linemen’ help facilitate the smuggling of migrants across the border, often by bribing Bangladeshi and Indian border guards.<sup>361</sup> Alternatively, smuggled migrants may cross into India by boat, though this method appears to have decreased in popularity.<sup>362</sup>

Bangladesh is both a destination and transit point for irregular migrants from Myanmar, including refugees, many of them ethnic Rohingya from Rakhine State.<sup>363</sup> From August 2017 to early 2018, over 640,000 Rohingya refugees travelled on foot to Cox’s Bazar in Bangladesh to seek protection from violence in Rakhine State.<sup>364</sup> While this was an irregular migration flow, it is possible that the significant size of the flow has encouraged smugglers to turn their attention to conducting activities on the Myanmar to Bangladesh route.

Figure 6. Popular destination countries in East Asia, Southwest Asia, South Asia, Southeast Asia, North America and Oceania 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

### 3.4.5 Smuggling to Pakistan and the Gulf region

The Gulf States are popular destinations for South Asian migrants, particularly for irregular migrant workers from Bangladesh. The available literature suggests that migrants from South Asia are attracted to the Gulf States because they are able to reach some Gulf States through regular processes.<sup>365</sup> Some migrants from Bangladesh, Pakistan, Nepal and Sri Lanka travel to Gulf States and Middle East countries, particular Qatar, Bahrain, Oman, Libya, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates for domestic labour. These migrants are predominantly women from poor socioeconomic backgrounds.<sup>366</sup> While South Asian migrants often reach these countries through regular channels, the available literature suggests that smugglers are sometimes involved in terms of arranging visitor visas for the South Asian migrants (who later end up working as housemaids) and organising onward smuggling to destinations farther afield.<sup>367</sup>

Available sources suggest that migrants who can afford it or who are able to borrow money usually travel from Dhaka, Bangladesh by air, while others use cheaper but much lengthier land routes via India and Pakistan.<sup>368</sup> To reach Pakistan, Bangladeshi 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 smuggled Bangladeshi migrants travelling to Pakistan are Lahore and Bahawalnagar, while Karachi is reportedly the main base for smuggling networks organising transport out of the country.<sup>369</sup>

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.<sup>370</sup> 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, where smuggled migrants then travel by bus or van to Tehran.<sup>371</sup> The smuggling of migrants from Bangladesh to the Gulf region frequently involves the use of fraudulent travel and identity documents.<sup>372</sup>

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 financial benefit. One source estimated that at one point, as many as 70 per cent of Saudi Arabian work visas were sold on the black market.<sup>373</sup>

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. Smugglers usually only arrange part of the journey to, or entry into, a Gulf State, while legitimate labour agencies facilitate other parts of the immigration and employment processes. Other smuggled Sri Lankan migrants 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 expansion of airports, such as in Dubai, Abu Dhabi and Doha, were followed by an increase in smuggling by air 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.<sup>374</sup>

#### **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, Bangladeshi migrants. Smuggling from South Asia to Europe usually occurs via three routes: via Central Asia and Russia; via Turkey and Greece through the Western Balkans; and, occasionally via West Africa. In addition, some smuggled migrants, especially Sri Lankans and Indians, travel directly to Europe by air.<sup>375</sup>

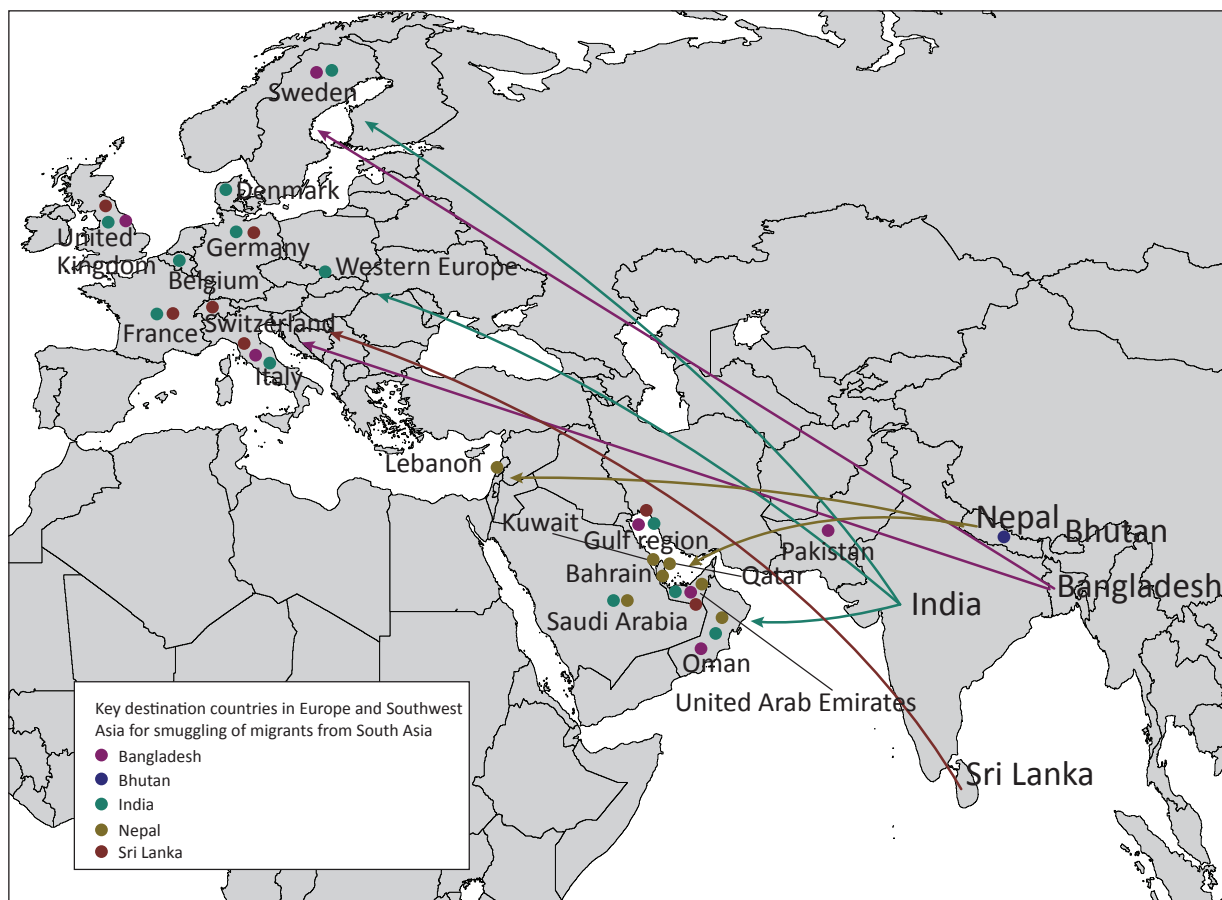
South Asian nationals, particularly Indians, reportedly took advantage of the mass migration from Syria and Iraq to Germany in 2015 by joining the flow of migrants travelling by land to Europe.<sup>376</sup> It is likely that these South Asian nationals used smugglers for at least some segments of their journey from South Asia to Europe.

#### **Smuggling via Central Asia and Eastern Europe**

Some Indian migrants are smuggled through Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan and move onward across Russia into Belarus and Poland. This route is thought to have gained more popularity in recent years.<sup>377</sup> According to national authorities in Latvia, Indian migrants are also smuggled by air from New Delhi to Moscow, and are then smuggled overland across the Latvia-Russia border to EU countries.<sup>378</sup>

Romania is a key transit point for smuggled South Asian migrants intending to reach Europe, particularly Scandinavian countries. According to national authorities in Romania, Sri Lankan smuggled migrants arrive in Romania after travelling by air using fraudulent documents. Their final destination is usually a country in Western Europe or Scandinavia.<sup>379</sup>

Figure 7. Popular destination countries in Europe and Southwest 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

### Smuggling via Southwest Asia, West Asia and the Western Balkans

The smuggling of Bangladeshi migrants through Southwest and West Asia frequently involves the Islamic Republic of Iran or Pakistan as transit points before crossing Turkey and entering an eastern EU Member State. Indian migrants are similarly smuggled into Turkey, where they then cross into Greece and into Western Europe.<sup>380</sup>

Some smuggled Bangladeshi migrants arrive in the Islamic Republic of Iran by air or cross the border by foot from Pakistan. They then travel overland across the Islamic Republic of Iran to reach the mountainous Salmas region that marks the western border with Turkey. Smuggled Bangladeshis are often grouped with other smuggled migrants, particularly Afghan and Pakistani migrants, along the journey through the Islamic Republic of Iran. They are then smuggled into Turkey as a group.<sup>381</sup>

Indian migrants are similarly smuggled into Turkey overland from the Islamic Republic of Iran. Indian migrants are also smuggled to Turkey via Egypt or Israel, by land or by sea. There have been reports of Indian nationals arriving in Turkey on fraudulent Nepali passports, which are supposed to ease the process of gaining refugee status once they reached their destinations in Western Europe.<sup>382</sup>

Once in Turkey, smuggled Indian migrants travel across the country using public transportation. According to some sources, smuggled migrants often travel in large groups, with the cities of Van, Ankara, and Istanbul serving as the main transit points.<sup>383</sup> Sri Lankan smuggled migrants have also been detected in Turkey.<sup>384</sup> Turkish authorities have reportedly detected smuggled migrants from Bangladesh transiting at airports in Turkey en route to Western Europe using fraudulent documents.<sup>385</sup>

From Turkey, smuggled Bangladeshi and Indian nationals follow established routes that are used to smuggle migrants from a range of South and Southwest Asian countries towards Europe. They are often smuggled across the Evros (Maritsa) River to Greece or by sea to the Aegean Islands or to mainland Greece.

Smuggled migrants who travel from Turkey to Greece usually continue on via the FYR Macedonia into Serbia, usually on foot or concealed in a car or truck.<sup>386</sup> Fraudulent travel and identity documents are reportedly used in some cases. From Serbia, Indian and Bangladeshi nationals are smuggled into Croatia or Hungary and onward to other Western European destinations.<sup>387</sup> A second route for smuggling Bangladeshi and Indian migrants involves crossing the border from Turkey into Bulgaria and then into Serbia and Montenegro or, alternatively, into Belarus, Republic of Moldova, Romania or Ukraine, which are common transit points for smuggling to Austria, Germany, and other countries in Western Europe.<sup>388</sup>

### **Smuggling via West Africa**

Bangladeshi, Indian and Sri Lankan nationals are sometimes smuggled to Europe via Africa.<sup>389</sup> After substantial activity in earlier years, it appears that the use of this smuggling route has been decreasing since 2009.<sup>390</sup> The close proximity between the northern parts of Africa and southern Europe and the ease of migration between West African States, explain the circuitous routes used to smuggle migrants via Africa to Europe. The first leg of this journey is usually done by air, and then from West Africa smuggled migrants continue overland and then by boat to Southern Europe.<sup>391</sup>

Some smuggled migrants from India fly 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.<sup>392</sup>

### **Smuggling by air to Western Europe**

South Asian migrants, particularly Indian and Sri Lankan nationals, are frequently smuggled to Europe directly by air, sometimes involving transfers at major airports in the Gulf region. A recent source suggests that this has become the most common way to smuggle migrants from South Asia to Western Europe, despite the high fees and the need for fraudulent travel and identity documents.<sup>393</sup>

Sri Lankan migrants usually board flights in Colombo or in Chennai, India, and travel via a Gulf State to a major airport in Europe.<sup>394</sup> Sri Lankan nationals of Sinhalese background typically depart from Colombo by air, while Tamil migrants often initially travel to Chennai, India, then acquire fraudulent documents to continue to Europe.<sup>395</sup> Some smuggled migrants from Sri Lanka try to avoid the costs and effort 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 where Sri Lankan migrants do not require visas or where they can obtain visas easily, or countries they can enter with less-sophisticated fraudulent travel or identity documents.<sup>396</sup>

### **Smuggling within and across Western Europe**

Italy is both a destination and transit country for smuggled Sri Lankan migrants. Smuggling by sea from Sri Lanka through the Red Sea and the Mediterranean to Italy dropped to low levels in the late 2000s. At the same time, the smuggling of migrants from Sri Lanka by air became more popular and has now replaced smuggling by sea as the most common method.<sup>397</sup> Smuggled Sinhalese migrants tend 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.<sup>398</sup>

Sri Lankan migrants are usually smuggled into Germany by air on a flight from a Gulf State. Document fraud is reportedly widespread in the smuggling of Sri Lankans by air to Germany.<sup>399</sup> Europol reported in 2011 on a range of cases in which Indian nationals were smuggled into Germany, often also using forged documents.<sup>400</sup> Germany is also a transit country for smuggled Indian nationals seeking to enter the United Kingdom irregularly.<sup>401</sup>



Some smuggled Indian migrants have reportedly attempted to board ships destined for the United Kingdom at the ports of Zeebrugge and Oostende in Belgium. 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.<sup>402</sup>

France similarly serves as a destination and transit country for smuggled Indian and Sri Lankan migrants. Most smuggled migrants from India and Sri Lanka arrive directly in France by air or overland from Italy.<sup>403</sup> Many of the smuggled migrants are initially taken to Paris, where they are accommodated until further travel to the United Kingdom is organised.<sup>404</sup> Smuggling from France to the United Kingdom usually involves concealed travel in a car, van or truck that is loaded onto a ferry.<sup>405</sup> Some smuggled Sri Lankan nationals have arrived in the United Kingdom by sea via a port or coastal area in France or Belgium. This smuggling method is said to have increased in recent years.<sup>406</sup>

Many Indian nationals are smuggled by air directly to the United Kingdom or via various transit points.<sup>407</sup> 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. The use of fraudulent documents appears to be common in these cases.<sup>408</sup>

### **3.4.7 Smuggling to East Asia**

In East Asia, irregular migrants from Nepal are regularly detected in Japan, Macau SAR (China) and the Republic of Korea,<sup>409</sup> although it is not clear from the available information to what extent these movements are facilitated by smugglers.

### **3.4.8 Smuggling to Southeast Asia and Oceania**

Migrants from Bangladesh, Pakistan, Nepal and Sri Lanka are smuggled to Malaysia, Thailand and Indonesia, with the intention of finding work in the destination country. Some of these smuggled migrants undertake further irregular migration from Southeast Asia to Western countries to seek asylum.<sup>410</sup>

Indonesia has increasingly become a transit country for the smuggling by sea of mostly ethnic Rohingya and Bangladeshi labour migrants en route to Malaysia. In May 2015, 1,826 smuggled Rohingya and Bangladeshi migrants on this route were identified disembarking in Indonesia.<sup>411</sup> Approximately 54,000 Rohingya and Bangladeshis undertook similar maritime journeys passing through Southeast Asia in 2014. An estimated 53,000 smuggled migrants departed from Bangladesh and Myanmar bound for Thailand and Malaysia; hundreds of others followed routes through the Indian Ocean from South Asia and Indonesia to Australia, and across the Strait of Malacca from Malaysia to Indonesia.<sup>412</sup> Since the Bay of Bengal Crisis in 2015, the maritime smuggling route from Myanmar and Bangladesh to and through Southeast Asia has rarely been used, largely due to increased international attention to the route and increased law enforcement efforts to prevent maritime migrant smuggling.

Malaysia is a major destination country for irregular labour migrants, including smuggled migrants, from Bangladesh.<sup>413</sup> The smuggling of Bangladeshi migrants also involves, albeit to a lesser extent, other destinations in the Asia-Pacific region.<sup>414</sup> Most smuggled Bangladeshi migrants initially travel to Bangkok, Thailand and are then smuggled overland through the southern parts of Thailand and across the border into Malaysia. Alternatively, some Bangladeshi migrants initially fly to Singapore and are then smuggled to Malaysia overland. Only a small number of Bangladeshi migrants are smuggled by plane from Dhaka to Malaysia.<sup>415</sup>

Until late 2013, Sri Lankan nationals, most of them Tamil, were smuggled to Australia along two main routes. The smuggled Sri Lankan 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.<sup>416</sup> The smuggling journey usually involved travel by air from

Sri Lanka to Bangkok, Thailand, or Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.<sup>417</sup> From Malaysia, smuggled migrants usually travelled by boat to Sumatra, Indonesia, and then continued by sea, land or air to Java Island. There have also been reports of vessels carrying smuggled migrants from Sri Lanka directly to Thailand and Indonesia.<sup>418</sup> The migrants were then transported by smugglers to staging areas near the coast where they waited to be taken to Australia.<sup>419</sup> The southern coast of Java Island is only a relatively short distance from Australian offshore territories and, until 2014, was frequently used as an embarkation point for the smuggling of migrants from Indonesia to Australia.<sup>420</sup> In a small number of cases, Sri Lankan migrants have been smuggled to Australia by air.<sup>421</sup>

There are also 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, travelled by air directly to Australia.<sup>422</sup>

### **3.4.9 Smuggling to the Americas**

Sri Lankan nationals are increasingly smuggled to Canada by air, while instances of smuggling by sea or smuggling via the United States of America have become less common.<sup>423</sup> Sri Lankan smuggled migrants who arrive in Canada by air commonly use fraudulent travel or identity documents. This includes the use of genuine Canadian passports that have been issued to another person and are loaned to smuggling networks by Canadian nationals, or the use of forged foreign passports.<sup>424</sup>

From 2010 to 2011, evidence emerged of attempts to smuggle Sri Lankan migrants to Canada via West Africa. Investigations revealed that Sri Lankan migrants initially travelled to Mali by air and then continued to Benin, where they joined other groups of smuggled Sri Lankan migrants. Migrant smugglers sought to gather as many as 900 Sri Lankan migrants before using a fishing vessel to take them to Canada.<sup>425</sup> In similar, previous cases, smaller numbers of Sri Lankans were smuggled from Colombo via Mumbai, India, and Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, to Lomé, Togo, or from Colombo via Dubai, United Arab Emirates, and Bamako, Mali, to Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, to continue to Canada.<sup>426</sup> There are also reports of Sri Lankans being smuggled from India to Kenya and Tanzania, where they continued on a circuitous route via Istanbul, Turkey, and Helsinki, Finland, to Paris, France. There, they acquired fraudulent British passports in which personal data and photos had been substituted. The smuggled migrants were then taken to Belgium, where they boarded a flight bound for Canada.<sup>427</sup>

According to United States of America authorities, smuggled migrants from India and Sri Lanka have attempted to enter the United States of America by sea from transit countries such as the Bahamas and the Dominican Republic. The South Asian smuggled migrants use countries with little-to-no visa requirements to enter the transit countries via commercial air, then link up with local maritime smuggling groups to bring them to the United States of America via recreational vessels, fishing vessels, or go-fast vessels. Smuggled migrants typically enter South America by way of Sao Paulo, Brazil flying commercial air before travelling by air or land to Central America and toward the United States of America. According to United States of America authorities, Panama and Colombia are frequently used as transit points for migrant smuggling to the United States of America.<sup>428</sup>

### **3.5 Conditions and risks facing smuggled migrants**

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 smugglers. For example, the smuggling of migrants by sea from Bangladesh and Sri Lanka involves vessels that are overcrowded, unseaworthy and 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. Smugglers and migrants frequently underestimate the distance and hazards associated with the journey.<sup>429</sup>

Migrants smuggled by sea from Bangladesh to Malaysia or Thailand are exposed to deadly risks. The maritime journey risks are at times exacerbated by the fact that smugglers may encourage migration during monsoon season and use unseaworthy vessels in response to immigration controls, such as increased border control of boats.<sup>430</sup> In some cases, vessels have run out of fuel, suffer engine failure or sink.<sup>431</sup> In mid-2015, it was estimated that approximately 1,100 smuggled Bangladeshi and Rohingya migrants died trying to cross the Andaman Sea on vessels since the start of 2014. A 2015 report detailed the precarious conditions in which smuggled migrants travel on board these vessels, noting the lack of food, water and sanitary facilities, as well as the many medical and emergency situations that arise during the journeys.<sup>432</sup>

Smuggling by land can expose migrants to specific dangers and risks. The smuggling of Bangladeshi migrants to Southeast Asia, for instance, often involves crossing through the jungles of southern Thailand. Migrants frequently travel for several days without proper food provisions or shelter, and are subject to natural hazards.<sup>433</sup> The accommodation used to hide smuggled migrants is often unsanitary and unsafe.<sup>434</sup>

Smuggled migrants may be subjected to inhumane treatment, exploitation and dangerous conditions during the smuggling process. For example, smuggled South Asian migrants are transported under appalling conditions in trucks and trailers.<sup>435</sup>

Smuggled migrants are also at risk of becoming victims of crime. Smuggled migrants from India have been deceived by their smugglers and had to pay exorbitant fees to reach their destination. Smuggled migrants can become more vulnerable if smugglers confiscate or destroy their passports, hampering their ability to move independently or seek help. This seems to be a method to control smuggled migrants, as well as to recycle fraudulent travel documents in multiple smuggling ventures.<sup>436</sup> Migrants smuggled from South Asia to Europe via Africa have been caught in disputes between smuggling networks. Smuggled migrants from Bangladesh and India have been held hostage during 'fee negotiations' between South Asian smugglers and local African smugglers seeking to increase their share of the profits. In some reported cases, smuggled migrants were 'sold' from one smuggling group to another.<sup>437</sup>

The irregular status of smuggled South Asian migrants in the destination country makes them vulnerable to abuse, exploitation and human trafficking. In some cases where smugglers ask for additional money, South Asian smuggled migrants have been forced to work under exploitive conditions.<sup>438</sup> Reports on Bangladeshi and Sri Lankan smuggled migrants in Malaysia and Pakistan point out that migrants' irregular status increases their vulnerability to exploitation by employers, who may underpay them, confiscate their documents, or create a situation of debt bondage.<sup>439</sup>

Extortion appears to be an increasing risk for smuggled migrants from South Asia. For example, smugglers reportedly lure Bangladeshis to migrate to Malaysia by charging amounts that vary between Tk10,000 and Tk100,000.<sup>440</sup> After the smuggled Bangladeshi migrants are at sea, the smugglers demand around Tk220,000 to Tk250,000<sup>441</sup> in ransom fees. In cases where smuggled migrants cannot pay the ransom, smugglers torture migrants through beatings, or kill them and dump their bodies in the sea.<sup>442</sup>

In May 2015, several barbed-wire camps and mass graves were found in southern Thailand near the Malaysian border. Other camps were identified on the Malaysian side of the border soon after. Most of the migrants being held in the camps, and the bodies of deceased persons in the camp areas, were identified as smuggled Rohingya refugees and Bangladeshi migrants. Several survivors found in the camps were in extremely poor health, displaying signs of malnutrition and dehydration. Investigations confirmed that smugglers and traffickers had held some migrants in the camps to extort money from their relatives in Myanmar and Bangladesh.<sup>443</sup> The detection of these camps in 2015 led to a number of smugglers abandoning their ventures and vessels already en route to Thailand and Malaysia. This subsequently contributed to the Andaman Sea crisis of May 2015, during which several thousand smuggled migrants - Rohingya refugees from Rakhine State and Bangladeshis - were left drifting on the

open sea.<sup>444</sup> The 2015 events shed new light on the smuggling of Rohingya and Bangladeshi migrants and highlighted the connections between migrant smuggling and trafficking in persons.<sup>445</sup>

### 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.<sup>446</sup>

According to national authorities in Sri Lanka, smugglers based in Sri Lanka tend to operate from Negombo, Chilaw, Batticalo and the southern region of the country. Sri Lankan smugglers are reportedly well-organised and mostly communicate through mobile phone apps such as Viber and WhatsApp.<sup>447</sup>

The captain and crew of vessels involved in the smuggling of Sri Lankan migrants from Malaysia to Indonesia and from Indonesia to Australia have almost exclusively been local fishermen or poor, low-skilled workers who are recruited for this specific task.<sup>448</sup> The smuggling of Sri Lankan nationals to Australia was sometimes organised 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.<sup>449</sup>

There is evidence that Bangladeshi nationals who live in transit countries facilitate the smuggling of other Bangladeshis.<sup>450</sup> Members of the Bangladeshi diaspora living and working in the main destination countries sometimes contribute to the smuggling of other Bangladeshi nationals.<sup>451</sup>

### 3.7 Organisational 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. Local smugglers may 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 irregular migration.<sup>452</sup>

The available literature suggests that the smuggling of migrants from Sri Lanka has reached a higher level of organisation and sophistication than smuggling 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 organisational structures. Many aspects of smuggling ventures are arranged prior to departure from Sri Lanka, which requires a greater number of organisers and operatives in the country. This includes, for instance, persons who produce, procure and/or provide fraudulent travel or identity documents, persons who organise flights or maritime 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 people, however, do not form a structured organisation but instead constitute a network of contacts used for a range of legal and illegal activities.<sup>453</sup> The corruption of governmental officials is also reported to have a role in the organisational structures of Sri Lankan migrant smugglers.<sup>454</sup>

#### 3.7.2 Smuggling networks in Southeast Asia

The networks involved in smuggling Bangladeshi migrants through Thailand into Malaysia often assist migrants in obtaining tourist visas, permitting them to enter or transit through Thailand, and arrange

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.<sup>455</sup>

The groups involved in smuggling Sri Lankan migrants to Australia are thought to have, in previous years, employed a great number of agents and sub-agents throughout Sri Lanka who advertised smuggling ventures and presented—often false—information on Australia’s immigration and asylum system. The groups often targeted specific villages and even conducted visits to homes to recruit migrants.<sup>456</sup> A 2013 publication pointed to the involvement of corrupt government officials and members of the Sri Lankan military in the smuggling of migrants to Australia.<sup>457</sup> Some sources referred to networks involved in the smuggling of Sri Lankan nationals into Indonesia as transnational organisations that maintain a smuggling infrastructure across multiple countries in the region.<sup>458</sup> Other research conducted into the smuggling of migrants from Sri Lanka found networks operating along the route from Sri Lanka via Southeast Asia to Australia to be less organised than, for instance, Afghan and Iranian smugglers operating in Southeast Asia.<sup>459</sup>

### **3.7.3 Smuggling networks in Africa, Europe and North America**

The smuggling networks that organise the smuggling of South Asian migrants through West Africa work in conjunction with smugglers based in South Asia, who transfer migrants to them and deliver some of the money paid by 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.<sup>460</sup>

Bangladeshis have been active in migrant smuggling operations in Libya, according to a recent study.<sup>461</sup> In Libya, smugglers work with a network of intermediaries. The various smuggling intermediaries are most commonly Sub-Saharan Africans, but there are also other nationalities present, including Bangladeshis.<sup>462</sup> In September 2016, Libyan security forces arrested three Bangladeshi nationals accused of bringing Bangladeshi smuggled migrants across the Egyptian and Tunisian border and extorting them. The accused Bangladeshis admitted to kidnapping 140 migrants to extort money from their families, and were at the time of the report’s publication, facing trial in Libya.<sup>463</sup>

There are reports in which Indian smuggling networks have cooperated with groups that smuggle Afghan, Chinese, Iraqi and Vietnamese nationals into and across Europe. In some instances, these groups subcontracted with one another or outsourced some of their services to networks that were more established along certain routes.<sup>464</sup>

Smuggling activities in Eastern European countries have tended to involve mostly smugglers who are nationals of those countries.<sup>465</sup> However, since the migration ‘surge’ to Germany in 2015, national authorities report that citizens of a number of various countries, including India, have taken up important positions in smuggling networks. According to national authorities in the Slovak Republic, Indian smugglers currently occupy important positions in smuggling networks operating in Eastern Europe. Furthermore, members of smuggling groups operating in refugee camps, who are responsible for recruiting asylum seekers to the smuggling service, are also foreign nationals, including a significant number of Indian nationals.<sup>466</sup>

According to national authorities in the United States of America, migrant smugglers may include local networks of boat drivers and logistical supporters in the island nations neighbouring the United States of America. Migrants from India and Sri Lanka use smuggling organisations, typically of the same nationality, to reach the transit country, where the smuggler or facilitator ‘sub-contracts’ the maritime portion of the voyage to a local smuggling network. These local smugglers are commonly used in the Bahamas and the Dominican Republic. Many of the smuggling organisations are family-based and loosely organised in a non-hierarchical structure.<sup>467</sup>

### 3.8 Fees and financing

#### 3.8.1 Fees

The fees for smuggling migrants from South Asia are determined by the distance travelled, with destinations further afield incurring much higher fees. Smuggling over land or on maritime routes tends to be considerably less expensive than smuggling by air, which usually requires fraudulent travel and identity documents.<sup>468</sup>

Smuggled Bangladeshi migrants engaging the services of a local broker may pay as little as Tk3,000 to Tk5,000<sup>469</sup> to be smuggled into India, although the cost has 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.<sup>470</sup> Anecdotal evidence suggests that maritime migrant smuggling from Bangladesh and Myanmar across the Bay of Bengal to Malaysia and Thailand increased after the discovery of mass graves on the Thailand/Malaysia border in 2015.<sup>471</sup>

Smuggling migrants from India to Western Europe can cost anywhere between US\$15,000 and US\$30,000.<sup>472</sup> In general, costs tend to be lower if migrants are smuggled by land and tend to be higher if they are traveling by air and fraudulent documents are used.<sup>473</sup> Smuggling fees from India to Eastern Europe tend to be considerably lower. Estimates for smuggling from India to Romania or Ukraine, for instance, range between €1,500 and €4,500.<sup>474</sup>

Smuggling fees paid by migrants from Bangladesh to Europe are estimated to be similar to those for Indian nationals. Overall fees range between €12,000 and €18,000 for smuggling to Western Europe,<sup>475</sup> between €6,000 and €12,000 for smuggling to Eastern Europe or Greece and between €3,500 and €5,500 for smuggling to Turkey.<sup>476</sup> The fee for smuggling 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.<sup>477</sup> National authorities in Romania state that the smuggling fee from Sri Lanka to Romania is currently €4,000 for smuggling by land, and €10,000 for smuggling by air.<sup>478</sup>

UNODC estimated in 2013 that the fee for smuggling migrants from South Asia to Australia was approximately US\$10,000.<sup>479</sup> Sri Lankans smuggled to Australia by boat, sometimes via India and/or Indonesia, paid between AU\$1,570 and AU\$8,750.<sup>480</sup>

Smuggling from India to North America, especially the United States of America, appears to be considerably more expensive than smuggling to Europe. The estimated cost of smuggling from India to Canada or the United States of America ranges from US\$35,000 to US\$75,000.<sup>481</sup> Sri Lankan migrants smuggled into India and then into Canada by air have reportedly paid as much as €60,000 for their journey.<sup>482</sup> According to national authorities in the United States of America, smuggling fees from India and Sri Lanka to the United States of America vary depending on the length of the voyage, the type of vehicle or vessel used, and the sophistication of the smuggling organisation. Fees may also vary depending on the nationality of the migrant. The reported fees for smuggling services from South Asia to the United States of America may easily exceed US\$50,000.<sup>483</sup>

#### 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. Families often sell jewellery, take out loans to finance the smuggling journey, or sell their assets, including land. Members of the diaspora in the destination country, some of whom may be relatives of smuggled migrants, often contribute to fee payments.<sup>484</sup>

Reports from Sri Lanka suggest that fees are usually fully paid in advance to organisers operating in Sri Lanka.<sup>485</sup> Smuggled Bangladeshi migrants 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.<sup>486</sup>

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 reportedly helps to prevent and resolve conflicts and stop smuggled migrants reporting to smugglers to police when their journey is unsuccessful.<sup>487</sup>

## 4. Smuggling of migrants in Southeast Asia

### 4.1 Overview

High levels of irregular migration occur within Southeast Asia. Significant irregular migration flows occur from the Mekong Subregion countries to Thailand and Malaysia, and from Indonesia to Malaysia. These movements are, to a significant extent, facilitated by smugglers. Migrant smuggling out of Southeast Asia is predominantly 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 Southwest and South Asia.

The literature on migrant smuggling to and from Brunei Darussalam is limited. The available literature characterises Brunei Darussalam exclusively as a destination country for labour migration, some of which may be irregular.<sup>488</sup> A report published in 2013 noted that fraudulent Bruneian travel or identity documents have been used in the smuggling of migrants,<sup>489</sup> although this appears to have only involved isolated cases.

Cambodia is predominantly a source country for irregular migrants who move to Thailand, and also to Malaysia, independently or with the aid of smugglers. Destinations farther afield for smuggled Cambodian migrants include the Republic of Korea, Japan, Saudi Arabia and the United States of America.<sup>490</sup> Greater economic development and opportunities and a demand for unskilled migrant workers, combined with geographical proximity, draw many Cambodians to these countries.<sup>491</sup> According to a 2013 UNODC publication, approximately 55,000 Cambodian migrants are smuggled to Thailand each year, generating as much as US\$4.7 million in revenue for smugglers.<sup>492</sup> According to the Royal Thai Government, between 41,000 and 151,000 Cambodian nationals are detected each year attempting irregular entry to Thailand.<sup>493</sup> It is likely that some of these attempted irregular entries involved migrant smuggling from Cambodia to Thailand.

Cambodia is also a destination country for irregular migrants from other Mekong Subregion countries. In 2016, the Cambodian Government estimated there were around 6,000 persons in an irregular status in the country.<sup>494</sup> A 2013 report suggests that the number of irregular migrants residing in Cambodia could be much higher, estimating that approximately one million Vietnamese nationals live in Cambodia, either regularly or irregularly.<sup>495</sup> The available literature does not specify whether these irregular Vietnamese migrants in Cambodia were smuggled to the country.

Indonesia is a source country of irregular migrants who move to neighbouring Malaysia, Singapore, Japan, Hong Kong SAR (China) and Saudi Arabia. Malaysia is a popular destination country for Indonesian irregular migrants.<sup>496</sup> Saudi Arabia is also a popular destination country for irregular migrants from Indonesia. Data provided by national authorities in Saudi Arabia suggests more than 12,000 Indonesians attempted illegal entry to Saudi Arabia in 2013. This figure decreased to only 90 attempted illegal entries of Indonesians by 2016.<sup>497</sup> Within these flows it is unclear to what extent the irregular migrants utilised the services of migrant smugglers to reach their destination.

Indonesia has also been an important transit country for maritime migrant smuggling to Australia. Its archipelago geography, consisting of more than 3,000 islands, presents opportunities for irregular travel to and through Indonesia without detection.<sup>498</sup> After a lull in the mid-2000s, the number of smuggled migrants transiting from various countries through Indonesia on the way to Australia steadily increased in 2009, reaching 18,300 in the 2013-2014 Australian fiscal year.<sup>499</sup> In 2014, Australian authorities intercepted ten boats travelling towards Australia, carrying a total of 441 smuggled migrants. Seven boats with 205 smuggled migrant passengers were returned to Indonesia; all but one of the 79 passengers on two boats from Sri Lanka were returned to the country following refugee determination screening procedures.<sup>500</sup>



Indonesia is also used as a transit point for migrant smuggling to Thailand and Malaysia. Recent cases of migrant smuggling by sea of mostly ethnic Rohingya and Bangladeshi labour migrants en route to Malaysia have used Indonesia as a transit country. A total of 1,826 smuggled migrants on this route were identified disembarking in Indonesia in May 2015.<sup>501</sup>

Available sources suggest that irregular migration, including the smuggling of migrants, from Lao PDR into Thailand occurs on a significant scale.<sup>502</sup> UNODC has estimated that, on average, approximately 44,000 migrants are smuggled from Lao PDR to Thailand each year.<sup>503</sup> Other sources suggest between 32,792 and 110,854 irregular Lao migrants work in Thailand.<sup>504</sup> These estimates are supported by official figures from the Government of Thailand. As shown in Table 32, between 19,531 and 42,249 Lao nationals are detected each year attempting to enter Thailand in an irregular manner. It is likely that many of these Lao migrants utilised the services of migrant smugglers to reach Thailand.

The available literature suggests that Lao PDR is a transit country for irregular migrants, including smuggled migrants, en route to Thailand. Much of the available information relates to nationals from other countries in the Mekong Subregion, such as Cambodia, Myanmar, and Viet Nam, as well as Yunnan Province in China being smuggled through Lao PDR to reach Thailand.<sup>505</sup> Research published in 2013 also cited Lao PDR as a transit point for smuggled migrants from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, who reportedly use Lao PDR as a transit point for eventually reaching the Republic of Korea.<sup>506</sup>

Malaysia is a destination country for smuggled migrants from Bangladesh, Indonesia and, to a lesser extent, from other countries in South and Southeast Asia, including Myanmar, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Nepal, the Philippines, Sri Lanka and Viet Nam.<sup>507</sup> Malaysia is also a destination country for migrant smuggling.<sup>508</sup>

Myanmar is a major source country for smuggled migrants travelling to other countries in Southeast Asia, South Asia, and farther afield. Approximately 54,000 Rohingya from Myanmar, and Bangladeshi undertook migrant smuggling journeys by sea passing through Southeast Asia in 2014. An estimated 53,000 smuggled migrants departed from Bangladesh and Myanmar bound for Thailand and Malaysia; hundreds of others followed routes through the Indian Ocean from South Asia and Indonesia to Australia, and across the Strait of Malacca from Malaysia to Indonesia.

According to Thai authorities, between 75,000 and 132,000 irregular migrants from Myanmar have been apprehended each year attempting to enter Thailand since 2012 (Table 32). While the data from the Government of Thailand does not specify whether these attempted entries involved migrant smuggling, in 2013, UNODC estimated approximately 83 per cent of irregular Myanmar migrants entering Thailand do so with the assistance of smugglers.<sup>509</sup>

Much of the data on the Philippines is related to irregular migration rather than migrant smuggling. The Philippines is primarily a source country for irregular migration and migrant smuggling to other Southeast and East Asian countries or territories, such as Hong Kong SAR (China), Macau SAR (China), Malaysia, and Singapore,<sup>510</sup> as well as to the United States of America, Europe, and to the Gulf region, particularly Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates.<sup>511</sup> Reliable data on the number of irregular and smuggled migrants from the Philippines is scarce; however, a 2011 publication indicated that irregular migrants made up an estimated 10 per cent of the overseas Filipino population.<sup>512</sup> In 2011, approximately 49,400 Filipinos were estimated to be in an 'irregular migrant situation' in Singapore.<sup>513</sup> In 2013, it was reported that as many as 447,590 irregular Filipino migrants were living in Malaysia.<sup>514</sup>

As shown in Table 30, US authorities have identified up to 24,553 Filipino nationals attempting illegal entry each year to the United States of America, from 2012 to 2017. It is plausible that many of these Filipino migrants reached the United States of America, and other destinations, through the assistance of migrant smugglers.

Table 30. Filipino nationals detected attempting illegal entry into selected reporting countries

		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1. Jan - 30 June 2017
France	<b>Total</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>105</b>
	By land	68	51	69	72	177	71
	By sea		7	15	7	4	1
	By air	307	142	126	97	55	33
<b>Japan</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>119</b>
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>701</b>	<b>3325</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>21</b>
Switzerland	<b>Total</b>				<b>43</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>33</b>
	By land				35	68	29
	By air				8	10	4
United States of America	<b>Total</b>	<b>23787</b>	<b>22656</b>	<b>24553</b>	<b>22184</b>	<b>13631</b>	<b>3113</b>
	By land	324	364	402	329	296	61
	By sea	22383	20874	22973	20513	11694	2445
	By air	1080	1418	1178	1342	1641	607

The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in March 2017 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific.

Table 31. Filipino nationals detected in a situation of illegal residence within reporting countries

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1. Jan - 30 June 2017
Bosnia and Herzegovina		1	2	2	2	
Estonia	3	1	1	4	1	1
France	109	130	182	146	110	96
Japan	2972	1778	1414	1467	1452	677
Latvia	1	23				
Lithuania	9	3	2	6	4	2
Myanmar				1		
Poland	9	17	3	3	5	7
Republic of Moldova	1	1				
Romania	9	6	1	2	4	2
Saudi Arabia	3924	6729	3839	5424	5325	6565
Serbia	3	1		4		
Slovakia	1	1	1	3	1	
Spain	158	109	62	43	37	20
Sweden	22	17	27	31	34	1
Ukraine				2	2	1
United States of America	781	639	479	280	226	121

The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in March 2017 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific.

Singapore is a destination for irregular and smuggled migrants seeking employment. Although the evidence is limited, there are some indications of irregular migration and migrant smuggling from Indonesia and the Philippines and, to a lesser extent, from Malaysia and Myanmar, to Singapore.<sup>515</sup>

Thailand is a key destination country for irregular and smuggled migrants from countries in the Mekong Subregion, as well as China and India. A recent publication suggests that 90 per cent of irregular migrants in Thailand are from neighbouring Myanmar, and the remaining 10 per cent from Lao PDR and Cambodia.<sup>516</sup> In 2013, UNODC estimated more than 660,000 irregular migrants enter Thailand each year from Mekong Subregion countries and more than 80 per cent of the migrants use the assistance of smugglers.<sup>517</sup>

Table 32. Illegal entries detected into Thailand, by nationality

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Jan. 1 – 30 June 2017
<b>Cambodian</b>	97,983	60,543	151,473	41,154	50,819	77,077
<b>Chinese</b>	290	384	340	211	1,746	45
<b>Indian</b>	669	1,247	2,107	1,009	721	26
<b>Lao</b>	37,745	42,249	25,718	19,531	38,641	17,927
<b>Myanmar</b>	75,546	85,543	63,199	76,941	132,046	73,489
<b>Total (above nationalities)</b>	212,233	189,966	242,837	138,846	223,973	168,564

The information in this table is based on a response from Thailand to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in March 2017 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific.

Thailand is also a source country of irregular migration and migrant smuggling. Thai nationals reportedly migrate irregularly, or are smuggled, to Hong Kong SAR (China) or North America.<sup>518</sup> Others have been found living in an irregular situation in various European countries, Japan, and even in small numbers in Pacific countries (New Caledonia)<sup>519</sup> and Gulf States;<sup>520</sup> however, the use of smugglers for these irregular journeys and stays has not been established.<sup>521</sup>

Table 33. Thai nationals detected attempting illegal entry into selected reporting countries

		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1. Jan - 30 June 2017
<b>France</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>47</b>
	By land	13	12	19	25	37	37
	By sea	3	2	2	3	3	10
	By air	13	17	18	12	12	
<b>Japan</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>1039</b>	<b>1140</b>	<b>1002</b>	<b>454</b>
<b>Myanmar</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>17</b>
	By land	97	7	34	25	21	17
<b>United States of America</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>112</b>
	By land	36	25	35	23	28	8
	By sea	155	101	208	135	108	24
	By air	135	136	163	194	217	80

The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in March 2017 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific.

Table 34. Thai nationals detected in a situation of illegal residence within reporting countries

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1. Jan - 30 June 2017
Denmark	68	36	40	57	52	41
Estonia		2		3	2	1
France	102	95	119	85	60	39
Hungary			5			
Japan	786	604	899	1475	1770	1007
Latvia		1	1	36	1	4
Lithuania	2	3	1	2	2	
Myanmar	97	7	34	25	21	17
New Caledonia	1					3
Saudi Arabia	136	109	265	249	242	286
Slovakia	2	5	7		5	1
Spain	6	5	8		1	1
Sweden	14	16	20	19	25	7
Ukraine				1	1	1
United States of America	190	157	119	77	49	41

The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in March 2017 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific.

Viet Nam is a source country for migrants smuggled to Western and Northern Europe, particularly France, Germany, Sweden and the United Kingdom.<sup>522</sup> Vietnamese migrants are also smuggled into the United States of America. In 2013, UNODC estimated that up to 1,000 Vietnamese migrants are smuggled from Viet Nam to the United States of America each year.<sup>523</sup> Viet Nam is also a source country for migrants who move irregularly, and/or are smuggled, to neighbouring countries, particularly Malaysia,<sup>524</sup> Cambodia,<sup>525</sup> and, to a lesser extent, China and Lao PDR.<sup>526</sup>

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

		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1. Jan - 30 June 2017
Estonia	<b>Total</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>16</b>
	By land	52	58	21	54	61	16
	By air					1	
France	<b>Total</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>80</b>
	By land	42	39	25	57	63	42
	By sea	1			2		
	By air	62	84	23	55	42	38
Germany	<b>Total</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>244</b>	
Hong Kong SAR, China	<b>Total</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>1180</b>	<b>2278</b>	<b>1073</b>	<b>317</b>
	By land	147	167	319	971	498	172
	By sea	193	250	567	810	484	114
	Unknown	2	7	294	497	91	31
Latvia	<b>Total</b>		<b>27</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>33</b>
	By land		25	98	309	251	33
	By air		2	4			

Lithuania	<b>Total</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>72</b>	
	By land	85	66	112	104	72	
Macau SAR, China	<b>Total</b>		<b>85</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>128</b>
Norway	<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>8</b>
Poland	<b>Total</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>51</b>
	By land	80	54	169	219	109	49
	By air	1	2	1	4	3	2
United States of America	<b>Total</b>	<b>749</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>782</b>	<b>627</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>241</b>
	By land	50	74	76	56	70	8
	By sea	468	307	450	228	156	130
	By air	231	191	256	343	304	103

The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in March 2017 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific.

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1. Jan - 30 June 2017
Bosnia and Herzegovina			2			
Estonia	52	54	9	38	43	17
France	1057	523	640	1236	1318	875
Germany	1255	1039	821	859	1042	
Hungary	16	7	5	7	7	9
Japan	592	688	953	1643	2273	1303
Latvia		2	7	54	13	
Lithuania	36	78	319	619	274	20
Myanmar				2		7
New Caledonia	3	1			16	58
Norway	40	56	39	115	92	37
Poland	217	159	215	265	244	98
Saudi Arabia	153	128	165	344	459	239
Serbia	1	1		1	28	
Slovakia	24	24	35	18	15	26
Spain	37	40	20	7	15	17
Sweden	50	13	44	29	36	2
Ukraine		8	109	189	201	31
United States of America	1242	862	614	417	425	228

The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in March 2017 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific.

#### 4.2 Push and pull factors in Southeast Asia related to the smuggling of migrants

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

Thailand's economic growth and relative prosperity make the country a main destination for smuggled migrants from the Mekong Subregion, in particular from Cambodia, Lao PDR and Myanmar.<sup>527</sup> Thailand has transitioned from a net labour-sending country to a very significant net labour-receiving country over time, with large numbers of migrant workers coming from neighbouring countries.<sup>528</sup>

Table 37. Economic indicators, Thailand, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, 2011–2015 (World Bank, 2016)<sup>529</sup>

	Thailand		Cambodia		Lao PDR		Myanmar	
	GDP per capita, USD	GDP growth %	GDP per capita, USD	GDP growth %	GDP per capita, USD	GDP growth %	GDP per capita, USD	GDP growth %
2015	5,820	2.8%	1,160	7.0%	1,810	7.0%	1,200	6.99%
2014	5,977	0.9%	1,095	7.1%	1,750	7.5%	1,204	8.5%
2013	6,229	2.8%	1,025	7.5%	1,701	8.5%	1,107	8.2%
2012	5,917	7.3%	947	7.3%	1,446	8.0%	1,421	n.a.
2011	5,540	0.8%	879	7.1%	1,301	8.0%	n.a.	n.a.

Table 37 above shows the economic differences between Thailand and its neighbours. Although economic growth has been high, especially in Cambodia and Lao PDR, with per capita GDP figures doubling over the last ten years, Thailand's economy remains considerably stronger, with a per capita GDP approximately five times higher than its neighbours.<sup>530</sup>

Table 38. Economic data for Thailand and other countries of Southeast Asia, 2014-2015

	Total population (million)	GDP per capita PPP in US\$	Unemployment %		Labour force participation %	
			Male	Female	Male	Female
Thailand	68.0	16340	1	1	81	64
Brunei Darussalam	0.4	78369	4	4	75	52
Cambodia	15.6	3490	0	0	87	79
Indonesia	257.6	11057	6	7	84	51
Lao PDR	6.8	5691	2	1	79	76
Malaysia	30.3	26950	2	2	76	45
Myanmar	53.9	5249	3	4	82	75
Singapore	5.5	85382	3	3	77	59
Philippines	100.7	7387	7	7	80	51
Timor-Leste	1.2	2399	4	7	51	25
Viet Nam	91.7	6034	2	3	83	73

Sources: Total population=World Bank, Population, total. Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL> (accessed 15 April 2017); GDP=World Bank, GDP per capita, (PPP) (current international \$). Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.PP.CD> (accessed 15 April 2017); Unemployment =World Bank, total (% of total labor force). Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.TOTL.ZS> (accessed 15 April 2017); Labour force= World Bank, labor force participation. Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.TLF.TOTL.IN> (accessed 15 April 2017).

Economic factors also explain migrant smuggling from Southeast Asia to countries or territories in other regions. Hong Kong SAR (China),<sup>531</sup> Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates are popular destinations for irregular migration and migrant smuggling from the Philippines,<sup>532</sup> while Pakistan is reportedly a popular destination for migrant smuggling from Myanmar.<sup>533</sup>

Remittances remain a key factor motivating Southeast Asian migrants to be smuggled to the destination country. The Philippines, for example, has a long tradition of irregular labour migration, facilitated by

migrant smuggling, to many countries around the world, and Filipino labour migrants remit significant amounts of money from their destination countries.<sup>534</sup> Remittances are also an important source of revenue in Indonesia, especially in rural areas.<sup>535</sup> Similarly, the strongest pull factors for irregular and smuggled Cambodian migrants are higher wages available in neighbouring countries, and the prospect of being able to support family through remittances.<sup>536</sup>

Figure 8. Migrant remittance flows, Thailand to Cambodia, 2012–2015<sup>537</sup>

	Total in million USD
2015	233
2014	224
2013	103
2012	23

Much of the migrant smuggling occurring within and from Southeast Asia can further be attributed to the costs and inefficiency of formal labour migration systems. Migrant smuggling is still perceived by many would-be migrants as faster, cheaper and more efficient than regular migration.<sup>538</sup> For example, Cambodian nationals have reportedly paid between US\$34 and US\$138 to be smuggled from Cambodia to Thailand, which is considerably less than the US\$700 regular migrants tend to pay.<sup>539</sup> Similarly, most sources report barriers to regular migration from Lao PDR. The fees associated with official migration channels from Lao PDR range between THB 12,700<sup>540</sup> and THB 21,000,<sup>541</sup> which amounts to the equivalent of approximately four to six months' wages in Thailand. The costs of migrant smuggling, on the other hand, are equivalent to only one month's pay.<sup>542</sup>

The existence of established communities is also a key pull factor for migrant smuggling from countries in Southeast Asia to neighbouring countries or farther afield. For example, the existence of Vietnamese communities is a pull factor for migrant smuggling from Viet Nam to Europe. Germany, in particular, has a long-established Vietnamese community.<sup>543</sup>

Several sources also link irregular labour migration and migrant smuggling in Southeast Asia to natural disasters, such as flood and drought. In the last two decades, flooding and drought have resulted in crop failure and lost harvests in some parts of Cambodia. Floods in late 2011 inundated many paddy fields and destroyed important infrastructure, causing internal displacement and creating incentives for emigration.<sup>544</sup> The construction of new dams further upstream on the Mekong has reportedly further exacerbated flooding.<sup>545</sup> These factors push many farmers into debt and landlessness, displacing some and forcing others to seek out smugglers to help them move to Thailand or elsewhere and find employment.<sup>546</sup>

Insecurity, political factors, and statelessness further motivate migrant smuggling from some Southeast Asian countries, particularly Myanmar.<sup>547</sup> The available literature indicates that several ethnic minorities in Myanmar experience persecution. In particular, in the past two decades, ethnic Rohingya, Arakanis, Kokangs and Burmese have sought protection abroad, especially in the neighbouring countries of Bangladesh, India, China, Malaysia and Thailand.<sup>548</sup> Ethnic Rohingya have been smuggled in large numbers to Thailand or Malaysia by boat, with the end goal of reaching Canada or Australia, where Rohingya communities have existed for some time.<sup>549</sup> Many Rohingya refugees have fled recent conflict and human rights violations in Myanmar since 2015; most have fled on foot or by boat, seeking to reach Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia and Bangladesh,<sup>550</sup> culminating in the irregular movement of over 640,000 Rohingya refugees across the border into Bangladesh during the period August 2017 to the time of writing (March 2018).

Table 39. Myanmar nationals in refugee or asylum-seeker status, by country, 2015

	Refugees	Asylum Seekers
Australia	495	69
Austria	34	16
Bangladesh	231,948	0
Belgium	10	9
Bulgaria	0	19
Cambodia	19	*
Canada	223	*
Czechia	160	0
Denmark	54	9
Finland	27	*
France	311	51
Germany	708	168
Greece	13	11
Hungary	*	25
India	15,735	2,891
Indonesia	686	419
Ireland	13	6
Israel	*	43
Italy	31	*
Japan	1,826	1,492
Malaysia	88,637	53,598
Nepal	156	8
Netherlands	878	11
New Zealand	22	*
Norway	148	10
Pakistan	24	0
Philippines	6	0
Rep. of Korea	213	17
Romania	43	0
Spain	*	5
Sweden	26	10
Switzerland	53	7
Thailand	106,349	1,189
Turkey	0	20
Ukraine	0	9
United Kingdom	942	159
United States of America	1,999	346

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](http://popstats.unhcr.org/PSQ_POC.aspx) (accessed 10 March 2017).



### 4.3 Profile of smuggled migrants from Southeast Asia

Most of the available data and research literature suggests that the smuggling of migrants from and within Southeast Asia mostly involves young men.<sup>551</sup>

Smuggled migrants from Myanmar are typically ethnic minorities. Burmese and Shan are usually smuggled to Thailand;<sup>552</sup> Arakanese are often smuggled to Bangladesh;<sup>553</sup> and ethnic Kokang are smuggled to China.<sup>554</sup> Rohingya are mainly smuggled to Bangladesh, Malaysia and Thailand, but are also smuggled farther afield.<sup>555</sup> Research into the smuggling of Rohingya to Pakistan has found that most of the irregular migrants were farmers and labourers from Rakhine State who were smuggled for employment in the textile industry.<sup>556</sup>

Although most smuggled Cambodians are male, the smuggling of female Cambodians also occurs.<sup>557</sup> The available literature suggests that Cambodian women who are smuggled to Thailand do so to find employment and to send remittances to their families.<sup>558</sup> Male Cambodian migrants are more likely to use the services of smugglers to reach Thailand than their female compatriots, who usually migrate in a family group.<sup>559</sup>

Migrant smuggling from Lao PDR to Thailand involves more women than men. This is particularly the case among Lao nationals who are smuggled to Thailand to work in the domestic services<sup>560</sup> and garment industries.<sup>561</sup> Smuggled Lao male migrants tend to work in the construction and agricultural sectors and, in smaller numbers, in Thailand's fishing industry.<sup>562</sup> Smuggled Lao migrants in Thailand mostly have little education and usually originate from poor, rural areas of Lao PDR. Many of them worked in subsistence farming prior to being smuggled to Thailand.<sup>563</sup>

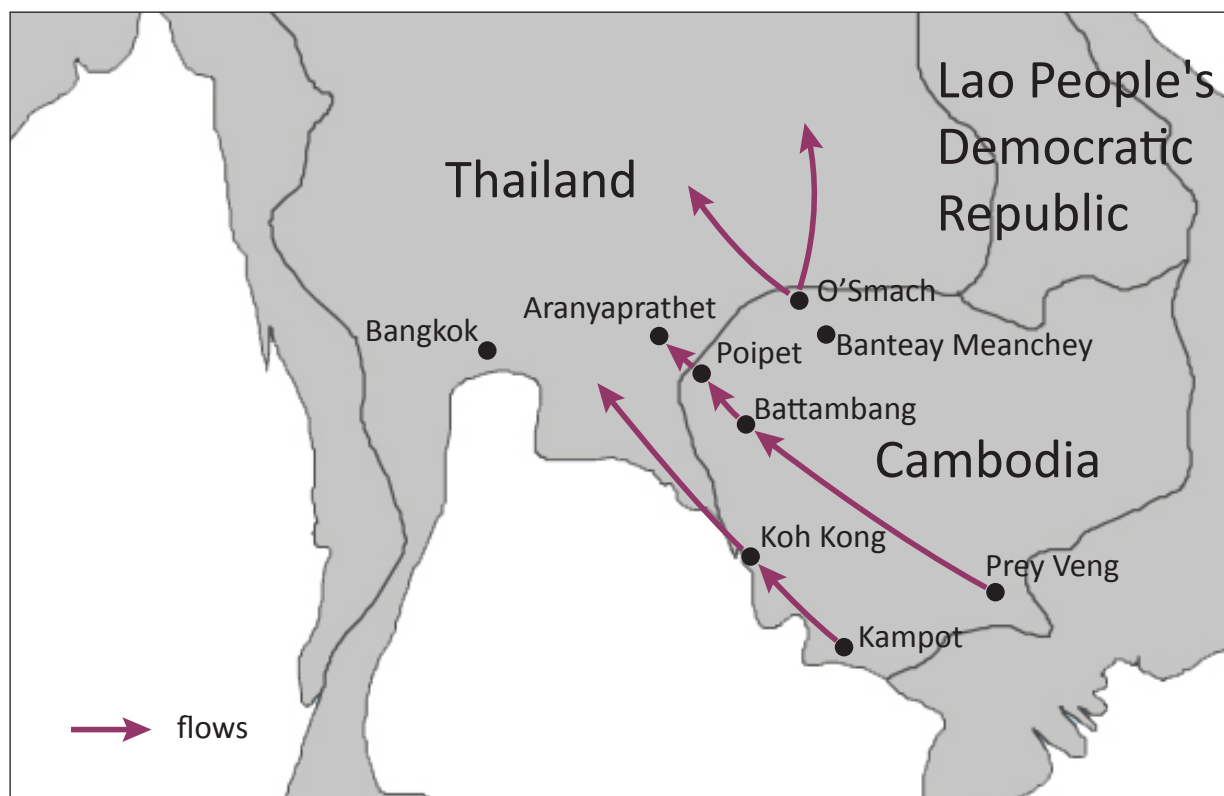
Smuggled Vietnamese migrants in Europe are mostly aged between 18 and 40 years.<sup>564</sup> Vietnamese migrants smuggled into China are generally unskilled, while those being smuggled to Lao PDR often migrate there for business and have skills in their field.<sup>565</sup> Most smuggled migrants from Viet Nam, especially those seeking to migrate to Europe, come from the northern provinces of Nghệ An, Hải Phòng and Quảng Ninh.<sup>566</sup>

### 4.4 Smuggling methods and routes

#### 4.4.1 Smuggling of migrants to Thailand

Thailand is the most significant destination country for migrant smuggling from Cambodia.<sup>567</sup> Cambodia and Thailand are connected by road and air, and several ferry services also connect the two countries along the Mekong River and in coastal areas. The shared border between the two countries is approximately 800 km in length and has several official control points situated along main roads. Many areas along the border are remote and run through wetlands or jungles, which make it difficult, if not impossible, for Thai and Cambodian authorities to effectively patrol them.<sup>568</sup> Available sources suggest Cambodian migrants are often driven to or guided to the border, walk across the border and are then met by smuggler vehicles on the Thai side.<sup>569</sup>

Figure 9. Popular migrant smuggling routes, Cambodia to Thailand

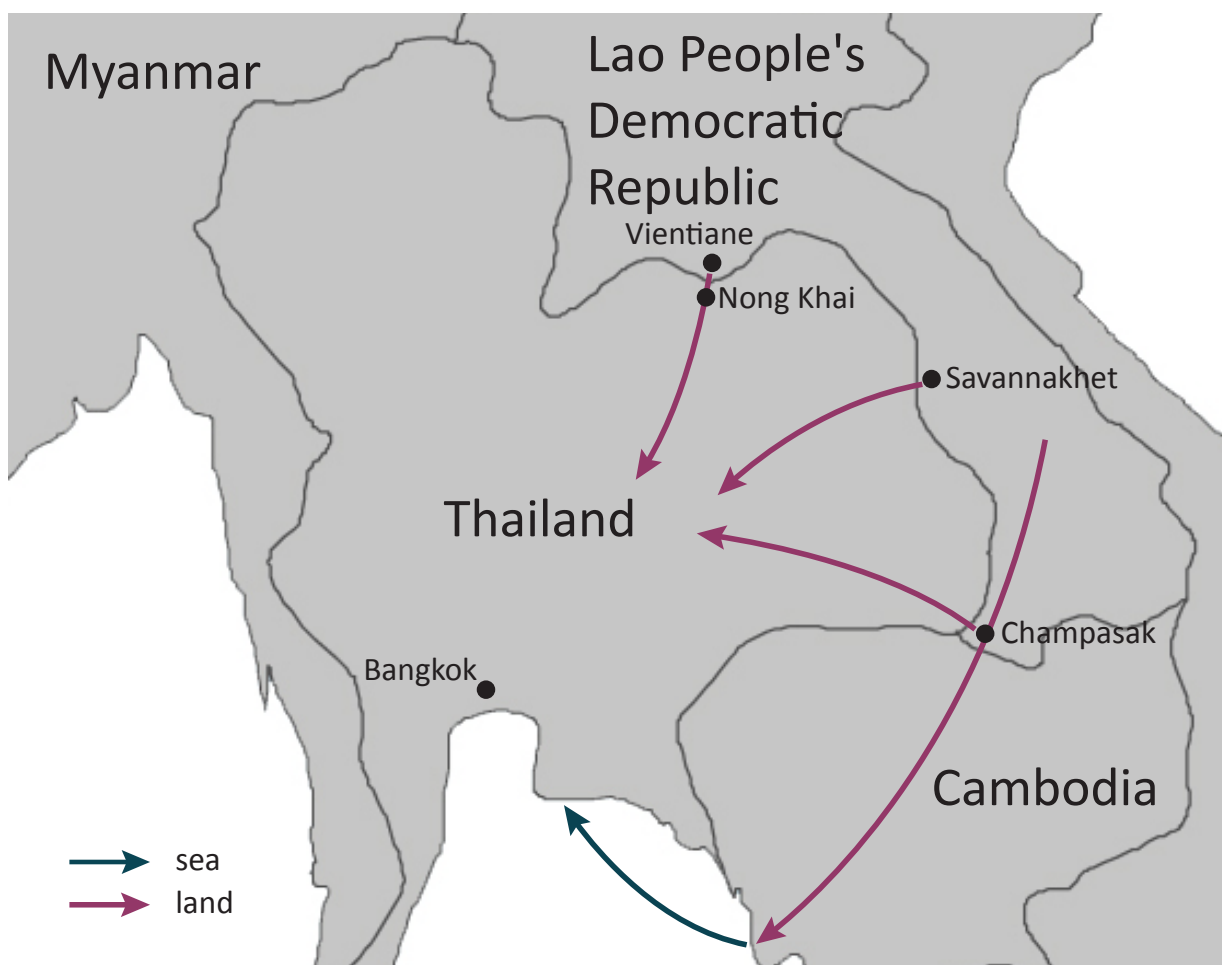


The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations

Cambodian migrants coming from southern and eastern parts of Cambodia usually take two or three stops on the smuggling journey before they enter Thailand. This smuggling journey often involves short stays in Phnom Penh and towns near the border with Thailand, such as Poipet, Boeung Trakoun or Malai.<sup>570</sup> According to a 2011 publication, some Cambodians are first smuggled by boat or by air to Malaysia and then continue north through the Malay Peninsula to Kota Bahru before crossing into Thailand.<sup>571</sup> A common smuggling route leads from Prey Veng Province in Cambodia to the towns of Battambang and Poipet and then across the border to Aranyaprathet Province in Thailand. Other smuggling routes commonly used by Cambodians to reach Thailand pass through Banteay Meanchey Province in Cambodia or through Kampot Province to Koh Kong Province in Thailand.<sup>572</sup>

The smuggling services offered to many Cambodian migrants sometimes extend beyond transportation. Smugglers may also be involved in securing work permits, documentation and employment in Thailand.<sup>573</sup> It should be noted, however, that in many instances, migrants do not require smugglers to enter Thailand. A recent IOM study found that the use of brokers and other facilitators to reach Thailand is not a common occurrence and intermediaries are generally not needed for Cambodians to enter Thailand.<sup>574</sup>

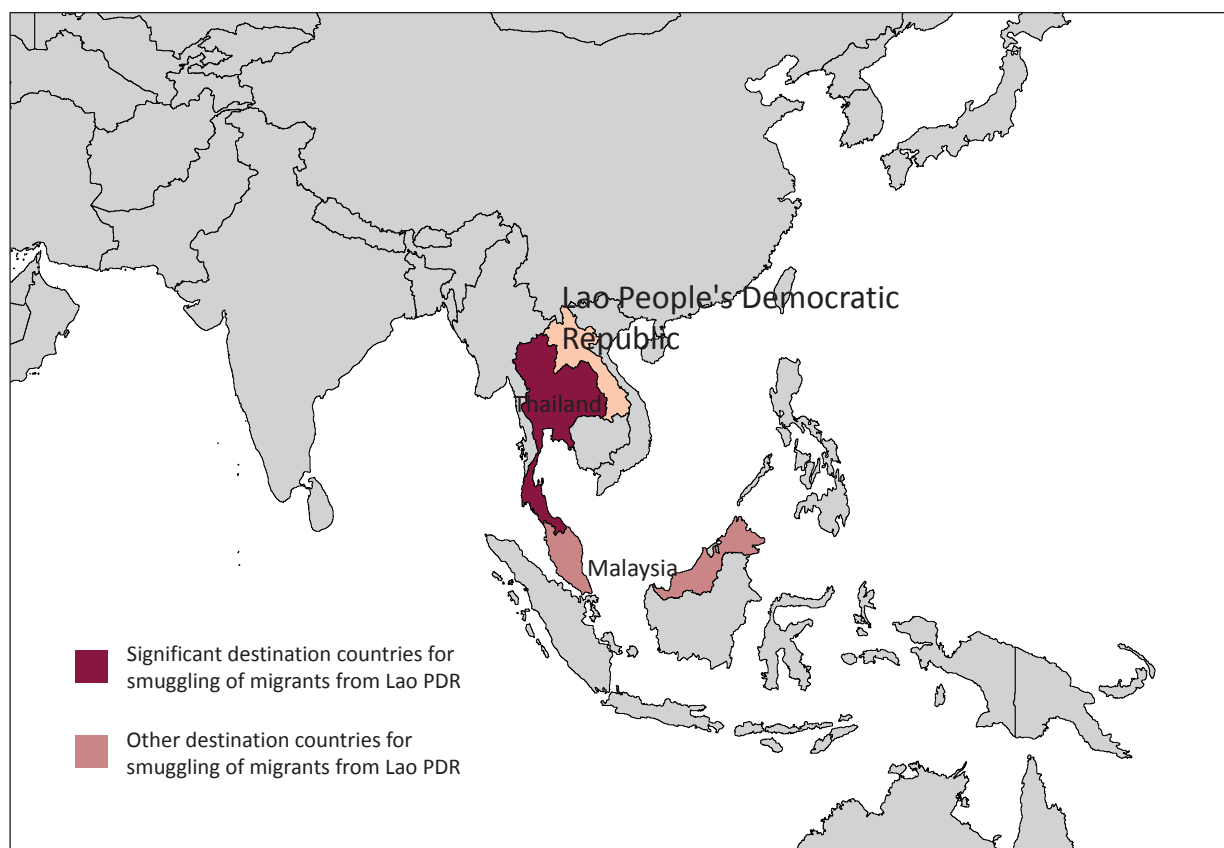
Figure 10. Popular migrant smuggling routes, Lao PDR to Thailand



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations

Lao migrants reach Thailand by being guided to the border and then transferred to Thai smugglers on the Thai side of the border. Thai smugglers then transport the Lao migrants to their prospective employers and provide or organise accommodation.<sup>575</sup> Smugglers can choose from a variety of means of transportation to cross the border between Lao PDR and Thailand. These may include scheduled bus services, boats and ferry services across the Mekong River, driving the smuggled Lao migrants across the border in cars, vans, or trucks or simply guiding smuggled migrants on foot to Thailand. Both covert and overt methods are used to transport Lao migrants across the border. Sometimes, local people who live near the border offer to guide or drive smuggled Lao migrants to Thailand in return for payment.<sup>576</sup> Most smuggled Lao migrants cross the Mekong River near Vientiane, the capital, and enter Thailand at Nong Khai. A second main smuggling route leads from the Champasak Province to the Khemmarat District of Ubon Rachathani Province in Thailand.<sup>577</sup>

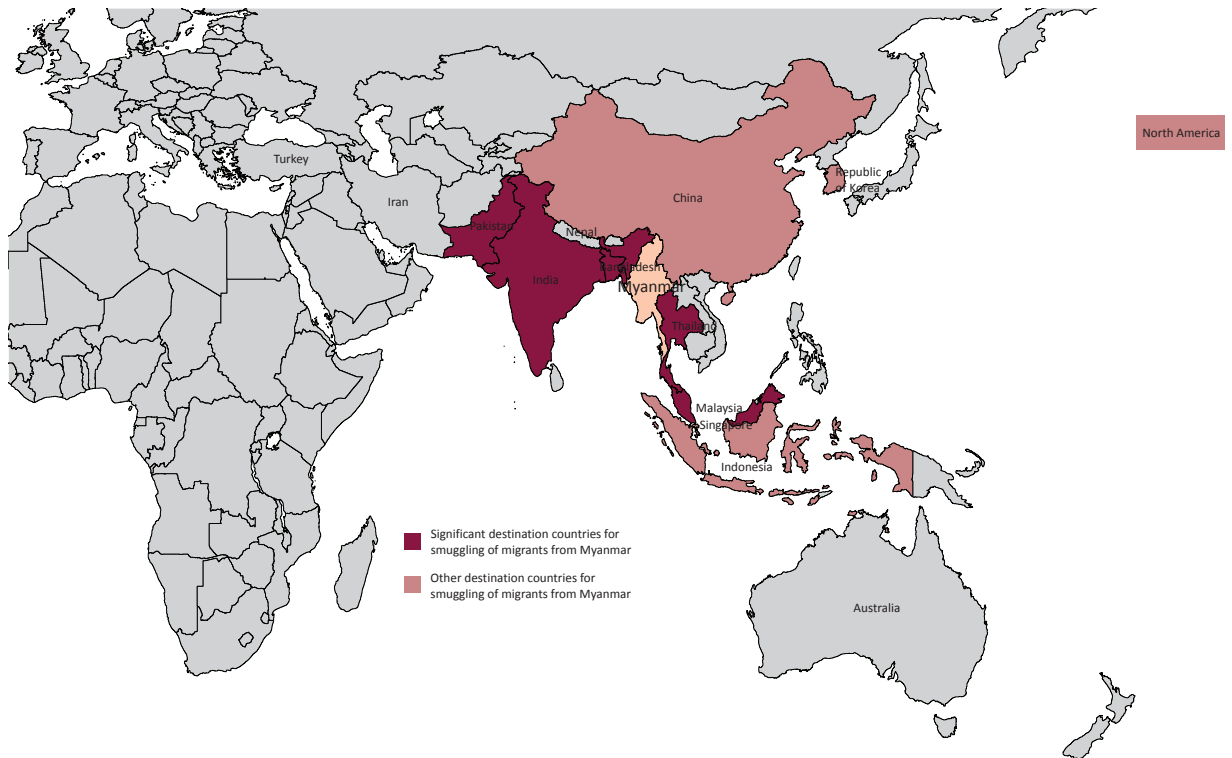
Figure 11. Popular destination countries for smuggled migrants from Lao PDR



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Some migrants from Myanmar do not require the assistance of smugglers to enter Thailand and do so independently.<sup>578</sup> When smuggling occurs, smuggling from Myanmar to Thailand generally occurs in one of two ways. The first involves the use of private vehicles to drive across the border, using the various roads that connect the two countries. In such cases, smugglers usually accompany the migrants or use drivers that are connected to members of the smuggling network on both sides of the border. Border crossings from Myanmar to Thailand usually occur quite overtly, even if migrants do not hold the necessary documentation. Arrangements between smugglers and border guards reportedly ensure that immigration officials turn a blind eye to irregular crossings into Thailand.<sup>579</sup> The second way smuggled migrants from Myanmar reach Thailand is by traveling on their own to pre-determined meeting points near the border. The migrants are then met at the designated point near the Thailand border by smugglers and taken or guided across the border in larger groups.<sup>580</sup>

Figure 12. Popular destination countries in Asia and Pacific for smuggled migrants from Myanmar



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Figure 13. Popular smuggling routes, Myanmar to Thailand

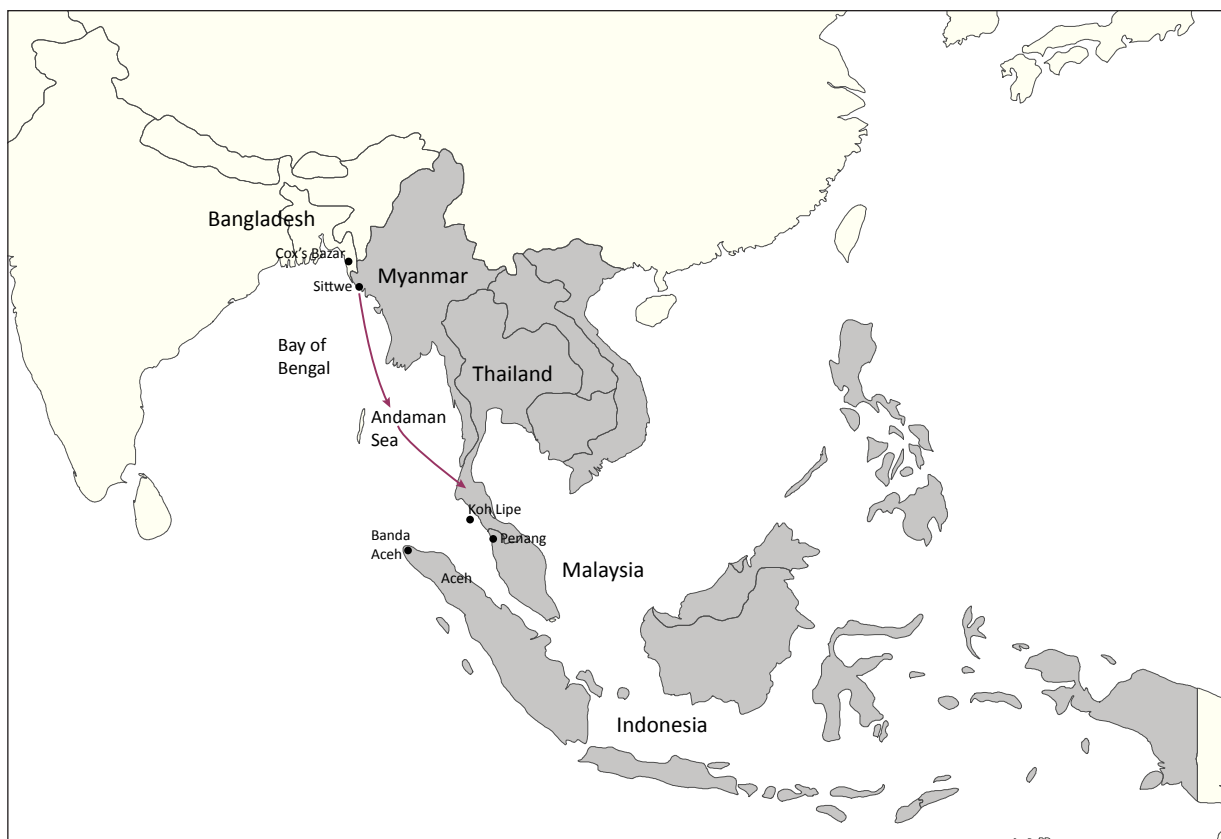


The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

In the north-east of Myanmar, the main road sometimes used to smuggle migrants to Thailand begins via Keng Tung to Tachileik, which is near Thailand's northern border and Chiang Rai province.<sup>581</sup> Several smaller roads and smuggling routes through remote and jungle areas lead from the central north-east of Myanmar into Mae Hong Son and Chiang Mai province in the northwest of Thailand. Further south, and closest to Yangon and Mawlamyine, are some of the main roads connecting Myanmar and Thailand, especially the highway that goes through Kawkaik and Myawaddy to Mae Sot in Thailand's Tak province. This is one of the main trade links between the two countries and also the most frequently mentioned smuggling route in the available literature.<sup>582</sup> The Southeast of Myanmar, which borders the Andaman Sea in a stretch some 50km wide, is covered by thick jungles and is sparsely populated. Smuggling from Myanmar along the Three Pagoda Pass, which leads to Kanchanaburi province in Thailand via Payathonzu in Myanmar, is reportedly quite common.<sup>583</sup> It is also possible to cross into Thailand undetected and far from any border control points and police stations in areas further south. The Thanlyin and Moei rivers mark the border between the two countries, and in some parts these rivers can easily be crossed with small vessels or with the aid of local boat owners.<sup>584</sup> In the deep south of Myanmar, near the city of Kawthong in Myanmar, several ferry services provide access to Ranong province in Thailand. Although this route involves a considerable detour, it is sometimes used to smuggle migrants from central parts of Myanmar to the greater Bangkok area.<sup>585</sup>

The smuggling of migrants by sea from Myanmar to Thailand has mostly involved migrants from the north-western coastal areas of Myanmar, many of them from Rakhine state. The migrants, many of them ethnic Rohingya, were, in previous years, smuggled in boats across the Andaman Sea to reach the southernmost parts of Thailand or the Malay Peninsula.<sup>586</sup> Most departures from Rakhine state occurred using boats, sometimes after crossing overland into Bangladesh. Smuggled migrants initially tended to be loaded onto small boats departing from coastal towns and beaches and were then taken to a larger 'rendezvous vessel' waiting offshore. Once this vessel was filled—often with many more smuggled migrants than the vessel was built to carry - it crossed the Andaman Sea to Thailand. These larger vessels and the crews and smugglers on board tended to be from Thailand. Similar *modi operandi* have been used to smuggle migrants from Rakhine state (or sometimes from Bangladesh) to Malaysia and, in some cases, to Indonesia.<sup>587</sup> It is important to note that maritime smuggling of Rohingya to Thailand, Malaysia, and Indonesia, has largely stopped since 2016, for several possible reasons: international attention on the maritime route from Myanmar and Bangladesh to Thailand and Malaysia and increased immigration controls by Thailand and its neighbouring countries; relatedly, because brokers and low-level authorities, who were previously responsible for arranging maritime smuggling ventures, are lying low while the route remains a high-profile one; and because law enforcement crackdowns in Malaysia have made the country a less desirable destination for smuggled migrants, particularly Rohingya.<sup>588</sup>

Figure 14. Maritime migrant smuggling route from Bangladesh and Myanmar to Thailand and Malaysia



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations

The duration of the maritime smuggling voyage between the Bangladesh-Myanmar maritime border and Thailand usually ranged between 5 and 10 days. Smuggled migrants interviewed by UNHCR reported spending two weeks at sea, and some reported they were at sea for as long as two months, with the boats plying the coastline to take on additional passengers.<sup>589</sup> Upon reaching the coast of Thailand, disembarkation was generally arranged by ferrying passengers to shore in smaller boats. They were then transported at night in trucks or vans in groups of 15 to 20 people. Interviewed smuggled migrants who were caught up in the 2015 Andaman Sea migration crisis reported being taken to camps located in or around hills, jungles, and plantations in Thailand, which were surrounded by wooden fences. The smuggled migrants were separated from others for further travel to Malaysia depending on whether their relatives were able to make extortion payments to smugglers and traffickers.<sup>590</sup>

#### 4.4.2 Smuggling of migrants to Malaysia

The smuggling of Indonesian migrants to Malaysia is often achieved by reaching the Malay Peninsula by boat across the Strait of Malacca. Smuggling of Indonesians to Sabah and Sarawak States involves entering Malaysia overland from Kalimantan. Smuggling of Indonesians by boat to Malaysia frequently involves stops in the Riau Islands Province of Indonesia, where smuggled migrants are temporarily accommodated before they continue their onward journey to Malaysia. Regular passenger boats, fishing trawlers or containers on boats are used to transport smuggled Indonesian migrants clandestinely to Malaysia.<sup>591</sup> Along the journey from Indonesia to Malaysia, migrants are sometimes provided with fraudulent identity documents by their smugglers.<sup>592</sup>

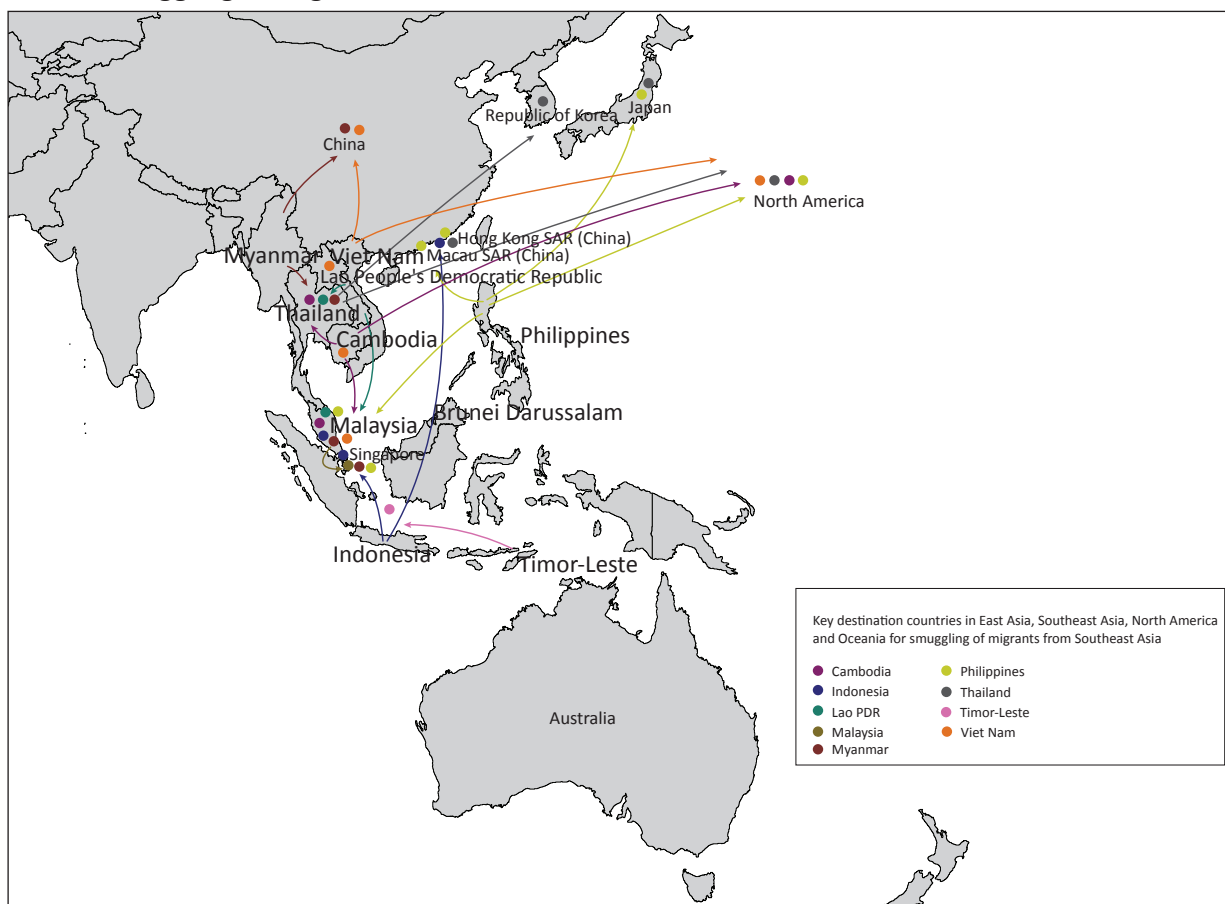
The smuggling of migrants from Myanmar to Malaysia occurs on a smaller scale than the smuggling of migrants from Myanmar to Thailand. Rohingya have used the services of smugglers to enter Thailand via the Andaman Sea, before travelling overland to Malaysia in search of work and shelter within established Rohingya communities in Kuala Lumpur and Penang.<sup>593</sup>

Some Myanmar nationals have, in recent years, used Malaysia as a transit country before then travelling onward to Sumatra, Indonesia, with the intention of ultimately reaching Australia.<sup>594</sup>

The smuggling of Cambodian nationals to Malaysia usually involves overland travel across Thailand, a journey that is said to take approximately three days.<sup>595</sup> In some cases, Cambodians may travel directly from Cambodia to Malaysia by air and then enter the country on tourist visas before they seek employment without a valid work permit.<sup>596</sup>

Many Bangladeshi migrant workers enter Malaysia with the aid of smugglers.<sup>597</sup> A 2013 study identified five main routes used to smuggle Bangladeshi migrants into Malaysia. The first route leads from Bangladesh to Bangkok and Songkhla, Thailand. From there, smuggled migrants enter Malaysia by land, crossing the border in motor vehicles through 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. A fourth route involves Bangladeshi migrants initially flying to Singapore and then onward smuggling to Malaysia by land. Only a small number of smuggled migrants use a fifth method that involves direct air travel from Dhaka to Malaysia.<sup>598</sup>

Figure 15. Popular destination countries in East Asia, Southeast Asia, North America and Oceania for the smuggling of migrants from Southeast Asia



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations



#### **4.4.3 Smuggling of migrants from Southeast Asia to other parts of Asia**

According to available literature, Thai nationals sometimes use Macau SAR (China) as a transit point for irregular migration to Hong Kong SAR (China) or the Taiwan Province of China, and onward smuggling to Europe or North America.<sup>599</sup> There are also reports of Thai nationals residing in Japan and the Republic of Korea in irregular circumstances, although it is unknown whether this migration involves the use of smugglers.<sup>600</sup>

Most smuggled migrants from Viet Nam, travelling to Hong Kong SAR (China), originally depart from Mong Cai, Viet Nam and enter Dongxing, China either legally, using a travel document, or in an irregular manner. After crossing the border into mainland China, smuggled Vietnamese migrants travel to Shenzhen by bus for a short stay before continuing their smuggling journey into Hong Kong SAR (China) by sea (via high-speed boats, sampans or fishing vessels) or land (either crossing the border on foot or hiding underneath or inside trucks).<sup>601</sup>

Bangladesh is both a destination and transit point for irregular migrants, including smuggled migrants, from Myanmar.<sup>602</sup> Rohingya from Rakhine State in Myanmar are smuggled into neighbouring Bangladesh or travel there independently.<sup>603</sup> The smuggling has occurred overland or by boat.<sup>604</sup> Since the recent outbreak of violence in Rakhine State in August 2017, most irregular migration from Myanmar to Bangladesh has involved Rohingya travelling on foot, and in significant numbers, to Bangladesh. UNHCR estimates that in the period 25 August 2017 to 8 January 2018, 647,000 Rohingya refugees travelled overland, on foot, or across the Naf River to Bangladesh to seek safety in that country.<sup>605</sup> More than half of the Rohingya refugees have sought shelter in the refugee camps of Kutupalong and Nayapara in Cox's Bazar in Bangladesh.<sup>606</sup> It is not thought that a significant number of these irregular migrants utilised migrant smugglers.

There is also a steady flow of Rohingya refugees crossing Bangladesh to reach India. UNHCR estimates that approximately 1,000 Rohingya refugees arrive in India each year after transiting in Bangladesh. Since 2012, approximately 13,000 Rohingya refugees have arrived in India, with almost all the refugees reaching India after crossing through Bangladesh. The irregular journey is usually achieved overland, on foot.<sup>607</sup> The available literature does not specify whether these irregular migrants engaged the services of migrant smugglers to facilitate their journey to India.

Pakistan is a destination for smuggled migrants from Myanmar, and has been used as a transit point for smuggling of Myanmar nationals into the Islamic Republic of Iran, Turkey and Europe.<sup>608</sup> For those smuggled Myanmar nationals for whom Pakistan is a destination country, most settle in the Karachi suburbs of Korangi, Orangi or Landhi.<sup>609</sup>

Figure 16. Popular migrant smuggling routes from Myanmar



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

#### 4.4.4 Smuggling from Southeast Asia to Europe

##### Smuggling from Viet Nam to Europe

The smuggling of Vietnamese migrants to Europe involves a variety of methods and routes, ranging from highly sophisticated operations using 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 segments across various distances.<sup>610</sup> Smugglers may employ any combination of air, sea and land-based methods. 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.<sup>611</sup>

While countries in Western Europe have traditionally been the major destinations for smuggled Vietnamese migrants, Poland has recently become a destination country for some smuggled Vietnamese migrants.<sup>612</sup> The smuggling journey for Vietnamese nationals, from the transit country of Russia to the destination country of Poland, reportedly now takes only 24 hours, compared to a previous smuggling timeline of between one and two months.<sup>613</sup>

One main route for smuggled Vietnamese nationals to Europe leads from Viet Nam to Moscow, Russia, then through the Baltic States, Ukraine, or Slovakia, then Poland before finally reaching Czechia or Germany.<sup>614</sup> Several sources highlight the importance of Moscow in air smuggling routes from Viet Nam,

with common routes involving flights from Hanoi or Ho Chi Minh City to Moscow.<sup>615</sup> In very recent years, the smuggling of Vietnamese nationals into Russia takes place not only through airports in Moscow, but also through other airports in major cities in Russia, including Irkutsk, Omsk, Novosibirsk, Vladivostok and Khabarovsk.<sup>616</sup>

Estonia is also a key transit point for smuggling Vietnamese migrants to Europe. It is estimated that almost all the migrants from Viet Nam travelling on the route from Viet Nam via Estonia to Europe use the services of migrant smugglers.<sup>617</sup> Other Baltic state nations, including Latvia and Lithuania, are also key transit points for smuggled Vietnamese migrants travelling to Europe. Commonly used smuggling routes are Viet Nam–Russia–Belarus–Lithuania–Poland; and Viet Nam–Russia–Latvia–Lithuania–Poland.<sup>618</sup>

The crossing of smuggled Vietnamese migrants from Russia into Estonia mostly occurs in groups by foot in remote areas, in order to avoid detection by border patrols.<sup>619</sup> Smuggled Vietnamese migrants reach Lithuania from Russia, Latvia or Belarus, where, travelling in groups of 4 to 10 people, they are taken by car to the Lithuanian border. Since 2016, smuggled Vietnamese migrants using this route have been transported in larger groups of between 10 and 17 people.<sup>620</sup> The border crossing is usually conducted on foot at night, with or without the assistance of smugglers. Other members of the smuggling network (usually Russian nationals of Chechen origin) meet the smuggled Vietnamese migrants on the Lithuanian side and then transport them in a private car, minivan or truck across Lithuania to Poland.<sup>621</sup> The smuggled migrants are sometimes concealed in wooden boxes within the transport.<sup>622</sup>

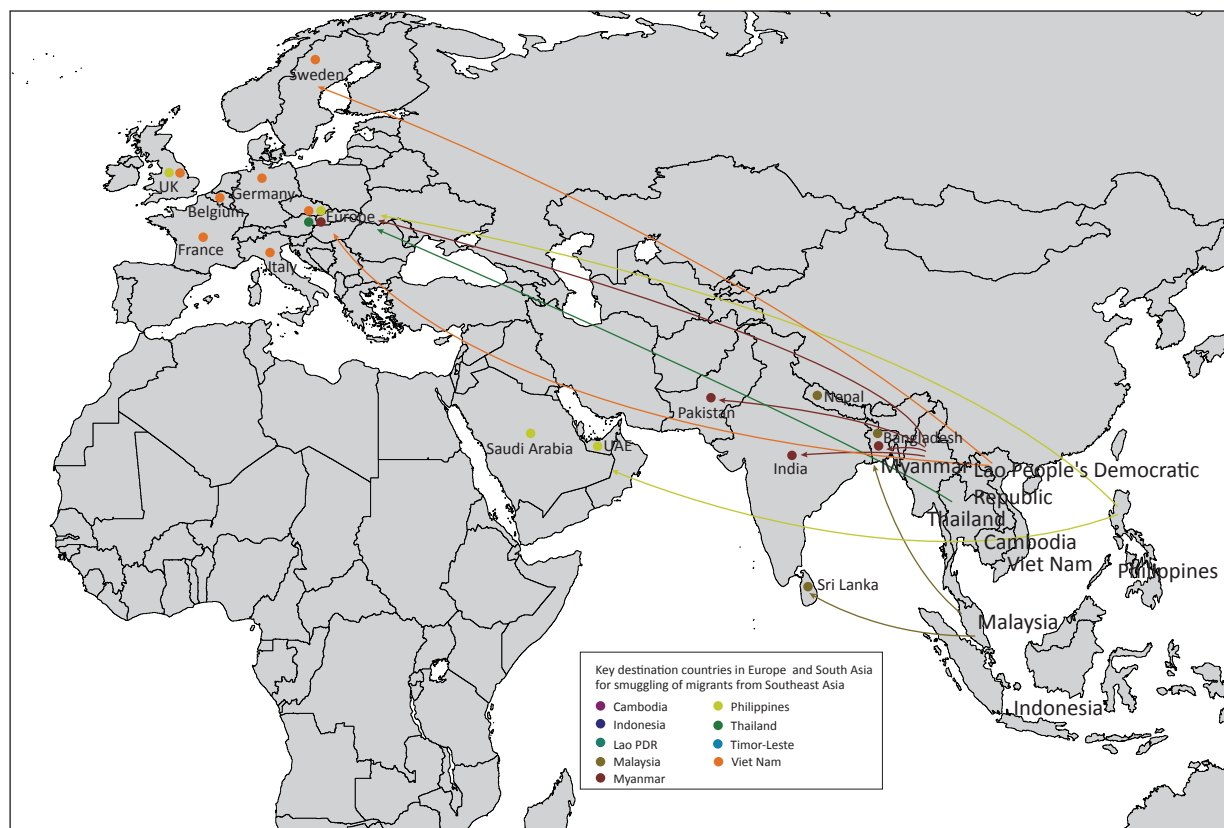
Another smuggling route starts with flights from Viet Nam to Romania or Bulgaria before the smuggled Vietnamese migrants travel by truck or car to Czechia or Hungary.<sup>623</sup> In some instances, Vietnamese migrants may initially fly to Russia before they continue by plane to Romania, where they are accommodated in a safe house prior to being taken overland to Hungary.<sup>624</sup> Smuggled Vietnamese nationals frequently use fraudulent travel or identity documents to obtain Schengen visas, which are then used to gain entry into Hungary. From there, smuggled Vietnamese migrants often travel by land across Austria to Germany, France or the United Kingdom.<sup>625</sup>

The smuggling of Vietnamese migrants into Germany is typically by land or air and includes air arrivals on long-haul flights as well as flights from transit points. Many smuggled Vietnamese migrants initially fly to an airport in Eastern Europe and then continue across the border to Germany by land. 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.<sup>626</sup>

France is both a transit point and destination for smuggled migrants from Viet Nam. Usually, smuggled Vietnamese migrants arrive by land from neighbouring countries after initially flying to Eastern Europe and then continuing westward by car, truck, bus or train.<sup>627</sup> France is also a common transit point for smuggled Vietnamese migrants wanting to continue to the United Kingdom.<sup>628</sup>

Vietnamese migrants are smuggled into the United Kingdom by several different routes and methods. Many smuggled 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. An alternative route involves travel from Turkey to Greece and then on through Central Europe or via Italy to France.<sup>629</sup> The crossing from France to the United Kingdom has usually occurred by ferry from Calais to Dover. The smuggled Vietnamese migrants are usually concealed inside a van or large truck and the drivers are paid to transport them across the English Channel.<sup>630</sup> There are reports in which similar methods were employed to smuggle Vietnamese migrants from Belgium into the United Kingdom.<sup>631</sup>

Figure 17. Popular destination countries in Europe and South Asia for the smuggling of migrants from Southeast Asia



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations

#### 4.4.5 Smuggling from and through Southeast Asia to Australia

Rohingya from Myanmar have frequently been smuggled to Thailand, Malaysia, and Indonesia and, until late 2013 (when increased Australian Government immigration controls closed the maritime route from Southeast Asia to Australia), were sometimes then smuggled to Australia. Most Rohingya initially travelled to Thailand and were then guided by smugglers in several stages through southern Thailand into Malaysia.<sup>632</sup> From Malaysia, the smuggled migrants used the same methods and routes as the smuggling of a range of other nationalities. They travelled by boat from the Malay Peninsula to Aceh Province and other parts of Sumatra Island in Indonesia, then moved by various means of transport to the south of Indonesia, where they boarded migrant smuggling vessels bound for Australia.<sup>633</sup>

Many smuggled migrants from Southwest Asia and South Asia (primarily Sri Lanka) have travelled to Malaysia and Indonesia with the intention of being smuggled to 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.<sup>634</sup> Once in Malaysia, smugglers' local contacts provide lodging while the onward journey is planned.<sup>635</sup> The journey from Malaysia to Indonesia usually involves overland smuggling across the Malay Peninsula and then smuggling 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 approximately six to eight hours.<sup>636</sup> Smuggling through Indonesia follows a general Southeastern direction, from landing points in Sumatra to departure points on the southern coastline of Java Island.<sup>637</sup> From Indonesia, migrants were then smuggled on sea vessels intending to reach Ashmore Reef or Christmas Island.<sup>638</sup> This now rarely happens because of increased Australian Government immigration controls, which have effectively closed the maritime route from Southeast Asia to Australia.

#### 4.4.6 Smuggling from Southeast Asia to North America

Data from United States of America authorities indicate that a significant number of irregular migrants arrive from the Philippines.<sup>639</sup> There is, however, no available information on the specific routes and *modi operandi* of smugglers transporting Filipino migrants into the United States of America.<sup>640</sup> Smaller numbers of irregular migrants from other Southeast Asian countries, primarily Malaysia and Thailand, have also been identified by United States of America authorities, though the extent of migrant smuggling involved in these arrivals is unknown.<sup>641</sup>

#### 4.5 Conditions and risks facing smuggled migrants

Migrant smuggling within and through Southeast Asia often endangers the health and life of migrants due to the territory and/or waters crossed and the actions of smugglers. Migrants smuggled by sea, for example, are exposed to deadly risks. IOM has highlighted that maritime journey risks are at times exacerbated by the fact that smugglers may encourage migration during monsoon season and use unseaworthy vessels in response to policy changes, such as increased border control of boats.<sup>642</sup> Smuggled migrants attempting to enter Singapore by sea face similar hazards, as they may have to swim long distances or use improvised flotation devices to reach the coastline.<sup>643</sup>

The conditions and risks associated with the smuggling journey on the Andaman Sea from Bangladesh or Myanmar to Thailand and Malaysia are well documented. This maritime smuggling route, which has largely closed since 2015 due to immigration controls by Thailand and other Southeast Asian countries, is treacherous, especially if migrants are placed on unseaworthy vessels, travel through storms, or are supplied with insufficient food, water and life vests. In some cases, vessels have run out of fuel, suffered engine failure or sunk.<sup>644</sup> A 2015 report detailed the conditions in which smuggled migrants have travelled on board these vessels, noting the lack of food, water and sanitary facilities, as well as the various medical and emergency situations that have arisen during the journeys.<sup>645</sup> Rohingya who were smuggled across the Andaman Sea by boat reported that smugglers generally fed them only once a day or once every two days, while others reported they were not fed at all. Meals consisted of only a handful of rice, dhal or dry noodles. Water was provided once or twice a day in small quantities. Almost all the smuggled migrants were, for the duration of the boat journey, confined to crouching in a small space, shoulder to shoulder with others. Boat crews prohibited the smuggled migrants from, and physically assaulted them for, attempts to move around the boat or obtain more food or water.<sup>646</sup> One in every three of the smuggled migrants interviewed by UNHCR reported that at least one other passenger on their boat died en route; one in every 10 interviewed smuggled migrants reported that 10 or more people died on-board their boat. These deaths were attributed to severe beatings by the crew, lack of food and water, illness and heat. Interviewed smuggled migrants further described being beaten by the boat crew with wooden sticks, plastic piping and rubber engine belts. Some smuggled migrants reportedly jumped off the boats in desperation, and it is thought that some of these migrants subsequently drowned.<sup>647</sup> Many smuggled migrants who survived the journey to Thailand subsequently became victims of extortion and trafficking in persons. Demands by smugglers for additional payment were sometimes made in transit, but more often, these demands were made after the migrants arrived in Thailand and were held in jungle camps. Calls to the relatives of the smuggled migrants demanding payment were accompanied by threats to the well-being of the migrant or, when payment was not immediate, beatings and other acts of torture. Several smuggled migrants also reported women being raped in the camps.<sup>648</sup>

In May 2015, barbed-wire camps and mass graves were found in southern Thailand near the Malaysian border, and soon after other camps were identified on the Malaysian side of the border. Most of the smuggled migrants held in the camps, and the bodies of deceased persons in the camp areas, were identified as Rohingya from Rakhine state or smuggled migrants from Bangladesh. Thai authorities investigating the camps found evidence of widespread abuse and mass deaths and killings. Several survivors who were found in the camps were in extremely poor health, displaying signs of malnutrition and dehydration. On some sites, smuggled migrants had been imprisoned in cage-like constructions

made from bamboo. Investigations confirmed that smugglers had held some smuggled migrants in the camps in order to extort money from their relatives in Myanmar and Bangladesh.<sup>649</sup> The detection of these camps in 2015 led to a number of smugglers abandoning their smuggling ventures and the vessels that were already en route to Thailand and Malaysia, which subsequently contributed to the Andaman Sea crisis of May 2015, in which several thousand smuggled migrants and refugees were left drifting on the open sea with no place to disembark.<sup>650</sup>

As the Andaman maritime smuggling route example demonstrates, for smuggled migrants entering Thailand from other countries in Southeast Asia, particularly Cambodia, Lao PDR, and Myanmar, there is a risk of trafficking in persons in the transit and/or destination countries. UNODC has estimated that each year approximately 26,400 irregular, including smuggled, migrants from Cambodia, Lao PDR and Myanmar become victims of trafficking for the purpose of labour exploitation in Thailand.<sup>651</sup>

Smuggled migrants may also encounter terrible conditions while travelling to the destination country. Smuggled migrants travelling overland 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 journeys, smuggled migrants are not equipped with sufficient supplies, while others suffer from fever, jaundice or mental health issues.<sup>652</sup> In a recent study involving interviews with 667 migrant workers, including smuggled migrants, who had moved from Cambodia to Thailand, 90 per cent of respondents reported not receiving sufficient food during their journey to Thailand, as well as suffering from overexposure to heat and sunlight.<sup>653</sup>

An ongoing issue unique to smuggled Rohingya from Myanmar is verifying their nationality. Because the Government of Myanmar does not recognise Rohingya as citizens, smuggled Rohingya from Myanmar living in Thailand are not able to complete the nationality verification process—a mandatory step towards registering as a documented, legal migrant worker in Thailand. Without completing the process, Rohingya migrant workers in Thailand remain *a priori* irregular migrants.<sup>654</sup>

#### 4.6 Profile of migrant smugglers

Migrant smugglers operating in Southeast Asia are often nationals of the country in which they work. Smugglers who transport Cambodian migrants into Thailand, for instance, are generally Cambodian nationals.<sup>655</sup> Smugglers transporting irregular Lao migrants to Thailand are Thai or Lao nationals who hand over groups of migrants from one smuggler to another.<sup>656</sup>

The smuggling of Vietnamese migrants to Europe is often organised by Vietnamese smugglers in transit and destination countries. According to law enforcement agencies in countries along the main smuggling routes to Europe, nationals of other countries may also play important roles in the smuggling of Vietnamese migrants to Europe. National authorities have highlighted the important role played by Russian smugglers of Chechen origin in smuggling Vietnamese nationals through the Baltic States to Europe.<sup>657</sup> The smuggling of Vietnamese citizens through Estonia is mainly organised by members of Armenian and Russian (Chechen origin) communities in Pskov.<sup>658</sup>

The smuggling of migrants from Southwest Asia and South Asia (predominantly Sri Lanka) through Malaysia and Indonesia to Australia was typically overseen by individuals who shared the same background as the migrants they smuggled. Many of these organisers were once smuggled migrants who returned to Southeast Asia after naturalising in Australia or who remained in a transit country, usually Indonesia.<sup>659</sup> The captains and crew who manned vessels used to smuggle migrants from Indonesia to Australia were predominantly poor, uneducated fishermen and labourers from villages along the Indonesian coastline who were hired by smugglers for small amounts of money.<sup>660</sup>

There is currently no strong evidence linking the persons involved in the smuggling of migrants in Southeast Asia to other criminal activities, including other forms of organised crime. However, there is

some evidence that Vietnamese smuggling networks in Europe are engaged in other criminal activities, such as drug trafficking.<sup>661</sup>

The available literature suggests that corrupt law enforcement, immigration, customs and government officials contribute to migrant smuggling ventures in many parts of Southeast Asia. For example, in the smuggling of migrants from neighbouring countries into Thailand, corruption is reportedly encountered throughout the process of smuggling and irregular employment. Bribes to officials may be required to allow irregular border crossings or to protect employers of irregular, including smuggled, migrants. In the border town of Myawaddy in Myanmar, smuggling groups reportedly bribe border officials on a large scale or, in some cases, operate under the watch or control of corrupt officials who enable them to carry out their activities with impunity.<sup>662</sup>

Allegations of corruption have also been made in the context of smuggling ethnic Rohingya by boat from western Myanmar to Thailand. Officials have reportedly stopped some boats and demanded payment before allowing them to proceed. Corrupt officials in both Myanmar and Thailand have reportedly been responsible for enabling some boats to transport smuggled migrants to Thailand in the first place.<sup>663</sup>

Similarly, corrupt officials are reportedly perceived as integral in the smuggling of migrants through Indonesia.<sup>664</sup> Corruption of some law enforcement officials is cited as contributing to smuggling from Indonesia to Malaysia in particular.<sup>665</sup> Corruption is also thought to enable some of the flows of irregular and smuggled migrants from Viet Nam to Malaysia.<sup>666</sup>

#### **4.7 Organisational structure of migrant smuggling groups and networks**

##### **4.7.1 Smuggling within Southeast Asia**

The available information on the organisational structures of migrant smuggling groups and networks operating in Southeast Asia suggests that most activities are carried out by loose associations of individuals rather than by structured, hierarchical organisations.<sup>667</sup> For the smuggling networks that operate from Cambodia, Lao PDR or Myanmar, transporting smuggled migrants across the borders to Thailand, the structure and level of organisation of these smuggling networks appears to vary considerably. Although there is evidence of some well-established smuggling networks operating between provinces on both sides of the borders, some smuggling also appears to be organised around family or social networks.<sup>668</sup> The available literature suggests that the level of organisation of the individuals and groups involved in the smuggling of Cambodian nationals to Thailand varies considerably. A 2013 UNODC study found that several well-established smuggling networks had developed between provinces on both sides of the Cambodia-Thailand border;<sup>669</sup> however, smugglers organising the transport of Cambodian migrants to Thailand reportedly often operate fairly independently. Although many of them have contacts with other people who assist in the smuggling process, they are generally not part of larger, organised networks and do not simultaneously engage in other organised criminal activities.<sup>670</sup> The people involved in smuggling migrants from Cambodia to Thailand do not, however, operate in complete isolation and it is unlikely that any individual will carry out the entire smuggling process on their own. Most commonly, the smugglers operate within flexible networks of contacts that connect the place of origin with transit points and the destination.<sup>671</sup>

The available information suggests that smuggling from Lao PDR to Thailand does not require complex and sophisticated planning, and many smugglers are merely opportunistic actors seeking to increase their personal wealth. In the case of migrant smuggling from Lao PDR to Thailand, it is not necessary to establish closely-knit syndicates that employ elaborate techniques to conceal their activities and the migrants they smuggle. The border between the two countries is long and porous, and irregular entry to Thailand remains an easy feat. Several sources do note that some groups and individuals involved in migrant smuggling from Lao PDR to Thailand maintain at least a minor level of hierarchical organisation, with certain individuals overseeing the smuggling venture in whole or in part.<sup>672</sup>

Recent research has found that most groups involved in bringing smuggled migrants from Myanmar into Thailand are small and diffuse networks of individuals.<sup>673</sup> In general, the smuggling trade across the Myanmar-Thailand border is characterised by a high degree of flux and flexibility. Smugglers and their *modi operandi* change frequently. Changing economic and political circumstances on either side of the border make it necessary for smugglers to quickly adapt the methods and scales of their operations.<sup>674</sup>

#### **4.7.2 Smuggling from Viet Nam to Europe**

The smuggling of migrants from Viet Nam to Europe involves 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 smuggling groups possess contacts.<sup>675</sup> The structure of many Vietnamese smuggling groups is reportedly fostered by underlying close relationships. In some smuggling groups, main members come from the same area and communicate in the same dialect.<sup>676</sup>

Vietnamese smuggling organisations involve participants with designated roles and responsibilities. At the beginning of the journey, ‘smuggling coordinators’ are responsible for determining the initial conditions necessary for the venture. These coordinators tend to organise 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 smuggling journey. These local coordinators may operate independently, and usually have limited knowledge of other parts of the smuggling network.<sup>677</sup> Coordination between smugglers, facilitators and others is generally managed through the use of mobile phones.<sup>678</sup>

In 2016, new trends related to the smuggling of Vietnamese migrants across the Latvian state border were identified. The number of Latvian nationals who had been involved in the smuggling of migrants across the state border decreased, but the number of Russian nationals (primarily from Chechnya), involved in migrant smuggling increased.<sup>679</sup>

#### **4.7.3 Smuggling from Southwest Asia to Southeast Asia and Australia**

The networks involved in smuggling Afghan, Iranian, Iraqi and Pakistani nationals through Malaysia and Indonesia to Australia have mostly been described as loose and non-hierarchical.<sup>680</sup> Recruiters were often drawn from asylum-seeker communities in the countries of origin (mostly Southwest Asia and South Asia, particularly Sri Lanka) and transit countries in Southeast Asia. Organisers and intermediaries only communicated directly at certain points on the smuggling route.<sup>681</sup>

### **4.8 Fees and financing**

#### **4.8.1 Fees**

Many would-be Cambodian migrants opt for irregular migration channels because the cost to obtain a passport is US\$400,<sup>682</sup> which is more than the annual income of most agricultural workers of around US\$300.<sup>683</sup> The fee for smuggling from Cambodia to Thailand is much less expensive than the cost of a passport and regular migration; the smuggling fee is reportedly approximately US\$150. The payment includes accommodation and food along the journey. Smugglers reportedly make a profit of between US\$10 and US\$30 per smuggled migrant. Smuggled female Cambodian migrants reportedly pay lower fees than male Cambodians, at an average of US\$74.<sup>684</sup>

UNODC research published in 2013 suggested that the fees for smuggling migrants from Lao PDR to Thailand range between US\$80 and US\$113.<sup>685</sup> More recent research by IOM suggests that most smuggled Lao migrants pay up to THB 5,000<sup>686</sup> to get to Thailand. Some 15 per cent of smuggled Lao migrants pay THB 10,000<sup>687</sup> or more.<sup>688</sup>



Migrants from Myanmar pay between US\$323 and US\$485 to be smuggled to Thailand.<sup>689</sup>

The fees charged for the smuggling of Vietnamese migrants to Europe vary 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 Czechia 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.<sup>690</sup> Smuggling fees may have increased in recent years. Data provided by national authorities for this report suggest that smugglers currently charge between US\$8,000 and US\$12,000 per migrant for a smuggling journey from Viet Nam to a destination country in Eastern Europe, usually Poland.<sup>691</sup>

The fees paid to be smuggled from Afghanistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq or Pakistan through Malaysia and Indonesia and on to Australia reportedly ranged between US\$6,000 and US\$7,000. These fees included airfare to Southeast Asia, smuggling across Malaysia and Indonesia, and the boat journey from Indonesia to Australia.<sup>692</sup> The fees were substantially higher when smuggled migrants did not pay for an 'end-to-end' package - US\$6,000 was 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 could cost as little as US\$500 or as much as US\$3,000.<sup>693</sup>

#### **4.8.2 Financing**

Fees for smuggling ventures from Cambodia to Thailand can be paid up front to the recruiter or, if migrants cannot afford it, may be paid later to the employer or the smuggler in Thailand. In some instances, employers pay the recruiters and then recoup the money from the smuggled migrants. In such cases, the money owed is deducted from the wages of the smuggled Cambodian migrants.<sup>694</sup> In theory, smuggled Cambodian migrants should be able to repay their smuggling debts within a few months,<sup>695</sup> but the reality for many migrants is vastly different. For many Cambodian migrants in Thailand, these debts become especially difficult if they lose their jobs or want to change employers. They also run the risk of being apprehended by Thai authorities, returned to Cambodia and left in significant debt with no prospect of paying it off.<sup>696</sup>

Few migrants from Lao PDR are able to pay the fees associated with smuggling to Thailand up front. Instead, and similarly to smuggled Cambodian migrants, Thai employers often cover all or some of the costs to pay recruiters, and later deduct that money from the smuggled migrants' wages.<sup>697</sup> These arrangements create debts that tie the smuggled Lao migrants to their employers, making it difficult for the migrants to change jobs.<sup>698</sup>

The money needed by migrants from Myanmar to pay the brokers, transporters, and others who organise the smuggling journey to Thailand often amounts to a migrant's life savings. Some migrants save as much money as they can to pay the smuggling fees but they frequently must also rely on their families and friends to contribute to the payments. It is also not uncommon for smuggling fees to be paid, in whole or in part, with remittances sent by Burmese migrants who are already in Thailand.<sup>699</sup> In cases where would-be migrants from Myanmar are not able to pay the full fee required to travel to Thailand up front, they agree to an arrangement that allows brokers and employers to automatically deduct money from their income in Thailand. Many brokers, also referred to as 'carriers' in Myanmar, offer to advance fees and recoup debts later in order to recruit would-be migrants into smuggling journeys they would otherwise not be able to afford.<sup>700</sup>

## 5. Smuggling of migrants in East Asia

### 5.1 Overview

East Asia is a source and a destination region for smuggled migrants from the region and from other parts of Asia, with China a prominent source country for migrant smuggling. Japan and the Republic of Korea are popular destination countries for smuggled migrants from East and Southeast Asia. DPR Korea is a source country for migrant smuggling to China and the Republic of Korea.<sup>701</sup>

China is an important country of origin for migrants who are smuggled to and through Southeast Asia and to destinations in North America and Europe. From the available literature, it appears that most irregular migration from China to faraway destinations is coordinated by smugglers. Various publications discuss migrant smuggling from China to European countries, namely the United Kingdom, Finland, France, Germany, Sweden and other Scandinavian countries, as well as to Canada and the United States of America.<sup>702</sup>

In 2013, UNODC estimated that 12,000 Chinese nationals are smuggled into the United States of America each year and approximately 36,000 Chinese nationals are smuggled into the EU annually.<sup>703</sup> From 2012 to 2016, United States of America authorities identified more than 14,000 attempted illegal entries of Chinese nationals each year (see Table 40). Authorities in Germany, France, Japan and Thailand also detect a significant number of Chinese nationals attempting to enter illegally each year (see Table 40). It is unclear precisely how many of these attempted illegal entries involved migrant smuggling to the destination countries.

Table 40. Chinese nationals detected attempting illegal entry into selected reporting countries

		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1 Jan. - 30 June 2017
<b>Austria</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>682</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>212</b>
<b>France</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>609</b>	<b>901</b>	<b>479</b>
	By land	237	268	235	358	649	289
	By sea	12	12	8	17	3	3
	By air	138	260	185	254	249	187
<b>Germany</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>938</b>	<b>747</b>	<b>798</b>	<b>721</b>	<b>742</b>	
<b>Japan</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>360</b>
<b>Myanmar</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>87</b>
	By land	129	212	340	418	141	82
	By air						5
<b>Poland</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>21</b>
	By land	10	12	18	25	22	6
	By sea				1		
	By air	2	1	4	1	8	15
<b>Switzerland</b>	<b>Total</b>				<b>214</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>94</b>
	By land				179	212	77
	By air				35	11	17
<b>Thailand</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>1746</b>	<b>45</b>
<b>United States of America</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>14524</b>	<b>14394</b>	<b>16926</b>	<b>16667</b>	<b>14369</b>	<b>3566</b>
	By land	1485	1940	2361	2232	3658	595
	By sea	11279	9814	11657	10623	5756	1063
	By air	1760	2640	2908	3812	4955	1908

The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in March 2017 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific.

Table 41. Chinese nationals detected in a situation of illegal residence within reporting countries

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1 Jan. - 30 June 2017
Austria	461	396	199	148	146	93
Bosnia and Herzegovina	26	6	2		4	2
Denmark	96	83	48	39	30	17
Estonia	4	7	6	3	3	
France	741	1237	1318	1575	1327	661
Germany	936	905	915	1032	964	
Hungary		16	35	8	18	2
Japan	4574	4063	3989	4320	4006	1972
Latvia	12	26	28	23	14	2
Lithuania	7	8	11	5	27	2
Myanmar	129	212	340	418	141	82
Poland	86	142	118	132	166	119
Republic of Moldova	4	6	1	4	3	
Romania	12	23	16	17	17	14
Saudi Arabia	59	56	122	2342	936	116
Serbia	28	17	21	24	31	14
Slovakia	24	16	21	10	5	9
Spain	1261	798	718	833	672	343
Sri Lanka	29	44	40	110	59	7
Sweden	59	36	59	70	13	2
Ukraine		56	215	136	44	61
United States of America	1100	802	830	482	515	358

The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in March 2017 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific.

Table 42. Smuggled Chinese migrants detected by selected reporting countries

		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1 Jan. - 30 June 2017
Austria	Total	168	157	196	258	199	70
Slovakia	Total	46	108	1		1	
Sweden	Total	67	46	75	68	77	30
Switzerland	Total	8	6	1	4		
	By air	8	6	1	4		
United States of America	Total	255	275	128	348	594	78
	By land	241	274	128	300	584	70
	By sea	14	1		48	10	8

The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in March 2017 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific.

China is also a destination for smuggled and other irregular migrants from, most prominently, DPR Korea, and in fewer numbers, from Myanmar, Viet Nam, Bangladesh, India and Pakistan.<sup>704</sup>

Hong Kong SAR (China) and Macau SAR (China) are mainly transit and destination points for smuggled migrants from Southeast and South Asia, particularly Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, the Philippines and Viet Nam.<sup>705</sup>

Japan is primarily a destination country for irregular migrants from other parts of Asia, such as China and the Philippines.<sup>706</sup> 6,702 migrants were identified in Japan in situations of irregular work and residence, most of them Chinese and Filipino nationals.<sup>707</sup> It is unclear to what extent this irregular migration has been facilitated by smugglers.

Table 43 shows that Japanese authorities have detected more than 10,000 illegal residents a year since 2012.

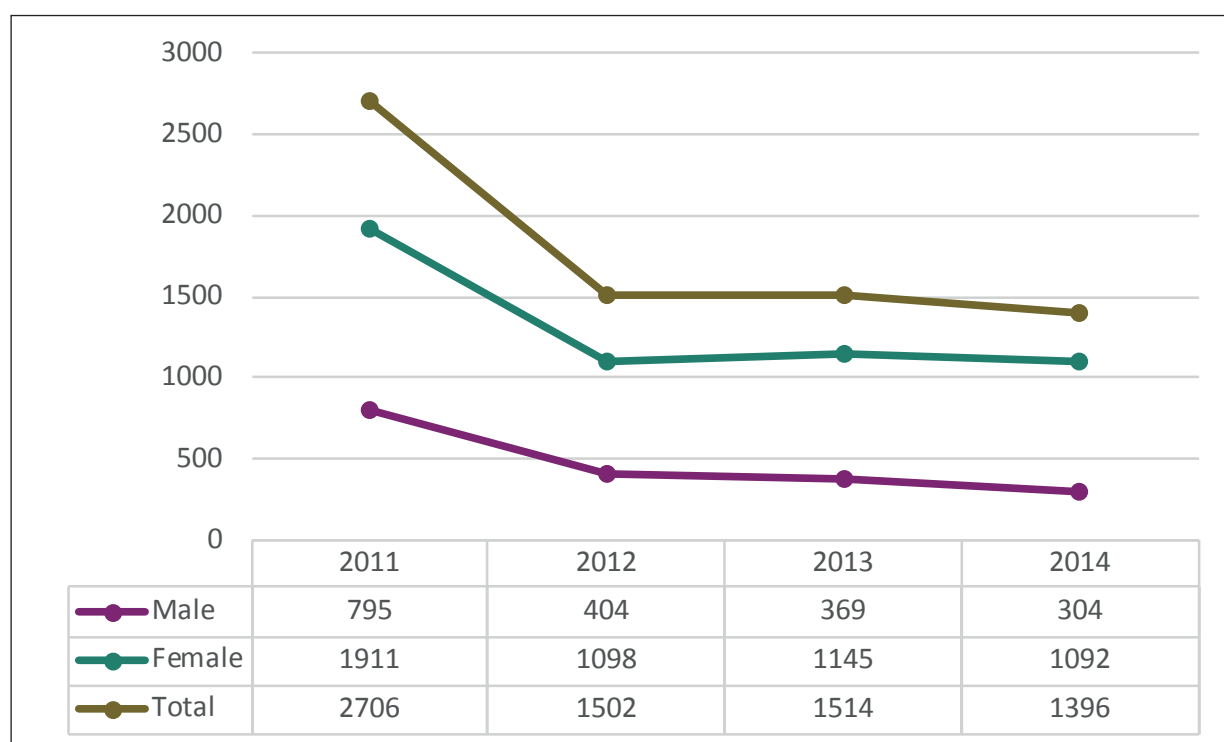
Table 43. Total number of illegal residencies detected in Japan

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Jan. 1 – 30 June 2017
Japan	15178	11428	10676	12272	13361	6772

The information in this table is based on a response from Japan to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in March 2017 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific.

Migrant smuggling from DPR Korea is directed almost exclusively into neighbouring China or the Republic of Korea.<sup>708</sup>

Figure 18. DPR Korea national arrivals in Republic of Korea



Source: The South Korean Ministry of Unification. Available from [www.unikorea.go.kr/content.do?cmsid=1440](http://www.unikorea.go.kr/content.do?cmsid=1440).

Once in China, some DPR Korea nationals are smuggled through the country and across Southeast Asia to reach the Republic of Korea. Recent estimates by the United Nations place the number of smuggled DPR Korea migrants in China at approximately 7,500 adults and between 15,000 and 25,000 children.<sup>709</sup>

Table 44. DPR Korea nationals detected in a situation of illegal residence within reporting countries

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1 Jan. - 30 June 2017
France	4	8	10	4	12	3
Hungary						1
Republic of Moldova	1	3				
Slovakia				3		
Spain			4	2	1	3
Sweden	1	7	1			
United States of America	223	165	115	64	53	18

The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in March 2017 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific.

The Republic of Korea is a destination country for smuggled migrants from DPR Korea and smaller numbers from Cambodia, China, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand and Viet Nam.<sup>710</sup> Approximately 168,450 irregular migrants live in the Republic of Korea.<sup>711</sup> Approximately 20,000 DPR Korea nationals were residing in the Republic of Korea in 2012.<sup>712</sup> It is likely that a significant number of these irregular migrants were smuggled to the Republic of Korea from the countries of origin. The Republic of Korea is also a source country of irregular migrants to the United States of America, Japan, and France. As shown in Table 45 below, over 1,000 Republic of Korea nationals are detected attempting illegal entry to the United States of America each year.<sup>713</sup> The extent of migrant smuggling in these irregular flows is, however, unclear.

Table 45. Republic of Korea nationals detected attempting illegal entry into selected reporting countries

		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1 Jan. - 30 June 2017
France	<b>Total</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>28</b>
	By land	41	20	74	18	31	20
	By sea						5
	By air	11		5	1	6	3
Japan	<b>Total</b>	<b>846</b>	<b>683</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>382</b>
United States of America	<b>Total</b>	<b>1605</b>	<b>1680</b>	<b>1619</b>	<b>1917</b>	<b>1669</b>	<b>480</b>
	By land	258	257	269	226	258	64
	By sea	399	351	335	402	99	52
	By air	948	1072	1015	1289	1312	364

The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in March 2017 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific.

There is evidence of migrant smuggling from Mongolia to Austria, Czechia, Estonia, the Republic of Korea, Slovakia and Sweden.<sup>714</sup> Irregular migration from Mongolia does not seem to take place at a significant scale, based on data from national authorities on the number of illegal residences of Mongolians in destination countries (see Table 46 below).

Table 46. Mongolian nationals detected in a situation of illegal residence within reporting countries

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1 Jan. - 30 June 2017
Austria	64	43	35	21	28	15
Estonia	1	1		1		
Hungary	5			7		1
Japan			117	109	169	100
Latvia	2	5	3	3	4	6
Lithuania	1			2		
Poland	37	30	31	34	16	8
Serbia				1		8
Slovakia	2		1			1
Spain	45	42	30	15	26	17
Sweden	495	486	652	1134	27	2
Ukraine			1		2	3
United States of America	86	67	43	19	24	12

The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in March 2017 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific.

## 5.2 Push and pull factors in East Asia related to the smuggling of migrants

Migrant smuggling within and from East Asia is mainly driven by economic factors, such as economic disparities, prospects for better economic opportunities and higher wages. Political factors also play a role.

Table 47. Economic data for East Asia, 2014-2015

	Total population (million)	GDP per capita PPP in US\$	Unemployment %		Labour force participation %	
			Male	Female	Male	Female
DPR Korea	25.2	-	5	3	84	72
China	1371.2	14,450	5	4	78	64
Hong Kong SAR (China)	7.3	56,923	4	3	68	51
Japan	127.0	40,763	4	3	70	49
Macau SAR (China)	0.6	111,496	2	1	78	66
Mongolia	3.0	12,220	5	5	70	57
Republic of Korea	50.6	34,647	4	3	72	50

Sources: Total population=World Bank, Population, total. Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL> (accessed 15 April 2017); GDP=World Bank, GDP per capita, (PPP) (current international \$). Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.PP.CD> (accessed 15 April 2017); Unemployment =World Bank, total (% of total labor force). Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.TOTL.ZS> (accessed 15 April 2017); Labour force= World Bank, labor force participation. Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.TLF.TOTL.IN> (accessed 15 April 2017).

Socio-economic factors appear to be the primary drivers for migrant smuggling from China to other countries in East Asia and to other regions, such as Europe and North America.<sup>715</sup> Prior migration by other relatives and friends and the existence of a Chinese diaspora are also important pull factors.<sup>716</sup> Political push factors influence some migrant smuggling from China, especially for ethnic and religious minorities and political dissidents.<sup>717</sup>

The available literature suggests that the control exercised by the Government of DPR Korea over its citizens, as well as its human rights violations, are the main drivers for migrant smuggling, in particular to China and the Republic of Korea.<sup>718</sup>

Table 48. DPR Korean nationals in refugee or asylum-seeker status, by country, 2015

	Refugees	Asylum Seekers
Australia	26	*
Belgium	46	*
Canada	126	*
Chile	0	5
Denmark	10	0
France	0	9
Germany	101	116
Luxembourg	6	11
Netherlands	56	*
Norway	13	0
Russian Federation	72	13
Sweden	6	5
United Kingdom	608	47
United States of America	19	7

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](http://popstats.unhcr.org/PSQ_POC.aspx) (accessed 10 March 2017).

These political push factors are closely linked with poor socio-economic conditions and widespread poverty in DPR Korea.<sup>719</sup> 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 pull factors for migrant smuggling from DPR Korea to the Republic of Korea.<sup>720</sup>

### 5.3 Profile of smuggled migrants from East Asia

Smuggled migrants from China tend to be from a relatively wealthy background, are driven by economic ambition and are attracted by economic opportunities in other countries.<sup>721</sup> The available information suggests that most smuggled Chinese migrants are adult men.<sup>722</sup> The most popular destinations for smuggled Chinese men are the United Kingdom and the United States of America. In some cases, Chinese smuggled migrants intend to establish themselves in the destination country and later support their family through remittances or sponsor the migration of relatives.<sup>723</sup>

Recent research suggests that some parts of China are more affected by smuggling than others. Fujian and Zhejiang Provinces remain major sources of smuggled migrants, despite the rapid economic development transforming those provinces.<sup>724</sup> 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 from China have changed, high levels of previous migration have encouraged relatives and friends to follow, and Fujian continues to be an important source of smuggled migrants.<sup>725</sup>

Estimates suggest that between 70 and 80 per cent of DPR Korea nationals who are smuggled to China are women.<sup>726</sup> Smuggled migrants from DPR Korea are generally aged between 20 and 30 years, an age range that reflects the physically demanding nature of the border crossing.<sup>727</sup> Approximately 80 per cent of DPR Korea nationals now residing in the Republic of Korea were smuggled from regions of DPR Korea that border China, such as North Hamgyong and Ryanggang Provinces.<sup>728</sup>

## 5.4 Smuggling methods and routes

### 5.4.1 Fraudulent travel and identity documents

Over the past decade, the methods used to smuggle migrants from East Asia have become faster and increasingly sophisticated. For long-distance smuggling, there has been a general trend away from maritime methods to smuggling by air, which involves greater use of fraudulent travel and identity documents.<sup>729</sup> In general, Chinese nationals mostly use genuine documents to leave China and then switch to fraudulent documents in a transit country for onward smuggling. These documents are likely produced in China and sent to smugglers in transit countries, who then hand them over to smuggled Chinese migrants with tickets to the final destination. Passports from Hong Kong SAR (China), Japan, the Republic of Korea, Malaysia or Taiwan Province of China are often used for this purpose because nationals of those countries do not require visas for some European destination countries.<sup>730</sup>

### 5.4.2 Smuggling within East Asia

Hong Kong SAR (China) and Macau SAR (China) are frequently used as transit points in the smuggling of migrants from mainland China. The Hong Kong SAR (China) international airport is an important embarkation point for many smuggled Chinese migrants travelling by air to the United Kingdom and other European airports.<sup>731</sup> In some reported cases, the Hong Kong SAR (China) airport has also been a transit point for smuggling Chinese migrants en route to Australia.<sup>732</sup>

The smuggling of DPR Korea nationals mostly takes place by land across the border to China. Smuggling into China is facilitated by networks with contacts on either side of the border.<sup>733</sup> DPR Korea nationals are usually smuggled across the Tumen River along the Chinese border. Although many of the DPR Korea nationals crossing into China remain in the border regions, and some cross back and forth multiple times, others are smuggled across China to Southeast 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, where smuggled migrants then intend to reach the Republic of Korea.<sup>734</sup> Thailand is also a major transit point for smuggled migrants from DPR Korea en route to the Republic of Korea, with approximately 40 per cent of all DPR Korea nationals entering the Republic of Korea after being smuggled through Thailand.<sup>735</sup> Mongolia used to be an alternative transit country for some smuggled migrants from DPR Korea, although this route appears to have been closed after Chinese authorities introduced tighter controls at the Mongolian border.<sup>736</sup>



Figure 19. Popular migrant smuggling routes from DPR Korea

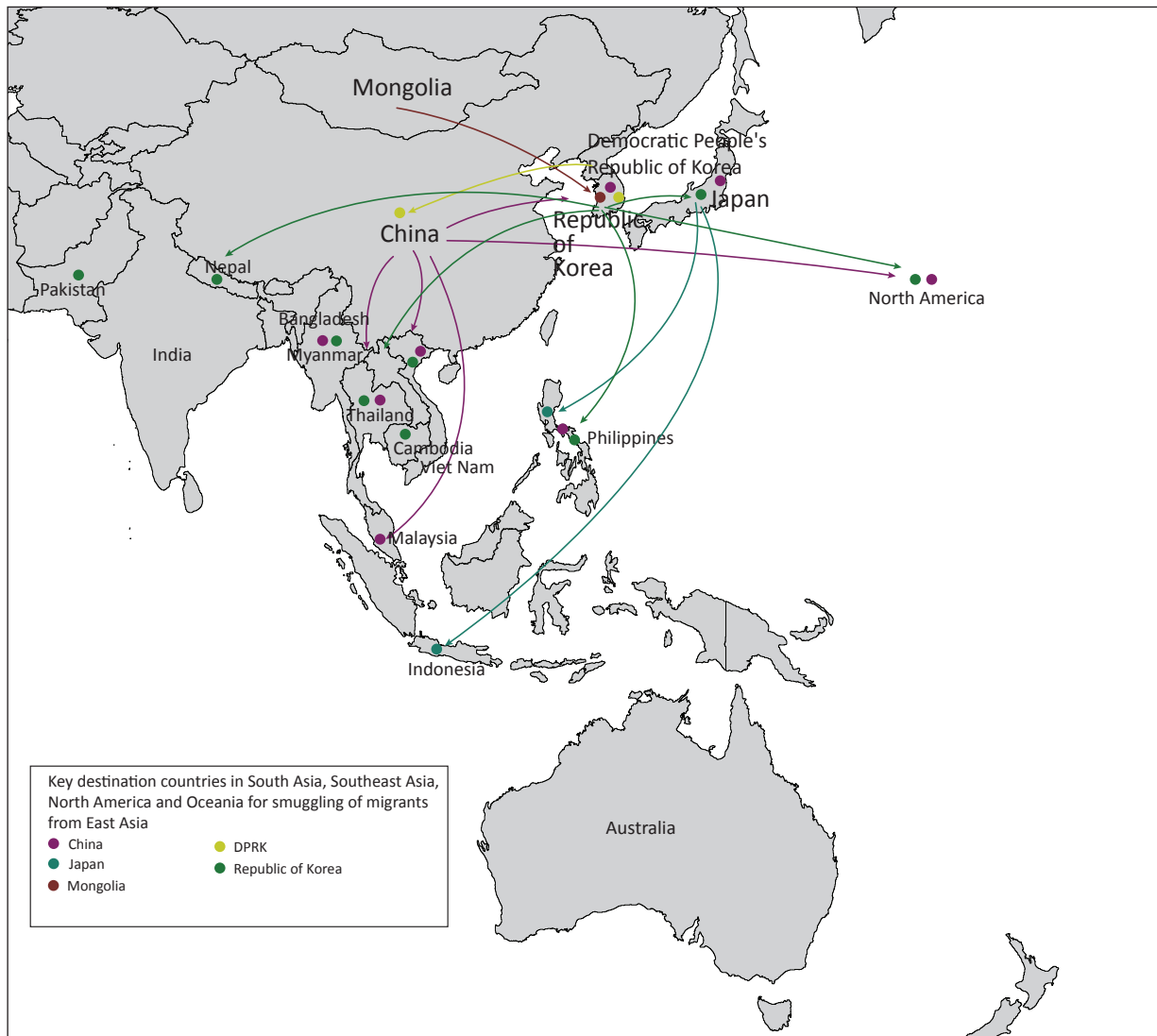


The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations

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 hidden, or sought to be hidden, in shipping containers.<sup>737</sup> Smuggling from China to Japan tends to involve various forms of document fraud or other misrepresentations to immigration and border officials.<sup>738</sup>

There is little information on the routes and methods used in the smuggling of Mongolian nationals. One way to recruit would-be smuggled migrants in Mongolia involves the use of advertisements placed in travel agencies and promoting 'asylum trips' to Western European countries for a fee.<sup>739</sup>

Figure 20. Popular destination countries in South Asia, Southeast Asia, North America and Oceania for the smuggling of migrants from East Asia



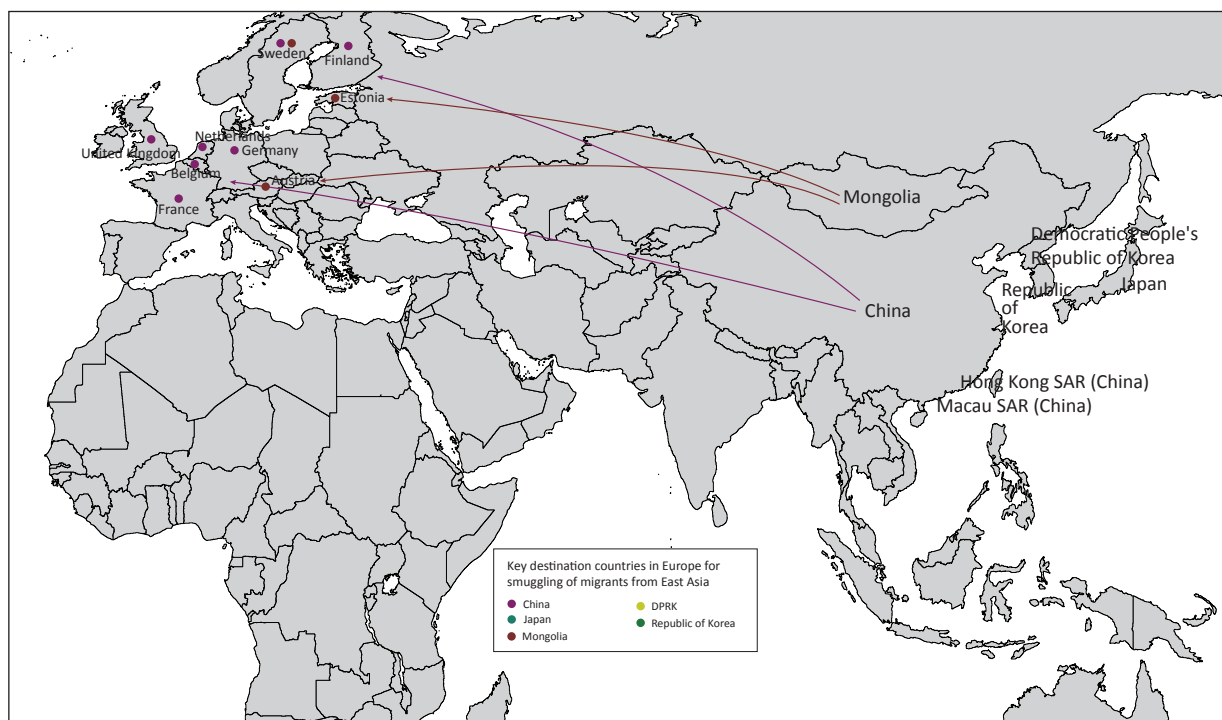
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations

#### 5.4.3 Smuggling to Southeast Asia

Smuggled Chinese migrants from Yunnan Province may use Lao PDR as a transit point to reach Thailand.<sup>740</sup> Significant numbers of female smuggled migrants from China have been found residing illegally in Malaysia, where they work in the low-skilled manufacturing and domestic work sectors.<sup>741</sup> Additionally, Malaysia has been used as a transit point for smuggling Chinese nationals farther afield to destinations such as Australia.<sup>742</sup>

Southeast Asian countries are generally only used as transit states for the smuggling of nationals of DPR Korea. Approximately 75 to 90 per cent of smuggled DPR Koreans are reported to transit through Southeast Asia en route to the Republic of Korea.<sup>743</sup> Cambodia is used by smuggled DPR Korea nationals only after transiting Lao PDR. Although Myanmar shares a border with China, Myanmar is not frequently used as a transit country for migrant smuggling from DPR Korea because of the rough mountain landscape along the borders.<sup>744</sup>

Figure 21. Popular 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

#### 5.4.4 Smuggling from China to Western Europe

Two main routes are used to smuggle migrants from China to Western Europe. The first is via Russia, the Baltic States and/or Eastern European countries. The second smuggling route involves travel via Turkey and the Balkans. Smuggled Chinese migrants typically travel by air for the first part of their journey before they continue the smuggling journey by land using cars, trucks or trains.<sup>745</sup>

One popular smuggling route to Europe takes smuggled migrants by air from China to Moscow, where they continue by air to Belarus, Estonia, Ukraine or, less frequently, to Romania.<sup>746</sup> Estonian authorities report that smuggled Chinese migrants travel the air route from Russia to Estonia by using fraudulently obtained Estonian Schengen visas.<sup>747</sup> From those transit points, smuggled Chinese migrants continue overland westward to Hungary, Czechia, Austria, Germany and, in some cases, on to the Netherlands, Belgium, France or the United Kingdom.<sup>748</sup> Another smuggling route leads through Greece, the Balkans and Eastern European countries to Western Europe - a route that is used by a wide range of smuggled migrants from other countries. After entering Greece, smuggled Chinese migrants usually travel to the FYR Macedonia and Serbia and on to Hungary and other EU Member States.<sup>749</sup> There are also reports of smuggled Chinese migrants flying to Belgrade or Serbia and then travelling in the opposite direction via the FYR Macedonia, with Greece as the intended destination, or as a transit point en route to other EU destinations.<sup>750</sup>

Czech and German smugglers maintain bases in Belgrade, Serbia where they receive smuggled migrants from China and then furnish them with information and, in some cases, with fraudulent travel or identity documents for their onward travel. Some smuggled Chinese nationals arrive on long-haul flights into Prague, where their onward travel is organised, often involving transportation by truck into Germany and, in some cases, further smuggling on to France or the United Kingdom.<sup>751</sup>

National authorities in Spain report that smuggled Chinese migrants travelling to Spain and other Western European destinations are increasingly using the direct air route from China to Europe using Chinese passports and Schengen visas obtained through fraudulent means.<sup>752</sup>

Three main routes and methods used to smuggle Chinese migrants into the United Kingdom have been identified. The first involves travel from mainland China to major airports in neighbouring Asian countries or Hong Kong SAR (China), where they then 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 smuggling by air to European countries. 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. Spain is a main entry point for smuggled Chinese nationals in the Schengen area, where migrants are then smuggled by car or truck across the Channel.<sup>753</sup>

#### **5.4.5 Smuggling from China to North America**

The smuggling of Chinese migrants through Latin American countries to North America appears to be a current trend. In some cases, smuggled Chinese migrants initially pass through Europe before arriving in South America. Smuggling of Chinese migrants 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 for smuggling of Chinese migrants to North America.<sup>754</sup>

National authorities in the United States of America report that smuggled Chinese migrants enter Latin American transit countries via commercial air, then link up with local maritime smuggling groups to bring them to the United States of America via recreational vessels, fishing vessels or other go-fast vessels.<sup>755</sup>

### **5.5 Conditions and risks facing smuggled migrants**

The smuggling of East Asian migrants often takes place under conditions that endanger their health and life due to the territory being crossed and the methods used by smugglers. There have, for example, been instances where Chinese migrants attempting to be smuggled to Japan by sea died inside a shipping container.<sup>756</sup>

Obligations to repay high smuggling fees to those who financed the smuggling operation, as well as the perceived or real inability to seek assistance and report crimes, make smuggled Chinese migrants vulnerable to trafficking in persons. There are reports of smuggled Chinese migrants who ended up in situations of debt bondage, with periods of repayment sometimes stretching over several years and under harsh working conditions.<sup>757</sup>

The greatest risks and dangers encountered by smuggled migrants from DPR Korea are the severe consequences they face if they are caught by DPR Korea authorities or deported from China. Smuggled DPR Korea nationals who are found in an irregular situation in China and deported to DPR Korea are regularly detained and severely punished.<sup>758</sup> For those smuggled DPR Korea nationals who manage to live clandestinely in China, their illegal status in China makes them highly vulnerable to physical abuse or sexual exploitation. Their precarious legal status also leads to other threats to their political and economic security. Smuggled DPR Korea nationals living in China cannot participate in any civic activities, including birth registration of their half-Chinese children, or earn basic income to survive. The only way they are provided with food and shelter is through local Chinese nationals, underground Christian missionaries or aid workers.<sup>759</sup>

## 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.<sup>760</sup> According to a 2013 publication, in Hong Kong SAR (China) and DPR Korea, Chinese smugglers can be found to be working alongside local smugglers.<sup>761</sup>

Individuals involved in the smuggling of Chinese migrants come from a range of backgrounds and include mostly ordinary Chinese citizens with good family networks and contacts.<sup>762</sup> Previous research by UNODC has pointed to a significant and growing number of Chinese women among people involved in the smuggling of Chinese migrants.<sup>763</sup>

The available literature suggests that it is often Christian missionaries who smuggle DPR Koreans to neighbouring countries.<sup>764</sup>

## 5.7 Organisational 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 smuggling Chinese nationals, especially from Fujian Province, to North America and Western Europe. According to the available literature, the traditional concept of these syndicates is a hierarchical model, headed by one or more snakeheads who reside in Hong Kong SAR (China), Macau SAR (China), the Taiwan Province of China or, in some cases, in a destination country.<sup>765</sup> 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 report directly to the snakeheads.<sup>766</sup> A key feature of these networks 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.<sup>767</sup> Most snakeheads reportedly make efforts to distance themselves from gangs or other crime groups in the Chinese community.<sup>768</sup>

The available literature on the smuggling of Chinese migrants to Western Europe, for the most part, suggests that the groups and individuals involved are highly organised and maintain a degree of control and oversight over much of the process. It has been stressed, however, that the level of control and oversight exercised by the Chinese smugglers does not automatically suggest that these organisations are hierarchical, triad-like syndicates - some may also involve extended family networks.<sup>769</sup> At least one source suggests that snakeheads often consist of peer-group entrepreneurs that operate on one-on-one transactions with only limited hierarchy.<sup>770</sup> Others describe the groups 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 organisers who generally remain in China. These higher-level organisers maintain responsibility for the financial aspects of the smuggling ventures. Document forgery and falsification also appear to be undertaken centrally in China.<sup>771</sup> Chinese migrant smuggling groups have used, or worked in conjunction with local groups and individuals, who are usually employed or hired to exercise specific functions. European sources have described ‘enforcers’ of Vietnamese background who were employed by Chinese smugglers to use force against and intimidate others. Vietnamese, Turkish and Slovakian criminal groups also work with Chinese smugglers for various purposes.<sup>772</sup>

### 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 who have established networks to move smuggled DPR Korea migrants across China to Southeast Asia. Several Chinese groups that smuggle DPR Korea nationals via China and Southeast Asia to the Republic of Korea have been identified.<sup>773</sup>

Some NGOs and individuals, driven by humanitarian motives, are involved in facilitating migrant smuggling from DPR Korea to the Republic of Korea.<sup>774</sup> The smuggling of DPR Korea nationals is often carried out by Christian missionaries.<sup>775</sup> The missionaries are usually South Koreans or Korean-Americans who also run underground churches in China and/or safe houses in Southeast Asia. They use local residents to provide temporary shelters; some of these locals in Lao PDR, Cambodia and Viet Nam are reportedly well-connected with authorities, who turn a blind eye to the smuggling activities in return for cash.<sup>776</sup>

## 5.8 Fees and financing

### 5.8.1 Fees

The fees paid by smuggled migrants from China are reportedly quite high, due in part to the complexity and sophistication of the methods and routes employed.<sup>777</sup> The high fees may also be attributed to the relative wealth of many smuggled Chinese migrants and their families. The more expensive routes available to smuggled Chinese migrants, such as those to an EU country, are primarily used by well-off migrants, allowing smugglers to charge more for their services.<sup>778</sup>

In a report published in 2013, UNODC estimated that fees for smuggling Chinese migrants to Europe average at around US\$50,000. Other estimates of the fees paid for the smuggling of migrants from China to Europe tend to vary between as little as US\$7,500 and as much as US\$47,000.<sup>779</sup> This variation is likely indicative of the various routes and methods used and services included, such as the provision of fraudulent travel or identity documents. National authorities in Europe suggest a narrower range in fees for migrant smuggling from China to Europe. National authorities in France report smuggling fees from China to Europe are currently €12,000 to €27,000 including transportation by air. The fees for concealment in a car or lorry are approximately €2,000 to €3,000. Smuggled Chinese migrants may also pay for a 'guaranteed crossing', meaning the smugglers will keep attempting the journey until the smuggled migrant eventually succeeds in reaching the destination. The fee for such a guaranteed crossing is currently around €7,000 to €10,000.<sup>780</sup>

A recent Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) report suggests that smuggled Chinese migrants currently pay US\$40,000 for smuggling to the United States of America, and US\$23,000 for smuggling to Europe.<sup>781</sup> United States of America authorities report that migrant smuggling from China to the United States of America may now cost more than US\$50,000, depending on the route and mode of travel.<sup>782</sup>

### 5.8.2 Financing

The information available regarding the financing aspect of smuggling primarily relates to Chinese smuggling ventures. Would-be migrants are generally approached by low-level smugglers who negotiate and collect fees. This fee is typically paid in cash instalments and deposited in China. In some cases, outstanding fees may be collected in transit countries.<sup>783</sup> Because of the high fees, many smuggled Chinese migrants incur great debt, so much that some of continue to pay their smugglers for several years after they arrived at their intended destination.<sup>784</sup> 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.<sup>785</sup>

Informal methods of transferring fees have become less common, with smuggling networks reportedly taking advantage of lax Chinese banking regulations to use regular banks.<sup>786</sup>



## 6. Smuggling of migrants in the Pacific

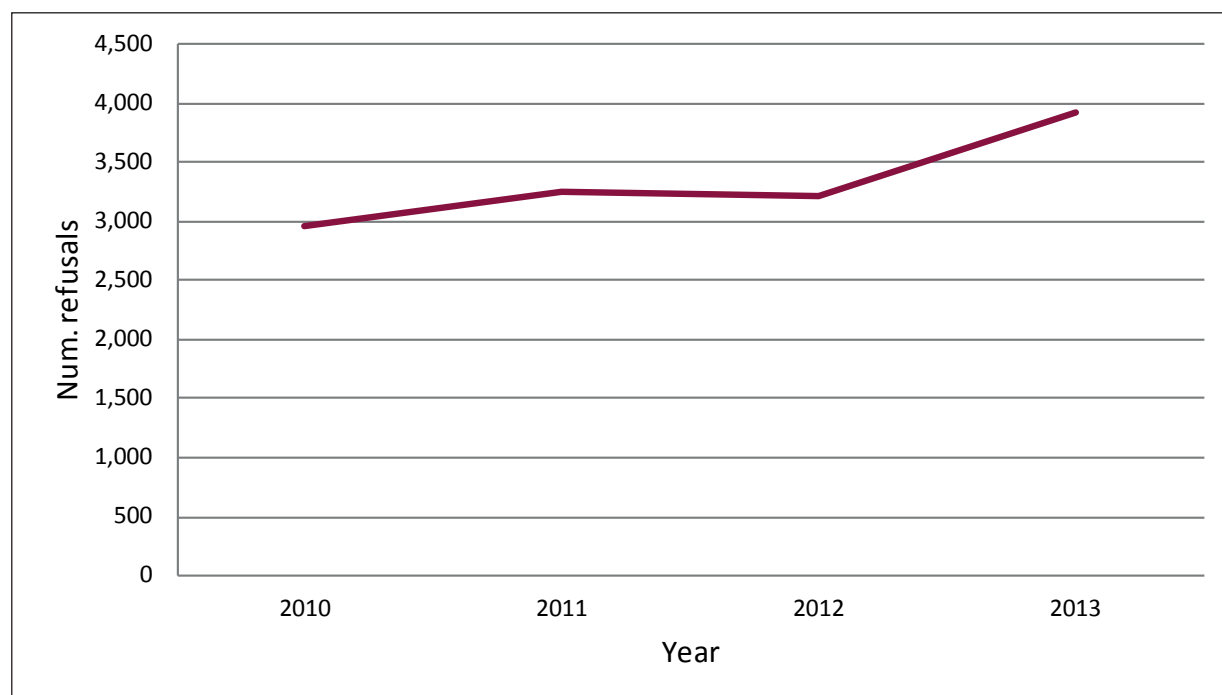
### 6.1 Overview

Information on the smuggling of migrants and other forms of irregular migration from, to, and through the Pacific is scarce and the phenomenon of migrant smuggling in the Pacific Islands does not appear to affect the region on any considerable scale. The available information suggests that the Pacific Islands may be used as a transit points by nationals of countries in Southeast Asia, South Asia and East Asia for smuggling to Australia and New Zealand. Key transit countries for smuggling in the region are Fiji, Samoa, Palau, Federated States of Micronesia, and Papua New Guinea. Visa-free arrangements in Pacific countries appear to be facilitating migrant smuggling and irregular stays.<sup>787</sup> For example, Fiji's free visitor visa regime has reportedly led to a high number of Chinese nationals arriving in Fiji and overstaying their visas while also engaging in non-authorized employment.<sup>788</sup>

Data on the smuggling of migrants in and through the Pacific region is limited. In 2013 PIDC member states reported only 200 cases of migrant smuggling in the region (excluding figures from Australia).<sup>789</sup> The Government of Papua New Guinea first identified two smuggling cases several years ago. Since that time, there are, on average, several smuggling cases to the country identified each year.<sup>790</sup> Many irregular travelers, including smuggled migrants, are identified at the airports of Pacific countries, with the migrants apprehended as 'border refusals' and promptly returned to the country from which they travelled.<sup>791</sup>

Border refusals may indicate the level of irregular migration to and through the Pacific region, as well as the demand for migrant smuggler services. Such refusals are usually based on an investigative assessment that the traveller is a 'non-genuine' traveller. PIDC member states reported a total of 3,930 border refusals in 2013.<sup>792</sup>

Figure 22. Total border refusals (Oceania region), 2010 - 2013



Sourced from UNODC, *Transnational Organized Crime in the Pacific* (2016).



PIDC member states further reported a total of 85,910 ‘unlawful persons’ or people who had overstayed their visas in 2013.<sup>793</sup> Excluding Australia and New Zealand figures, the total number of people who had overstayed their visas in the Pacific in 2013 was 10,966.<sup>794</sup> Tuvalu reported 20 Nepalese visa overstayers in 2016. At the time of reporting, the Nepalese irregular migrants had been in Tuvalu for three months.<sup>795</sup>

The return of irregular travellers involves the identification and investigation of persons either at the airport or in the country. Since 2009 there has been an increase in the number of such ‘returns’. In 2009, PIDC member states reported 2,436 returns. By 2013, this number had increased to 6,123.<sup>796</sup>

Immigration-related fraud offences in the Pacific have involved the use of false or altered travel documents and genuine documents obtained fraudulently, amongst others. From 2009 to 2013, false documents were the most common type of travel fraud.<sup>797</sup> Asia is the major source region for fraudulent travel to the Pacific region, representing 43 per cent of all cases of fraudulent travellers to the Pacific from 2009 to 2013.<sup>798</sup> PIDC member states reported 30,762 cases of immigration-related fraud in 2012. Only 75 cases of immigration-related fraud were reported by PIDC member states in 2013; however, this was largely due to a lack of Australian immigration-related fraud data.<sup>799</sup>

Pacific Island nationals have also been identified by national authorities in an irregular status in destination countries in North America, Australia and New Zealand. Most of these cases appear to involve Pacific Island nationals overstaying their visas. For example, Samoans are regularly deported from New Zealand for overstaying their visa.<sup>800</sup> New Zealand deports each year, on average, several thousand nationals of Samoa and Tonga due to nationals of these countries overstaying their New Zealand visas. New Zealand further deports smaller numbers (on average, less than 1,000 persons each year) of nationals of Fiji, and Tuvalu.<sup>801</sup>

As Table 49 shows, the United States of America authorities have identified Pacific Island nationals living in an irregular status in the country each year.

Table 49. Pacific Island nationals identified in an irregular status (‘illegal residence’) in the United States of America, 2012 - 2017<sup>802</sup>

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Jan. 1 – 30 June 2017
Federated States of Micronesia	106	105	93	79	88	49
Fiji	82	64	33	20	22	8
Kiribati	1	1				
Marshall Islands	26	41	68	35	26	11
Palau	24	23	22	10	19	8
Samoa	28	37	17	10	24	11
Solomon Islands	2	1				
Tonga	85	50	42	26	24	7
Tuvalu		1				
Vanuatu	1					

The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in March 2017 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific.

## 6.2 Push and pull factors in the Pacific region related to the smuggling of migrants and other irregular migration

Pacific Island nationals working in an irregular status in neighbouring Pacific countries is increasingly recognised as an issue in the region. The relative ease of travel for Pacific Island nationals to other Pacific

countries makes it challenging for the labour migration population to be effectively controlled. The irregular migration situation is facilitated by visa free regimes that exist throughout the Pacific region, allowing the easy movement of Pacific Islanders through the region.<sup>803</sup>

Most irregular migration through the Pacific is due to its geographic position as a jumping point for further onward travel to Australia and New Zealand. The visa free arrangements in Pacific countries appear to be a pull factor to the region for irregular migrants intending to transit through the Pacific before travelling to Australia or New Zealand. Most irregular migrants transiting through Pacific countries do not intend to stay in the region long; their primary goal is to reach Australia or New Zealand, or, to a lesser extent, the United States of America, and secure employment opportunities. The northern Pacific's close geographical proximity to Asia and the United States of America also attracts irregular Asian migrants attempting to enter America.<sup>804</sup>

### 6.3 Profile of smuggled and other irregular migrants in the Pacific

In 2013, PIDC member states reported 18,000 cases of migrant smuggling. Approximately 70 per cent of these smuggled migrants were male adults.<sup>805</sup>

Chinese nationals, particularly from rural areas of China, have entered the Pacific on tourist visas, and engaged in illegal sex work.<sup>806</sup>

Most irregular migrants in Fiji are other Pacific Islanders, particularly nationals of Tuvalu and Kiribati. It is estimated there are less than 100 of these irregular migrants arriving in Fiji per year.<sup>807</sup>

Most irregular migrants in Papua New Guinea are nationals of the Philippines who overstay their visas; the migrants travel to Papua New Guinea for work in the energy sector, especially for the Liquefied Natural Gas Project.<sup>808</sup>

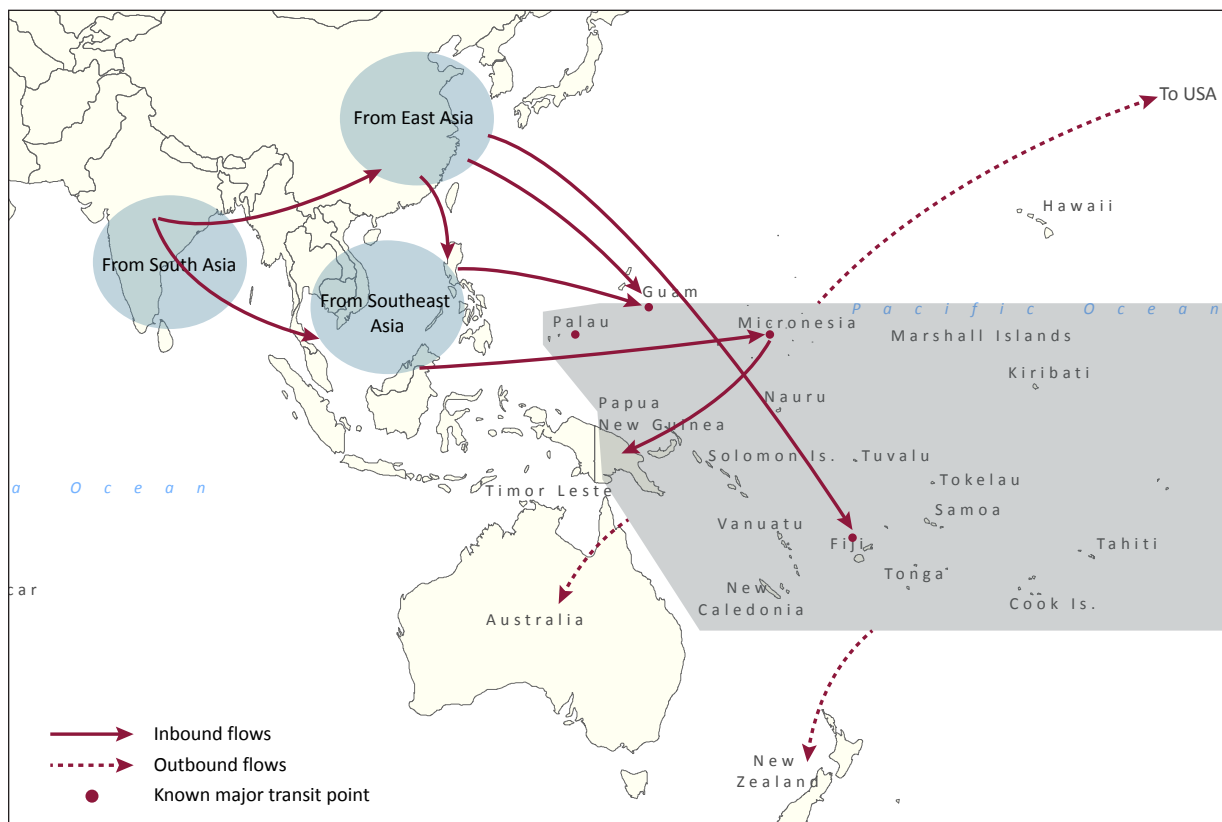
The majority of border refusals and visa overstayers in Samoa are Chinese nationals. The national authorities in Samoa also report a small number of refused entries of Nepali nationals.<sup>809</sup> A small number of irregular Bangladeshi migrants also reside in an irregular status in Samoa.<sup>810</sup>

Some irregular migrants from the Philippines, Bangladesh and Myanmar are smuggled to Palau.<sup>811</sup>

Tuvalu reported 20 Nepalese visa over stays in 2016. The irregular migrants had arrived in Tuvalu after boarding flights from Fiji.<sup>812</sup>

## 6.4 Smuggling methods and routes

Figure 23. Popular source and destination countries for migrant smuggling from, to, and through the Pacific region



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations

UNODC elaboration based on information from PIDC, *People smuggling, human trafficking and irregular migration in the Pacific* (2014).

As noted, most smuggling through the Pacific occurs with migrants intending to eventually reach Australia, New Zealand or the United States of America. Fiji has been highlighted as a major transit point of migrant smuggling in the Pacific region. Palau, Guam and the Federated States of Micronesia are also considered key transit points for migrant smuggling.<sup>813</sup>

A 2015 case is particularly illustrative of how migrant smuggling through the Pacific region may occur. A Sri Lankan couple paid a Malaysian smuggler to organise their clandestine journey to New Zealand. The smuggler advised them to transit in the Pacific. The couple paid the smuggler US\$10,000 each. They were provided with two fraudulent Malaysian passports, which would allow them entry to New Zealand. The couple travelled to Samoa with the intention of using the country as a transit point for further travel to New Zealand but were apprehended by the Samoan authorities.<sup>814</sup>

Some recorded cases of migrant smuggling in the Pacific have involved groups of people travelling via boat.<sup>815</sup> In November 2014, the Federated States of Micronesia detected a vessel near Yap carrying 53 smuggled migrants, primarily from India and Nepal, who had paid for clandestine travel to the United States of America.<sup>816</sup>

There have been very few identified cases of migrants using fraudulently obtained travel documents to gain entry to the Pacific Islands. This is largely due to the fact that many of the Pacific Island nations do not have the technology to detect false passports. Some Pacific Island countries use manual methods of recording passenger arrivals.<sup>817</sup>

## 6.5 Conditions and risks facing irregular and smuggled migrants

Recent reports indicate that the Pacific region is a source, transit point and destination for trafficking in persons, although only on a small scale. Cases of trafficking in persons have been detected in the sex sector, the fishing sector, as well as the logging and mining sectors in the Pacific.<sup>818</sup> It is unclear from the available information whether any of these trafficking in persons cases involved migrants that were smuggled to the Pacific.

The Solomon Islands has responded to cases of Malaysian men who initially entered the country as tourists, and were subsequently exploited in logging camps. The men were first recruited in Malaysia after responding to advertisements for mechanics and other low-skilled and semi-skilled work in the Solomon Islands. After their arrival, their passports were confiscated and they were forced to work in sub-standard conditions in the logging sector in the country, with inadequate pay.<sup>819</sup>

The Republic of the Marshall Islands is reportedly a destination country for young girls and women from East Asia subjected to trafficking for sexual exploitation.<sup>820</sup> For example, some Chinese women have reportedly been recruited with promises of legitimate work in the Marshall Islands, and have then been forced into sex work to repay significant, and likely inflated, recruitment and migration-related costs.<sup>821</sup>

PIDC has noted recent cases of trafficking for sexual exploitation in Fiji. In previous years, China and the Philippines were typical source countries for people trafficked for sexual exploitation in the Pacific region, particularly Fiji; however, Thailand has recently emerged as a source country for trafficking in persons.<sup>822</sup> It is thought that most cases of exploitation and trafficking have involved irregular migrants, though it is unclear whether these irregular migrants were smuggled to the transit or destination countries in the Pacific.

The exploitation of migrant workers has also been noted in Papua New Guinea. The United States of America Department of State has reported that Malaysian and Chinese logging companies arrange for foreign women from China, Indonesia, the Philippines, Malaysia and Thailand to enter Papua New Guinea with fraudulent business or tourist visas.<sup>823</sup> Following their arrival, many of these women are turned over to traffickers for exploitation in the fishing and sex sector, or exploitation in mining or logging camps.<sup>824</sup> In addition, Chinese, Malaysian and local men are reportedly subjected to forced labour at logging camps and commercial mines in Papua New Guinea, with some coerced into working for indefinite periods due to debt bondage schemes.<sup>825</sup>

There have also reportedly been several cases in which fishermen from Asian countries, including China, Indonesia, the Philippines and Viet Nam, in addition to workers from Pacific countries, were exploited in the Pacific region on fishing vessels originating from East Asia. Agents reportedly recruit poorly-educated would-be labour migrants, who are given inaccurate information regarding pay and conditions on the fishing boats.<sup>826</sup> The labour migrants are subjected to physical abuse, withholding of wages, confiscation of passports and poor living conditions.<sup>827</sup>

## 6.6 Profile of migrant smugglers

While the small number of smuggling cases suggests that smuggling through the Pacific is conducted by non-Pacific Islanders, anecdotal evidence suggests that Pacific Islanders may be becoming more involved in smuggling ventures.<sup>828</sup>

New Zealand government data suggest that Indonesian smugglers have been prevented from travelling to New Zealand, having previously facilitated the entry of other people to New Zealand on fraudulent passports.<sup>829</sup>



## 7. Observations, trends and issues

Most of the States covered in this report have more than one function with regard to migrant smuggling - they may be, at once, countries of origin, transit, and/or destination for migrant smuggling. Smuggled migrants comprise adult men, women, and children who are smuggled for various reasons, including for seeking asylum, employment and better economic prospects.

While some smuggled migrants reach their destination without encountering any major risks, many smuggled migrants encounter harsh conditions and serious risks during their journey. Some are deceived or exploited by their smugglers along the way, while some are subject to physical and/or sexual abuse. Others may be subject to extortion or trafficked by smugglers or others.

Some migrants are smuggled only short distances, using a combination of clandestine and non-clandestine smuggling methods, while others are smuggled over vast distances using only clandestine methods and fraudulent documents. A combination of smuggling by air, land, and sea may be used to smuggle the migrants to their destination.

A range of networks, groups and individuals engage in the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific, creating, in sum, a highly flexible meta-network that can respond quickly to changes in policies and law enforcement actions.

Migrant smugglers are primarily driven by profit. The fees involved in the smuggling of migrants vary greatly across Asia and the Pacific, with some journeys costing only a few hundred dollars while others, usually to destinations in Europe and North America, require US\$50,000 or more. The smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific is therefore a complex and often contradictory phenomenon that defies simplistic generalisations.

### 7.1 Push and pull factors

Where there is an absence, or insufficient number of, legal migration channels, migrants seeking asylum or better economic opportunities often have little choice but to turn to smugglers in order to reach transit and destination countries. This is the case in, for example, Southeast Asia where nationals of Cambodia, Lao PDR, and Myanmar, wanting to work in Thailand, find migrant smuggling fees less expensive than 'regular' or 'legal' migration to Thailand. Smugglers are often an attractive option because they facilitate not only the irregular journey, but, in some cases, also assist in securing residence, accommodation and employment in the destination country.

The great discrepancies in wealth between different parts of Asia and the Pacific, and between the Asia-Pacific region and other regions of the world, constitute an important push factor for would-be smuggled migrants from countries with low wages and limited job opportunities. These wage differences, often combined with porous borders and ease of crossing into a neighbouring country for employment purposes, push many migrants from poorer countries to wealthier, neighbouring countries in a region. This explains to a great extent the significant migrant smuggling flows from Cambodia, Lao PDR and Myanmar to Thailand, and from Southwest Asia to destinations in Europe.

Political considerations and the desire to seek asylum are often inseparable from the pursuit of employment opportunities and other economic considerations. In some Asia and Pacific countries, political factors, such as persecution, violent conflict, discrimination, statelessness, and a lack of personal security and law and order, constitute the main reasons people migrate with the assistance of smugglers. This can be seen in, for example, the maritime smuggling flow from Myanmar and Bangladesh across the Bay of Bengal to Thailand and Myanmar. Asylum policies in the destination countries can be either a

pull factor or a deterrent for migrant smuggling and can influence routes, methods and destinations of migrant smuggling.

In some countries, 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 irregular migration and migrant smuggling. A recent example of conflict leading to irregular migration is the conflict in Rakhine State, which led to over 640,000 Rohingya refugees travelling on foot from Rakhine State into Bangladesh.

In some parts of Asia and the Pacific, environmental factors, such as earthquakes, flooding and storms, frequently cause large-scale internal displacements that lead to irregular migration and migrant smuggling. 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 and the Pacific region. These factors are likely to cause further displacement at currently unpredictable levels.

Gender is another factor in shaping and influencing migrant smuggling. In some parts of Asia, women do not have the same access to education and employment opportunities as men. In some countries, legal avenues of migration also are not open to women. These factors push women to migrate clandestinely. Other important factors influencing 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 migrant smuggling can also motivate people to migrate irregularly. In addition to asylum and economic opportunities, access to health and social security systems, quality of life, and access to free or affordable education are also key pull factors for migrant smuggling from Asia and the Pacific to other regions of the world.

## 7.2 Profile of smuggled migrants

Smuggled migrants may travel alone, in groups, as married couples or as families with children. In some cases, migrant smuggling to the destination country is intended as a short-term strategy to support families at home, with intention to eventually return to the home country. For others, migrant smuggling is a long-term strategy, aimed at securing employment and residency in the destination country, and for facilitating the later migration of other family members.

Migrant smuggling from, and within the Asia and Pacific region, mostly involves young male migrants. The available literature suggests that this is because young migrants, particularly young male migrants, are more mobile, more capable of coping with the complications, dangers and risks associated with the smuggling ventures, and more flexible to adjusting to the living and working conditions in the destination countries. In some cases, families choose one or more of their children, usually minors of around sixteen or seventeen years of age, to be smuggled abroad so they can become established in a destination country, find employment, support relatives in the country of origin through remittances, and facilitate and finance the later smuggling or regular migration of other relatives. In an increasing number of cases, families organise for a minor to be smuggled alone to the destination country in order to gain asylum. The phenomenon of smuggling of unaccompanied minors appears to currently be occurring mostly in the context of migrant smuggling from Asian countries, particularly countries of origin in Southwest Asia, to Western Europe.

While most smuggled migrants from Asia and the Pacific are young men, some sources point to the growing number of female smuggled migrants in Asia. Women from some regions of Asia and the Pacific, particularly Southwest and South Asia, are usually not smuggled alone; they are accompanied

by their children or are smuggled with other family members or other groups. The motivations and circumstances driving the smuggling of women are increasingly complex. Recent literature suggests that women and girls are smuggled both within and out of the Asia Pacific region for employment in a wide range of sectors. They are also smuggled to destination countries to seek asylum and access education. Women and girls are also increasingly engaged in various forms of irregular stay, including marriages of convenience and fraudulent study arrangements.

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

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 smuggled migrants flee from targeted or localised discrimination and violence that affects some communities and individuals but not others.

### **7.3 Smuggling methods and routes**

A great variety of methods and routes to smuggle migrants within Asia and the Pacific, and out of the region, by land, air and sea have been identified. The smuggling methods involve covert operations, in which migrants are concealed and transported to prevent their detection by border officials, as well as overt methods, in which smugglers and smuggled migrants make little attempt to conceal their identity, whereabouts and movements.

#### **7.3.1 Smuggling methods**

The methods employed to smuggle migrants depend on a myriad of variables, which include, inter alia, geography, porous borders, border controls and 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, the size of the group being smuggled, popularity of the route, competition between smugglers, and the funds available to smuggled migrants and their families.

Smugglers often offer would-be migrants choices between cheaper, slower and less convenient methods of smuggling as well as faster, more sophisticated and more expensive avenues. The choices usually depend on the finances available to the would-be migrant, and the time available before departure. If fraudulent travel documents are required for air travel, for instance, much higher fees will be demanded, and there must be sufficient time to acquire the fraudulent travel documents.

The smuggling of migrants by air, usually involving commercial airlines, is the fastest way to smuggle migrants. Recent literature suggests that an increasing number of smuggling ventures use air travel to transit and destination countries, and an increase in use of fraudulent documents for irregular air travel. The formalities associated with air travel 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 some reported instances of controls being avoided by bribing or colluding with government officials or airline personnel, most cases of smuggling by air 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, airfare and the high demand for fast smuggling methods explain the high fees smugglers charge for journeys that involve smuggling by air.

Smugglers will, to the extent possible, take advantage of transit countries that have little to no visa requirements to enter transit countries by air, then link up with local smuggling groups to smuggle



the migrants by air, land, or sea to the destination country. Examples of this practice are abundant – smuggling to the United States of America, for example, uses the Bahamas, the Dominican Republic, Panama, or Colombia as transit points; and smuggling to New Zealand or Australia involved countries in Southeast Asia or Pacific Island countries as transit points.

Smuggling by land and sea often involves simple and cheap methods. In some cases, smuggled migrants are simply guided on foot across borders, especially in remote locations, or they swim or use floating devices to cross rivers and straits. This can currently be achieved, for example, from Cambodia, Lao PDR, and Myanmar to Thailand, and from Myanmar to Bangladesh. Smuggling by land may involve travel in cars, trucks, buses or trains. Concealed methods are needed if and when border controls or police inspections can be expected. Land and seaborne smuggling methods, however, greatly prolong the smuggling journey, and smuggled migrants may take several months to reach their destination using land and sea smuggling methods.

The collusion of government officials in smuggling ventures is often crucial to a successful journey. The available literature suggests that smugglers maintain relationships with government officials in some countries in order to facilitate the acquisition of fraudulent travel documents, to source information about the time and location of border patrols, or to negotiate with police or authorities regarding detained smuggling colleagues or migrant clients. The recent trial in Thailand of persons involved in the smuggling and trafficking of Rohingya refugees and migrants from Bangladesh, and the deaths of Rohingya and Bangladeshis in camps on the Thailand/Malaysia border, has highlighted the prominent role that government officials may play in migrant smuggling operations and trafficking in persons crimes.

### **7.3.2 Smuggling routes**

Some principal routes, general trends and directions can be described. It is important to stress that the information base is uneven and that migrant smuggling within Asia and the Pacific is not well documented.

#### **Smuggling from Southeast Asia and South Asia to Thailand and Malaysia**

Thailand and Malaysia are two of the principal destination countries for smuggled migrants within Asia, especially for smuggled migrants from other parts of Southeast Asia and South Asia.

Thailand is a popular destination for smuggled migrants from the Mekong sub region, 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. These generally involve journeys by land and by crossing rivers. Smugglers often arrange not only the smuggling journey, but also employment and accommodation in Thailand.

Smuggling to Malaysia frequently occurs by boat from Cambodia, Indonesia and Myanmar, or overland through Thailand. The latter route appears has been a common method to take smuggled migrants from Bangladesh and Myanmar into Malaysia. In recent years, the risks associated with this route, particularly extortion, trafficking in persons, and death through physical abuse, starvation, and confinement in crudely made camps in the jungle, have been widely publicised. Since the crackdown on migrant smuggling on the route through southern Thailand to Malaysia, following the discovery of mass graves on the Thailand-Malaysia border, the land route to Malaysia is reportedly less frequently used. The risks associated with the maritime smuggling journey from countries in Southeast Asia and South Asia to Thailand and Malaysia have also been widely publicised in recent years - hundreds of smuggled migrants from Bangladesh and Myanmar have died attempting to reach Malaysia and Thailand by boat, mostly from drowning.

#### **Smuggling from Asia to the Gulf region**

The Gulf States, especially Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates, are popular destinations for

irregular migrants, including smuggled migrants from a number of source countries in South Asia as well as Southwest Asia (particularly Pakistan), and Southeast Asia (particularly the Philippines and Indonesia). Tight immigration controls and labour market regulations limit the routes and methods by which migrants can be smuggled into the Gulf States. 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 to Western Europe and other destinations.

### **Smuggling from Southwest Asia 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 to other regions in Asia and farther afield.

The smuggling of Afghan, Iranian, Iraqi and Pakistani migrants to Europe generally takes place on one of three smuggling 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 to Western Europe. The third route involves smuggling migrants through Central Asia, Russia, the Baltic States and/or Belarus and Ukraine to Poland or Slovakia, then onto Western Europe.

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 usually follows one of two main routes. The first route 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 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 smuggling 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.

In response to law enforcement and other policy responses to migrant smuggling to Europe, smugglers have opened up new smuggling routes or returned to other previously used methods and routes. For example, the route from Turkey via Bulgaria to Western Europe has increased in popularity in recent years, in response to measures to curb smuggling on the Balkans route. Clandestine crossings of the Greek land border passages were common in the past, but the establishment of border fences and measures undertaken by the Greek government led to a decrease in smuggling on the land crossing route. With the construction of a 206-km long fence along the Evros River, sea routes became more attractive again for smugglers. There has also been a change in the modus operandi of smuggling on the maritime sea route from Turkey. Large ships, merchant vessels, jet boats, fibre boats and private yachts started to replace rubber dinghies as the modes of transport used by smugglers in the Aegean Sea. These ships stalled in international waters and smugglers arranged smaller boats for migrants to board the larger vessel. The ships travelled directly from Turkey to Italy, thus transporting smuggled migrants quickly, and in significant numbers, from Turkey to Western Europe.

Other routes for smuggling migrants from Asia to Europe appear to be used less frequently. These include 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. Another route involves the smuggling of mostly South Asian migrants via West Africa to Morocco and other parts of North Africa and from there to Southern Europe; however, the available literature suggests that smuggling 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 smuggled migrants travel on flights from the main ports in these countries or transit in one of the main hubs in Southeast Asia or the Gulf region.

#### **Smuggling from China and Viet Nam to Western Europe**

Western Europe is one of the principal destination regions for smuggled migrants from China. There are two major smuggling routes from China to Western Europe. The first route leads via Russia, the Baltic States and/or Eastern European countries. The second route involves smuggling via Turkey and the Balkans; a route that is frequently used by smuggled migrants of many other source countries, particularly nationals of countries in Southwest Asia and South Asia. Smuggled Chinese 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 smuggled migrants use a combination of air and overland methods, some smuggled migrants travel directly from China on commercial flights to one of Europe's main international airports.

Similarly, the smuggling of Vietnamese migrants to Europe frequently involves the combination of long-distance air travel, followed by multiple land ventures across short distances. In many cases, smuggled migrants from Viet Nam initially travel on commercial flights to countries in some proximity to their final destinations, especially 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 smuggling route leads from Viet Nam to Moscow, Russia, then through the Baltic States or into Ukraine, Slovakia and Poland before reaching Czechia. Another smuggling route starts with flights from Viet Nam to Romania or Bulgaria before travelling in a truck or car to Czechia.

The smuggling of migrants from Viet Nam to Europe has become increasingly sophisticated and efficient. The smuggling journey from the transit country of Russia to the destination country of Poland reportedly now takes only 24 hours.

#### **Smuggling from Asia to North America**

The United States of America remains a popular destination country for smuggled migrants from South Asia and East Asia. Indian, Sri Lankan and Chinese migrants are currently smuggled via South American countries to the United States of America. This generally involves air travel to transit countries with little to no visa requirements, in proximity to the United States of America, such as the Bahamas or the Dominican Republic, then smuggling by land and/or sea to the United States of America. Migrants from India, Sri Lanka and China are also smuggled from Asia by air on commercial flights bound for Canada or the United States of America. This may involve direct flights from a main port in Asia or flights departing from Europe or from Latin America. In many cases the smuggled migrants use fraudulent travel documents to reach the transit and/or destination country.

### **7.4 Conditions and risks**

While some smuggled migrants reach their destination without encountering any major hazards or poor treatment, most smuggled migrants face an increasing range of risks during their journeys, including physical and sexual violence, kidnapping, trafficking, and death through, amongst other causes, lack of access to medicine, dehydration, starvation or drowning.

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 tends to be particularly common in cases involving maritime smuggling, where old, unseaworthy vessels are often used. To maximise 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 clandestine 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, leading to the deaths of

several hundred smuggled migrants and refugees at a time. In many cases, vessels are not equipped with adequate safety mechanisms and life jackets and lack maps or other navigational equipment, leading to many vessels becoming lost at sea. Boats often do not carry sufficient water, food and fuel. The crew on board the vessels are frequently inadequately trained and unaware of the circumstances or the consequences of the smuggling ventures.

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

Smuggling overland, on foot, 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 have abandoned migrants travelling overland in isolated areas and left them to fend for themselves, often without any provision of food and water or any guidance on where to go. Many smuggled migrants are further vulnerable due to the debts they incur during the smuggling journey. In certain instances, families take on high financial risks, selling assets or placing themselves at the mercy of lenders or brokers who demand exorbitant interest or cheap labour from the borrowers. Some smuggled migrants have reported that their remaining families in their home country are threatened by smugglers if full payments for smuggling services are not promptly paid.

Unaccompanied smuggled minors are particularly vulnerable to exploitation and abuse due to their young age and the fact they are travelling alone. Unaccompanied minors smuggled from Southwest Asia to Western Europe have reportedly suffered extreme psychological pressure, brought on by the need for them to hide from authorities for the duration of their journey from the home country to the destination country.

### 7.5 Profile of migrant smugglers

Persons from a range of backgrounds, nationalities and age groups participate in the many activities involved in the smuggling of migrants. Europol has identified that while the average age of migrant smugglers arrested in 2015 was 36 years, migrant smugglers from Syria, Pakistan and Iraq tend to be significantly younger than smugglers from Western Balkan countries or EU Member States.

Migrant smuggling attracts a diverse range of opportunists seeking 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 but the involvement of women in the smuggling of migrants has been noted, especially in situations where they pose as a spouse or parent of a migrant. There are also known cases in which women have occupied senior roles in larger smuggling networks.

The more sophisticated, long-distance smuggling operations are typically overseen by organisers 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. Some of the organisers were once smuggled migrants, who either settled in the destination country or who remained in, or returned to, one of the transit points.

The individuals involved in carrying out smuggling operations—for example, leading a smuggled 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. They speak the local language and know local areas. This enables them to work as drivers or couriers or assist in arranging transportation or accommodation. In countries of origin, they may act as recruiters who connect would-be smuggled migrants with those involved in arranging smuggling ventures.

The available literature provides little evidence to suggest that the average person involved in the smuggling of migrants are 'routine criminals' with a history of prior or parallel involvement in other non-migrant smuggling-related crimes. However, some smuggling networks operating on particular routes, such as the network responsible for smuggling Vietnamese nationals to Western Europe, are known to engage in other criminal activities such as drug trafficking.

### 7.6 Organisational features of smuggling networks

The smuggling networks operating in the Asia and Pacific region can be described, broadly, as:

- Local networks, which are mostly active at border points and consist of locals who have connections to people on the other side of a border.
- Regional networks, which cover smuggling to neighboring countries and counties in the region. For example, these networks smuggle migrants from Afghanistan to Pakistan, Iran and Turkey.
- Global networks, which collaborate with regional networks and manage smuggling to countries outside of the Asia region and Pacific region. Today these networks mostly coordinate migrant smuggling to Western Europe.

In many cases, smugglers are not organised in structured, hierarchical syndicates with different levels of seniority and oversight. Instead, the organisation of migrant smugglers can best be described as decentralised or 'loose' 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 such smuggling ventures. Where smuggling occurs over greater distances and involves multiple border crossings, it is common for a chain of 'stage coordinators' to oversee individual legs of the smuggling ventures, interact with each other, and work with local groups in the transit and destination countries. In these loose networks, linkages between smugglers tend to be on a 'hub to hub' basis, meaning that a smuggler or group of smugglers operating in one hub will likely only have connections with smugglers in the adjacent hub on the route. Smugglers usually have only limited knowledge of, or connections with, smugglers along the rest of the route. Smuggling networks that adopt this form of loose collaboration are nonetheless well-organised.

It appears that the most popular methods for smugglers to communicate with others in the network, as well as clients, are mobile phones and social media, especially Viber, WhatsApp and Facebook. To maintain anonymity, smugglers often buy unregistered SIM cards and throw them away after several days or weeks. There appears to have been a significant increase in the use of social media platforms to advertise smuggling services from Asia to Western Europe.<sup>830</sup> Advertisements on social media include transportation by cruise ship, cargo ship, and air travel; false documentation; arranged marriages; and comprehensive packages promising study or work permits.<sup>831</sup> At the height of the migrant smuggling flows to Europe through Turkey in 2015, smugglers used Facebook to advertise trips and routes. For example, speedboats from Turkey to Greece were advertised as costing €1,500 per person, and cargo boats to Italy as costing €6,500, with children half-price. Some smugglers live-blogged their clients' progress across the sea on Facebook. Migrant smuggling networks have reportedly developed their own apps to provide clients with up-to-date travel information concerning weather conditions at certain border crossings, police checks, and so on.<sup>832</sup> Furthermore, a number of Facebook groups operate like chat rooms for migrants to share stories and advice, and some smugglers also use Facebook to "assuage concerns over migrant safety – with varying degrees of credibility."<sup>833</sup> Social media is also used to provide advice on what to do upon arrival in Europe and what to say to the authorities in case of arrest.<sup>834</sup>

## 7.7 Fees and financing

### 7.7.1 Fees

Migrant smugglers offer services ranging from basic to highly sophisticated and, accordingly, from cheap to expensive. The fees charged by migrant smugglers depend on many variables, including the distance travelled, the means and methods of travel used, the need to provide accommodation, food, water and other supplies to 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.

Longer, more sophisticated and faster smuggling ventures are usually costlier than smuggling over short distances using land and/or sea routes. In addition, covert methods of smuggling, in which migrants are concealed in compartments in cars, buses or trucks, 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 determined by the purchasing power of migrants and their families. Those smuggled migrants who can afford it will usually choose to pay high fees to use sophisticated and fast smuggling methods and travel to destinations in industrialised countries, while migrants from less affluent backgrounds may only be able to pay for slow and simple smuggling ventures to destinations within their region.

Smuggling fees are further influenced by factors relating to supply and demand. These include pull factors in the destination country that create demand for irregular migration, competition by other smugglers, and obstacles created by law and law enforcement. For these reasons, the fees charged by smugglers are highly variable, and the current fees for migrant smuggling in and from Asia and the Pacific range widely. Migrants from Myanmar, for example, may pay smugglers only a small fee to guide them to Thailand, whereas migrants from countries in Asia may pay more than US\$50,000 to reach the United States of America.

Smuggling fees may also be influenced by the system of guarantees currently offered by some smugglers and their networks. In this system, some smugglers offer guarantees that migrants will reach their intended destination. This means that smugglers will undertake multiple attempts to take migrants out of their country of origin and 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 to allow smugglers to charge, in some cases, higher fees.

Migrant smuggling can sometimes be less expensive than regular migration. In South and Southeast 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 smugglers because they are less expensive and often more effective, especially if the smugglers are connected with employers and can arrange work and accommodation in the destination country.

### 7.7.2 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 would-be smuggled migrants intend to migrate permanently to destinations further afield, they often sell most of their belongings and property. In many cases, they borrow money from relatives and friends or from banks, moneylenders or smugglers, making them vulnerable to debt bondage and trafficking in persons.

It is not uncommon for families to encourage and support the smuggling of one or more of their children so they can establish themselves and find employment and safety abroad, support the family through remittances, and even assist other family members to follow. Families often provide funds to pay the smuggling fees 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 terms and conditions of fee payment vary between smugglers, and are largely decided by the purchasing power of the would-be migrants, smuggling methods and routes, and the demand for smuggling services. 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 various smugglers are responsible for individual segments of the smuggling route and where they operate with some autonomy from those involved in other stages. It is now not uncommon for some smugglers to allow payment on arrival at the destination. Indeed, along some routes and among some migrant groups, it appears common practice for migrants and their families to withhold payment to smugglers until it is confirmed that the migrant has successfully arrived in the transit or destination point. Together with a written or verbal confirmation of the migrant's safe arrival, there is a new trend of sending back photographs of the migrant posing in the country of arrival as proof of safe arrival. This is designed to counter practices of abuse, where migrants would be forced to release the money before arriving at the agreed destination.

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, or through alternative systems, such as hawala. If the hawala system is used, smuggled migrants deposit money with a hawaladar in their country of origin. At various points along the journey, the smuggled migrant contacts the hawaladar with instructions to release funds to other hawaladars in transit countries. The hawaladar in the transit country then releases the funds in cash to the smuggled migrant or pays the smugglers directly on behalf of the migrant. This process continues, with the smuggled migrant contacting the hawaladar as necessary to make additional payments. The use of the hawala system allows smuggled migrants to travel with only small amounts of cash, making them less vulnerable to theft and robbery.

Some smuggled migrants run out of money during the smuggling journey and must therefore remain in the transit country for some time prior to further travel. In these cases, migrants try to find irregular employment, including work as smugglers, to finance their onward travel.

## 8. Key issues and recommendations for response

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

Volume I of the *Migrant Smuggling in Asia report* identified a number of key issues that require attention if the international community and concerned States are to develop effective responses to migrant smuggling. The recommendations of Volume I included:

- Strengthening national laws and policies on migrant smuggling, while protecting the rights of migrants;
- Complementing border controls with better investigation and prosecution of smuggling networks;
- Strengthening international cooperation to combat migrant smuggling;
- Addressing the root causes of migration;
- Developing avenues for regular migration;
- Improving labour-monitoring standards; and
- Enhancing evidenced-based knowledge on migrant smuggling.

Across the Asia and Pacific region, important progress has been made on these issues in recent years. For example, some countries have introduced national laws criminalising migrant smuggling, and legislation to protect smuggled migrants. MoUs and other processes have been developed and implemented that guide bilateral, regional and international cooperation to combat migrant smuggling. States have developed new avenues for short-term and longer-term regular migration, and created processes to allow migrants who had previously been in the country in an irregular status to remain in the country as regular workers. Investigations of migrant smuggling networks have led to prosecutions of migrant smugglers and to the dismantling of smuggling networks. Importantly, these investigations have also led, in some cases, to the rescue of smuggled migrants who had been held against their will, extorted and trafficked.

Furthermore, some States have made advances in developing systems for collecting, managing, reporting and sharing migrant smuggling and related conduct data. An increasing number of States have joined the UNODC Voluntary Reporting System on Migrant Smuggling and Related Conduct (VRS-MSRC). Important research has been conducted on the migrant smuggling phenomenon in Asia and the Pacific. Recent research has highlighted the conditions and risks of migrant smuggling, including the nexus, in some cases, of migrant smuggling and trafficking in persons.

However, for many States in the region tackling migrant smuggling is a low priority, and there remain many gaps and challenges to combating migrant smuggling and protecting smuggled migrants that require attention in the Asia and Pacific region. These gaps and challenges are outlined in the following pages, and recommendations for response are provided.

### 8.1 Strengthen national migrant smuggling laws and policies

Smuggling networks take advantage of the lack of specific migrant smuggling legislation. There are still countries in the Asia-Pacific region that do not have specific legislation related to migrant smuggling, which means that smugglers can operate with relative impunity. To address the complexity of the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific, 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.

Even where national laws on migrant smuggling exist, enforcement of the law in some countries remains weak, and investigations rarely lead to prosecutions and convictions. In these circumstances, migrant smuggling remains a low-risk, high-profit crime.

The development and/or strengthening of national laws on migrant smuggling, and the development of comprehensive policies to prevent and combat the smuggling of migrants, must be achieved in line with measures that protect the rights of smuggled migrants. Article 16 of the Smuggling of Migrants Protocol contains several provisions that cover States' obligations to ensure that smuggled migrants have access to basic assistance. Article 16(2) requires States parties to protect smuggled migrants from physical violence, while Article 16(3) calls on States parties to provide assistance to smuggled migrants whose lives or safety may be at risk. The Smuggling of Migrants 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".<sup>835</sup> The Smuggling of Migrants Protocol further calls on States parties to offer protection and assistance measures that take into account the special needs of children as well as women.<sup>836</sup>

#### ***Recommendations for response***

- Develop and/or strengthen national laws that criminalise migrant smuggling, in line with the requirements set out in the Smuggling of Migrants Protocol. States should implement this legislation, as well as policies and procedural measures, in line with the minimum requirements of the Smuggling of Migrants Protocol. Enforcement should be achieved through enhanced litigation and legislative advocacy.
- Continuously work towards achieving a balance between the prevention of migrant smuggling, and the protection of smuggled migrants. National and regional instruments, policies and law enforcement responses to migrant smuggling must achieve balance between the apprehension and prosecution of migrant smugglers, and the identification, protection and assistance provided to smuggled migrants.

## **8.2 Strengthen international cooperation to prevent and combat migrant smuggling**

Over the past two decades, a number of processes dealing with migration-related issues, including migrant smuggling, have been established. The Manila Process, the Asia-Pacific Consultations on Refugees, Displaced Persons and Migrants, the Bali Process on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime, and the Jakarta Declaration processes are examples of such forums and institutions where States can engage in dialogue and share information on migrant smuggling. Engagement with such processes, which fosters close cooperation with third countries along the smuggling route, is essential for combating migrant smuggling and for ending the impunity of smuggling networks. However, an important obstacle in preventing the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific is the varying level of engagement with regional and international processes, and varying 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 this goal. More regional and international cooperation - particularly at the operational level - is 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.

#### ***Recommendations for response***

- Strengthen regional and bilateral cooperation to tackle cross-border criminal networks through effective implementation of existing mechanisms, establishing joint task forces and developing Standard Operating Procedures as appropriate.

- Strengthen criminal justice cooperation between states through formal (i.e. mutual legal assistance) and informal means to maximise effectiveness, with a particular emphasis on joint operations and sharing of information.
- Strengthen regional and international cooperation to combat migrant smuggling through engagement in existing processes, such as the Bali Process on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime.
- Strengthen regional and international institutions dealing with migrant smuggling.

### 8.3 Improve the investigation and prosecution of migrant smugglers and smuggling networks

Smuggling networks take advantage of weak law enforcement structures, and insufficient inter-agency cooperation on the investigation and prosecution of migrant smugglers, to conduct their smuggling ventures with impunity.

The clandestine nature of migrant smuggling, in addition to the transnational aspect of the migrant smuggling phenomenon, and the fact that witnesses and evidence are often located in several countries, makes apprehending migrant smugglers, investigating migrant smuggling crimes and conducting prosecutions challenging. Many States in the Asia and Pacific region lack adequate resources to conduct thorough investigations and prosecutions of migrant smugglers and smuggling networks. An absence of MoUs between affected countries further inhibits the effective investigation of smuggling networks and prosecution of smugglers. Many States focus most of their anti-smuggling efforts on the detection of smuggled migrants but do little to detect and disrupt the smugglers, especially the organisers who are usually not involved in guiding or transporting migrants across borders.

Advances in communications technology and the growth of social media have transformed both the decision-making process for smuggling and the processes by which people are smuggled. One can also decipher trends in the use of technology and social media by migrant smugglers and smuggled migrants, which have implications for approaches to combating smuggling. Investigators need to strengthen their understanding of how smugglers are using technology and how to incorporate that understanding into their investigations, engaging in cyber investigations and using computer forensics where appropriate.

The key to disrupting migrant smuggling in any context is to develop good criminal intelligence that feeds effective law enforcement investigations. This intelligence should then be shared between source, transit and destination countries for maximum effectiveness. Law enforcement capacities to gather migrant smuggling data and develop it into solid criminal intelligence, plus networks to share such intelligence across borders, are therefore needed. Where intelligence development capacities already exist within law enforcement agencies, efforts should be made to ensure that migrant smuggling investigators have access to their services.

Nevertheless, even where law enforcement responses to migrant smuggling are robust, such law enforcement responses cannot, in isolation, prevent migrant smuggling. Law enforcement and border control responses to migrant smuggling must therefore be integrated into holistic approaches to avoid simply diverting smuggling routes elsewhere and prompting smugglers to resort to methods that expose migrants to increased risks in order to minimise risks to the smuggler.

#### ***Recommendations for response***

- Within relevant law enforcement agencies, intelligence-led investigative capacities need to be developed and fostered. Specialised operational units with high-level investigative and prosecutorial skills should be developed. A greater focus on the development and use of intelligence in tackling smuggling networks should be encouraged, which may lead to more efficient use of law enforcement resources.
- Improve understanding of how communications technology is being used to facilitate migrant smuggling and strengthen the skills and knowledge of investigators around cyber investigations.

- Improve the identification and investigation of migrant smuggling networks through strengthened cooperation between law enforcement, judges and public prosecutors.

#### 8.4 Deprive smugglers of their profits

Migrant smugglers are largely motivated by the prospect of financial gain. Smuggling networks may amass significant wealth through their criminal enterprise. There is growing evidence that some smuggling networks may also be making significant profits from other criminal ventures, such as drug trafficking.

In addition to developing and fostering intelligence-led investigative capacities within concerned law enforcement agencies, law enforcement agencies should also focus resources on investigating the financial elements of migrant smuggling enterprises. This includes investigating the fees made to smugglers, the profits of smuggling enterprises, and ‘following the money’ to assess how, and to what extent, proceeds of migrant smuggling crimes are laundered and distributed. Where such capacities already exist, effort should be made to ensure migrant smuggling investigators have access to their services.

Proactive financial investigations to seize and recover criminal assets, and taking action against money laundering, are crucial for weakening the criminal networks involved in migrant smuggling.

##### *Recommendations for response*

- Investigative capacities to investigate the financial aspects of migrant smuggling networks should be developed and fostered.
- Asia and Pacific States should cooperate with Financial Intelligence Units and other relevant agencies working on the issue of illicit financial flows.
- Enhance State capacity to seize and recover criminal assets, and take action against money laundering.

#### 8.5 Develop affordable avenues for regular migration

Many migrants choose to be smuggled because regular avenues for labour migration are limited, or are expensive and cumbersome. Many migrants seek out services offered by smugglers because the fees for migrant smuggling are less expensive than regular migration to the destination country, and the migrants may arrive in the destination country sooner than if they waited for a passport, visa and work permit. Therefore, one way to reduce the demand for smugglers and the profits made to smugglers is to create or improve regular avenues of labour migration that are accessible, affordable and efficient.<sup>837</sup>

##### *Recommendations for response*

- States that are growing economically and require migrant labour should expand legal migration opportunities for both men and women through regularisation processes and temporary or medium-term migration programmes.
- Existing regular migration processes should be reviewed and made more accessible, efficient and flexible for migrants.

#### 8.6 Enhance the collection, sharing and analysis of migrant smuggling and related conduct data

At present, the international community’s knowledge of migrant smuggling is patchy and incomplete. This is largely due to the clandestine nature of the crime, but also due to inadequate data collection, research and information sharing in the Asia and Pacific region.

While there is a growing body of qualitative research on the migrant smuggling phenomenon, this research tends to focus on particular migrant smuggling flows, especially the flows from Asia to Europe, while other important or minor flows are largely ignored, such as migrant smuggling flows in the Pacific region. This disparity risks leading to distortions and misrepresentations of the true scale and

characteristics of migrant smuggling. There remains a lack of quantitative, evidence-based research on the size of migrant smuggling flows and the *modi operandi* of smuggling.

Furthermore, there is a lack of reliable data on migrant smuggling being collected and shared in the Asia-Pacific region and beyond. This is due to multiple factors, including inadequate systems for collecting and storing data, lack of human resources to interview smuggled migrants, and an absence of guidelines for reporting and sharing data with other government agencies and other States, amongst others. This lack of data sharing greatly constrains the ability of authorities to develop evidence-based policies and implement strategies to combat migrant smuggling.

Obtaining country and region-specific information on migrant smuggling is crucial. Lack of research and evidence on migrant smuggling continues to obscure our understanding of the migrant smuggling phenomenon and its links to other crimes. The absence of comprehensive data on the scale 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. Gathering and sharing information on the *modi operandi* and routes of migrant smuggling; profiles of migrant smugglers; economic models of smuggling networks, including fees, profits, and financial transfers; and on links between migrant smuggling and other crimes such as trafficking in persons is crucial for developing effective responses to migrant smuggling.

#### ***Recommendations for response***

- Capacities for collecting, sharing and analysing migrant smuggling data should be strengthened.
- Relevant government agencies should develop efficient systems for collecting, sharing, and analysing migrant smuggling and related conduct data. Data should be stored in secure databases and analysed for policy purposes.
- States should work closely with relevant international organisations, academic experts and civil society so that research may be conducted on migrant smuggling and effective responses developed.
- States should actively participate in the UNODC Voluntary Reporting System on Migrant Smuggling and Related Conduct (VRS-MSRC). The VRS-MSRC is a web-based data collection system that enables States to report and share data on migrant smuggling and related issues. States are encouraged to use the VRS-MSRC in order to improve the knowledge base on the smuggling of migrants and other forms of irregular migration. Developed by UNODC in support of the Bali Process, VRS-MSRC represents an important step forward in enhancing the body of evidence on migrant smuggling.
- Conduct more research on the links between migrant smuggling and other crimes, such as terrorism.

In summary, an effective response to migrant smuggling in and from the Asia and Pacific region should involve the following actions:

- Create or reform national legal frameworks to combat migrant smuggling, in line with international legal standards and including the criminalisation and prosecution of migrant smugglers, and the confiscation of illegally obtained assets;
- Create or reform national legal frameworks to protect smuggled migrants, decriminalising in national legislation migrants who have used migrant smugglers, and ensuring access to asylum and assistance;
- Generate political will and strengthen international cooperation to combat migrant smuggling;
- Establish bilateral and multilateral mechanisms among judicial authorities, law enforcement, border management agencies and other relevant actors to coordinate activities, particularly investigation and prosecution efforts, and share information;
- Build law enforcement capacity to investigate and prosecute smuggling networks;
- Develop affordable, accessible and safe avenues for migration through well-administered visa and entry processes with affordable fees and adequate waiting times;
- Enhance the body of evidence-based knowledge to better inform policy-making; and
- Generate and share information on the *modi operandi*, routes and economic models of migrant smuggling networks.



## Bibliography

Abdelkader, Engy, "Myanmar's democracy struggle: The impact of communal violence upon Rohingya women and youth", *Pacific Rim Law & Policy Journal*, Vol. 23 (2014).

Abdul, M., and others, "The experiences of migrants trafficked from Bangladesh", *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, Vol. 653 (2014).

Adhikari, Jagannath, and Ganesh Gurung, *Foreign Employment, Remittance and its Contribution to Economy of Nepal*. Kathmandu, Ministry of Labour and Transport Management and International Organisation for Migration, (2011).

Ahmad, Ali Nobil, The production of illegality in migration and diaspora: State policies and human smuggling from Pakistan. In *Routledge Handbook of the South Asian Diaspora*, Joya Chatterji and David Washbrook, eds. (2014).

Ahmadi, Belquis, and Sadaf Laskhani, *The Forced Return of Afghan Refugees and Implications for Stability* (United States Institute of Peace, 2016).

Akhter, Shamima, and Kyoko Kusakabe, Gender-based Violence among documented Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh, *Indian Journal of Gender Studies*, Vol. 21 (2014).

Ali, A.K. Ali, "Displacement in a fragile Iraq", *Forced Migration Review*, Vol. 43 (2013).

Alimia, S. *Afghan (Re)migration from Pakistan to Turkey: Transnational Norms and the 'Pull' of Pax-Ottomanica?*, (2014).

Altai Consulting, *Leaving Libya: Rapid Assessment of Municipalities of Departures of Migrants in Libya*, (2017).

Amnesty International, *Deadly Journeys: The Refugee and Trafficking Crisis in Southeast Asia* (2015).

Amnesty International, *False Promises: Exploitation and Forced Labour of Nepalese Migrant Workers*. (London, Amnesty International 2011).

Andrevski, H. and S. Lyneham, "Experiences of exploitation and human trafficking among a sample of Indonesian migrant domestic workers", *Trends and Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice* No. 47 (2014).

Ashutosh, I. and A. Mountz, "The geopolitics of migrant mobility: Tracing state relations through refugee claims, boats, and discourses", *Geopolitics*, Vol. 17, No. 2 (2012).

Asian Development Bank (ADB) and International Organization for Migration (IOM), *Facilitating Safe Labor Migration in the Greater Mekong Subregion: Issues, Challenges, and Forward-Looking Interventions*, (Manila and Bangkok, ADB and IOM, 2013).

Asia-Pacific RCM Thematic Working Group on International Migration including Human Trafficking, *Situation Report on International Migration in South and Southwest Asia*, (2011).

Barker, C. "The people smugglers' business model", Research Paper No. 2, (2013).

Barner, John R., and others, "Socio-economic inequality, human trafficking, and the global slave trade", *Societies*, Vol. 4 (2014).

Bhadra, Chandra, *The Impact of Foreign Labour Migration to Enhance Economic Security and Address VAW among Nepali Women Migrant Workers and Responsiveness of Local Governance to Ensure Safe Migration*, (Kathmandu, Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare, Ministry of Labour and Employment, Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development, Government of Nepal, 2013).

Bhawra, V.K. "Irregular migration from India to the EU: Evidence from the Punjab", CARIM-India Research Report 2013/03 (2013).

Bloch, S. A., and others, "Migration routes and strategies of young undocumented migrants in England", *Ethnic and Racial Studies*, Vol. 34, No. 8 (2011).

Bose, Sahana, "Illegal Migration in the Indian Sunderbans", *Forced Migration Review*, Vol. 45 (2014).

Buil, Carla, and Melissa Siegel, "Destination Europe: Afghan unaccompanied minors crossing borders". In *Children and Borders*, Spyros Spyrou and Miranda Christou, eds. (2014).

Cambodia, Ministry of Water Resource and Meteorology, *Climate Change Strategic Plan for Water Resources and Meteorology*, (2012).

Campbell, Stephen, Cross-ethnic labour solidarities among Myanmar workers in Thailand, *Sojourn: Journal of Social Issues in Southeast Asia*, Vol. 27, No. 2 (2012).

Carney, S., and others, "Fortress India: why is Delhi building a new Berlin Wall to keep out its Bangladeshi neighbors?" *Foreign Policy*, July/August (2011).

Castles, S., and others, "Irregular migration: Causes, patterns and strategies". In *Global Perspectives on Migration and Development*, I. Omenlaniuk, ed. (2012).

Centre for Policy Development, *Briefing Pack: Track II Dialogue on Forced Migration in the Asia-Pacific*, (2015).

Chanlett-Avery, Emma, and Ben Dolven, Thailand: Background and US Relations, *Current Politics and Economics of South, Southeastern, and Central Asia* (2014).

Cheung, S. "Migration control and the solutions impasse in South and Southeast Asia: Implications from the Rohingya experience", *Journal of Refugee Studies*, Vol. 25, No. 1 (2011).

Choudhury, T. "Experience of Bangladeshi diaspora in the multiethnic UK", *Shahjalal University of Science & Technology Journal of Social Sciences*, Vol. 18, No. 4 (2012).

Chu, C.Y. "Human trafficking and smuggling in China", *Journal of Contemporary China*, Vol. 20, No. 68 (2011).

COSPOL, *Vietnamese Organized Immigration Crime*, (2011).

Council of Europe, *Chinese Migration to Europe: Challenges and Opportunities*, (2013).

Crews Slezak, Amanda, and others, Stateless and fleeing persecution: The Situation of the Rohingya in Thailand, *Children's Legal Rights Journal*, Vol. 35 (2015).

Crouch, M., and A. Missbach, *Trials of People Smugglers in Indonesia: 2007–2012*, (2013).

Danish Refugee Council, *Afghan Displacement Summary: Monthly Migration Movement*, (2017).

- Danish Refugee Council, *Summary of Regional Migration Trend, Middle East, February 2016*, (2016).
- Dannecker, Petra, "Labour migration from Bangladesh to Malaysia", *International Migration*, Vol. 51, No. 1 (2009).
- Dannecker, P. "Rationalities and images underlying labour migration from Bangladesh to Malaysia", *International Migration*, Vol. 51, No. 1 (2014).
- Deelan, Linda, and Pracha Vasuprasat, *Migrant Workers' Remittances from Thailand to Cambodia, Lao PDR and Myanmar* (2010).
- Dickson, Brett, and Andrea Koenig, *Assessment Report: Profile of Returned Cambodian Migrant Workers* (IOM, 2016).
- Dimitriadi, A., *Migration from Afghanistan to Third Countries and Greece*, (2013).
- Dimovski, Z., and others, "Republic of Macedonia as a transit country for the illegal trafficking in the 'Balkan route'", *Varstvoslovje: Journal of Criminal Justice and Security*, Vol. 15 (2013).
- Djajic, S., and A. Vinogradova, "Undocumented migrants in debt", *Labour Economics*, Vol. 21 (2013).
- Douglas, J., and B. Smith, "Why the lull in human smuggling can't last", 2 August 2016.
- Dung, N.T.K., and C. C. Loi, "Economic costs and benefits of labour migration: Case of Vietnam". In *Costs and Benefits of Cross-Country Labour Migration in the GMS*, H. Jalilian, ed, (2013).
- Egreteau, Renaud, Burma in diaspora: A preliminary research note on the politics of Burmese diasporic communities in Asia, *Journal of Current Southeast Asian Affairs*, Vol. 31, No. 2 (2012).
- Ellis, E., "Chinese organized crime in Latin America", *Prism*, Vol. 1 (2013).
- European Commission, DG Migration, and Home Affairs, *A Study on Smuggling of Migrants: Characteristics, Responses and Cooperation with Third countries*. Brussels, European Union, DG Migration, and Home Affairs, (2015).
- European Commission, DG Migration, and Home Affairs, *A Study on smuggling of migrants: Characteristics, Responses and Cooperation with Third Countries. Case Study 3: Pakistan – Turkey – Greece*. Brussels, European Union, DG migration, and Home Affairs, (2015).
- European Migrant Smuggling Centre, *Activity Report Year One: Jan 2016-Jan 2017*, (Europol and EMSC, 2017).
- European Migration Network, *The Use of Social Media in the Fight Against Migrant Smuggling*, EMN Inform, European Commission, (2016).
- European Migration Network, *Practical Measures to Reduce Irregular Migration*, (2012).
- Europol, *Early Warning Notification: Re-emergence of Vietnamese OCGs. Early Warning Notification 2013/1*. (The Hague, 2013).
- Europol, *Early Warning Notification: Ridesharing, Legal Professionals and Countermeasures. Early Warning Notification 2013/3*. (The Hague, 2013).



- Europol, *Facilitated Illegal Immigration Intelligence Bulletin No. 1, January*. (The Hague, 2011).
- Europol, *Facilitated Illegal Immigration Intelligence Bulletin No. 2, May*. (The Hague, 2011).
- Europol, *Facilitated Illegal Immigration Intelligence Bulletin No. 3, September*. (The Hague, 2011).
- Europol, *Main Routes for People Smuggling into the EU 2012*. (The Hague, 2012).
- Europol, *Migrant Smuggling in the EU*. (The Hague, 2016).
- Europol, *Migrant Smuggling on Board International Trains: Intelligence Notification*. (The Hague, 2017).
- Europol, *Vietnamese Organized Immigration Crime: Intelligence Assessment Update 2012*. (The Hague, 2012).
- Farsight, *Iranian Refugees: An exploration of Iranian Refugees to the UK*, (2015).
- Farsight, *Who Dares Wins: Understanding the Decision-making of Irregular Migrants from Iran. Results from a Longitudinal Study of Iranians Migrating Irregularly to the European Union*, (2016).
- Financial Action Task Force, *Money Laundering Risks Arising from Trafficking in Human Beings and Smuggling of Migrants*, (2012).
- Frontex, *Annual Risk Analysis 2015*. (Warsaw, Frontex, 2015).
- Gallagher, Anne, and Marie McAuliffe, "Southeast Asia and Australia". In *Migrant Smuggling Data and Research: A Global Review of the Emerging Evidence Base*. (IOM, 2016).
- Ganguly-Scrase, R., and L. Sheridan, "Dispossession, human security and undocumented migration: Narrative accounts of Afghani and Sri Lankan Tamil asylum seekers". In *Rethinking Displacement: Asia Pacific Perspectives*, R. Ganguly-Scrase and K. Lahiri-Dutt, eds, (2012).
- Ghosh, P.S., "Refugees and migrants in South Asia", Occasional Paper: Perspectives in Indian Development, New Series No. 10 (2013).
- Government of Australia, *Indonesia as a Transit Country in Irregular Migration to Australia*. Canberra, (2014).
- Government of Australia, *Irregular Maritime Arrivals for 2013*, 2013.
- Government of Nepal, *Labour Migration for Employment: A Status Report for Nepal: 2014/2015*, (2015).
- Government of the Republic of Palau and The PEW Charitable Trusts, *The Republic of Palau Exclusive Economic Zone Strategic Plan: The Next Five Year Plan 2016-2021*, (2015).
- Grare, F. and W. Maley, *The Afghan Refugees in Pakistan*, (2011).
- Gugić, Zrinka, Human Trafficking under the veil of sex tourism in Thailand – Reactions of the EU, *Pravni Vjesnik*, Vol. 30 (2014).
- Günşen İçli, Tülin, Hanifi Sever, and Muhammed Sever, "A survey study on the profile of human smugglers in Turkey", *Advances in Applied Sociology*, Vol. 5 (2015).

- Gupta, P., "Facilitating migration between India and the EU", CARIM-India Research Report 2013/06 (2013).
- Hall, Andy, Migration and Thailand: Policy, Perspectives and Challenges". In *Thailand Migration Report 2011. Migration for development in Thailand: Overview and tools for policy makers*, Jerrold W Huguet and Aphichat Chamrathirong, eds, (2011).
- Hatziprokopiou, P., and A. Triandafyllidou, "Governing irregular migration", IRMA Concept Paper (2013).
- Hegde, S., and others, "Unsafe abortion as birth control method: Maternal mortality risks among unmarried Cambodian migrant women on the Thai-Cambodia border", *Asia Pacific Journal of Public Health*, Vol. 24, No. 6 (2012).
- Hoefler, M., and others, *Estimates of the Unauthorized Immigrant Population Residing in the United States: January 2011*, (2012).
- Howie, E., "Sri Lankan boat migration to Australia: Motivations and dilemmas", *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. 48, No. 35 (2013).
- Huguet, J., "Thailand Migration Profile". In *Thailand Migration Report 2014*, United Nations Thematic Working Group on Migration in Thailand, (2014).
- Hugo, G., and L. Dissanayake, "The Process of Sri Lankan Migration to Australia Focussing on Irregular Migrants Seeking Asylum", Irregular Migration Research Programme Occasional Paper Series 10/2014 (2014).
- Huijsmans, R., "Unpacking the gender paradox in Lao households' migration decision-making processes", Paper presented at the conference Householding in Transition: Emerging Dynamics In 'Developing' East and Southeast Asia, (Singapore, 25–26 July 2011).
- Human Rights Watch, *Ad Hoc and Inadequate: Thailand's Treatment of Refugees and Asylum Seekers*, (2012).
- Human Rights Watch, *Barely Surviving: Detention, Abuse, and Neglect of Migrant Children in Indonesia*, (2013).
- Human Rights Watch, *Turned Away: Summary Returns of Unaccompanied Migrant Children and Adult Asylum Seekers from Italy to Greece*, (2013).
- Human Rights Watch, *Unwelcome Guests: Iran's Violation of Afghan Refugee and Migrant Rights*, (2013).
- İçduygu, A., and A. Biriz Karaçay, "Demography and migration in transition: Reflections on EU-Turkey relations". In *Turkey, Migration and the EU: Potentials, Challenges and Opportunities*, S.P. Elitok and T. Straubhaar, eds, (2012).
- İçduygu, A., and D. Sert, "Step-by-step migration through Turkey: From the Indian subcontinent to Europe", CARIM-India Research Report No. 14 (2012).
- İçduygu, A., and D. Yüксеke, "Rethinking transit migration in Turkey", *Population, Space and Place*, Vol. 18 (2012).
- Icli, T.G., H. Sever, and M. Sever, "A survey study on the profile of human smugglers in Turkey", *Advances in Applied Sociology*, Vol. 5 (2015).

- ICMPD, *Yearbook on Illegal Migration, Human Smuggling and Trafficking in Central and Eastern Europe*, (2011).
- Idris, A., "Malaysia and forced migration", *Intellectual Discourse*, Vol. 20, No. 1 (2012).
- Ifantis, K., *Addressing Irregular Migration in the Mediterranean*, (2012).
- International Labour Organization (ILO), *Caught at Sea: Forced Labour and Trafficking in Fisheries*, (2013).
- ILO, *Review of the Effectiveness of the MOUs in Managing Labour Migration between Thailand and Neighbouring Countries*, (2015).
- Immigration New Zealand, *Airline Border Report*, (July 2017).
- IOM, *Assessing Potential Changes in the Migration Patterns of Laotian Migrants and their Impacts on Thailand and Lao People's Democratic Republic*, (2016).
- IOM, *Assessing the Risks of Migration along the Central and Eastern Mediterranean Routes: Iraq and Nigeria as Case Study Countries*, (2016).
- IOM, *Country Migration Report: The Philippines*. (Manila, 2013).
- IOM, *Dangerous journeys: International Migration Increasingly Unsafe in 2016*, (2016).
- IOM, *Fatal Journeys: Tracking Lives Lost during Migration*, (2014).
- IOM, *Forecasting Migration Flows: The Relationships among Economic Development, Demographic Change and Migration in the Greater Mekong Subregion*, (2010).
- IOM, *Labour Migration from Colombo Process Countries: Good Practices, Challenges and Ways Forward*, (2011).
- IOM, *Migrant Smuggling Data and Research: A Global Review of the Emerging Evidence Base*, (2016).
- IOM, *Migration flows from Iraq to Europe: Reasons behind Migration*, (2016).
- IOM, *Return of Undocumented Afghans*, (2017).
- IOM, *Viet Nam Migration Profile 2016*, (2017).
- IOM, and Asian Research Center for Migration, *Assessing Potential Changes in the Migration Patterns of Myanmar and their Impacts on Thailand*, (2013).
- IOM, and United Kingdom (UK) Foreign and Commonwealth Office, *Perspectives on migration from Iraq*, (2013).
- Jalilian, H., *Costs and Benefits of Cross-Country Migration in the GMS*, (2012).
- Jalilian, H., and G. Reyes, "Migrants of the Mekong: Wins and Losses". In *Costs and Benefits of Cross-Country Labour Migration in the GMS*, Hossein Jalilian, ed, (2012).
- Japan Immigration Bureau, *Part 1: Immigration Control in Recent Years*. Immigration Bureau of Japan, (2014).

- Jayasuriya, D., and M. McAuliffe, "Placing recent Sri Lankan maritime arrivals in a broader migration context", Irregular Migration Research Program Occasional Paper Series 02/2013 (2013).
- Jayasuriya, D., and R. Sunam, "South Asia". In *Migrant Smuggling Data and Research: A Global Review of the Emerging Evidence Base*. International Organization for Migration, (2016).
- Joarder, M., 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).
- Jones, L., and others, "Human trafficking between Thailand and Japan", *International Journal of Social Welfare*, Vol. 20 (2011).
- Jureidini, R., *Migrant Labour Recruitment to Qatar*. Report for Qatar Foundation Migrant Worker Welfare Initiative, (2014).
- Kagan, C., and others, *Experiences of Forced Labour Among Chinese Migrant Workers*, (2011).
- Kassim, Azizah, and Ragayah Haji Mat Zin, "Policy on Irregular Migrants in Malaysia: An Analysis of its Implementation and Effectiveness", Discussion Paper (Philippine Institute for Development Studies, 2011).
- Kaya, A., "Turkey as an emerging destination country for immigration". In *Europe, Turkey and the Mediterranean*, A.G. Schmidt and J. Fritz-Vannahme, eds., (2012).
- Khondker, H. H., "Migration, displacement, and precarity in a globalised world", Working Paper (Madrid, International Sociological Association, 2013).
- Kim, M., *Securitization of Human Rights: North Korean Refugees in East Asia*, (2012).
- Patrick Kingsley, 'People smugglers use Facebook to lure migrants into "Italy trips"', *The Guardian*, (9 May 2015).
- Kmonpetch, Aungkana, *The Phenomenon of Cross-Border Human Trafficking: Complexities of Exploitation Issues in Thailand*, Kyoto Working Papers on Area Studies No. 106 (2011).
- Koser, K., *Transition, Crisis, and Mobility in Afghanistan: Rhetoric and Reality*. (IOM, 2014).
- Koser, K., and P. Marsden, "Migration and displacement impacts of Afghan transitions in 2014: Implications for Australia", Irregular Migration Research Program Occasional Paper Series 03/2013 (2013).
- Koser, K. and M. McAuliffe, "Establishing an evidence-base for future policy development on irregular migration to Australia", Irregular Migration Research Program Occasional Paper Series 01/2013 (2013).
- Kothari, U., "Political discourses of climate change and migration: Resettlement policies in the Maldives", *The Geographical Journal*, Vol. 180, No. 2 (2014).
- Kranrattansuit, Naparet, *ASEAN and Human Trafficking: Case Studies of Cambodia, Thailand and Viet Nam*, (2014).
- Kudo, S., "Securitization of undocumented migrants and the politics of insecurity in Malaysia", *Procedia Environmental Sciences*, Vol. 17 (2013).
- Lanza, E., and M.A. Pasculli, "The condition of foreigner as a contact between illegal immigration and trafficking in human beings/smuggling of migrants: A report about Italian legislation", *International Journal of Humanities and Social Science*, Vol. 2, No. 19 (2012).

Lao PDR, Department of Statistics (DOS), National Economic Research Institute (NERI), *Economic Costs and Benefits of Labour Migration: Case of Lao PDR*. In *Costs and Benefits of Cross-Country Labour Migration in the GMS*, Hossein Jalilian, ed, (2012).

Larsen, J.J., and others, "Trafficking in persons monitoring report: January 2009–June 2011", Monitoring Report No. 19 (2012).

Lee, B., and S. Kim, "South Korea's developmental democracy and migrant workers' policy", *Pacific Focus*, Vol. 26, No. 3 (2011).

Lewis, D., *Bangladesh: Politics, Economy and Civil Society*, (2011).

López, N., *Indian Children Cross Illegally in Growing Numbers*, (2011).

Lukowiak, Ann, *External contribution: Smuggling in human beings, an organised crime*.

Lynas, Danielle, *Health and safety issues faced by women engaged in small scale mining in PNG - could a flexible and informal training program improve their quality of life*, Proceedings 19th Triennial Congress of the IEA (Melbourne, 2015).

Maclean, D., *Dangerous Unions: Mapping Human Smuggling and Human Trafficking in International Marriage through Japan's Legal Response*, (2016).

Margesson, Rhoda, "Displaced populations in Burma's borderlands: When are borders a significant barrier or means of protection?". In *The Borderlands of Southeast Asia: Geopolitics, Terrorism, and Globalization*, James Clad, Sean M. McDonald and Bruce Vaughn, eds. (Washington, D.C., National Defense University Press, 2011).

McAuliffe, Marie, *Can the region respond to the Rohingya crisis?* (The Interpreter, 21 May 2015).

McAuliffe, Marie, *Resolving Policy Conundrums: Enhancing Humanitarian Protection in Southeast Asia*. (Migration Policy Institute, 2016).

McLane, G., "Escape from North Korea: Economic and cultural determinants of female refugee migration patterns into China", PhD Thesis (2013).

Mekong Migration Network, and Asian Migrant Centre, *Migration in the Greater Mekong Subregion Resource Book*, Fourth Edition (2013).

Meyer, Sarah R., and others, "Trafficking, Exploitation and Migration on the Thailand-Burma Border: A Qualitative Study", *International Migration*, Vol. 53 (2014).

Missbach, A., and M. Crouch, "The criminalisation of people smuggling: The dynamics of judicial discretion in Indonesia", *Australian Journal of Asian Law*, Vol. 14, No. 2 (2013).

Missbach, A., 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).

Mon, Myat, Burmese labour migration into Thailand: Governance of migration and labour rights, *Journal of the Asia Pacific Economy*, Vol. 15 (2010).

Morar, R., and C. Brandibur, "Analysis of irregular migrants' trafficking after Romania adhering to the EU", *Journal of Criminal Investigations*, Vol. 5 (2012).

Munro, Peter, *Harbouring the illicit: Borderlands and human trafficking in South East Asia*, *Crime, Law and Social Change*, Vol. 58, No. 2 (2012).

Munro, Peter, "People smuggling and the resilience of criminal networks in Indonesia", *Journal of Policing, Intelligence and Counter Terrorism*, vol. 6, No. 1 (2011).

Newland, Kathleen, "Irregular Maritime Migration in the Bay of Bengal: The Challenges of Protection, Management, and Cooperation", Issue in Brief No. 13 (Washington, DC and Bangkok, Migration Policy Institute and IOM, 2015).

OCRIEST, "Sri Lanka" (Paris, 2013).

OECD, "Can we put an end to human smuggling?", OECD Migration Policy Debates, No. 9 (2015).

OECD, *International Migration Outlook 2012*, (2012).

Oelgemöller, C., "'Transit' and 'suspension': Migration management or the metamorphosis of asylum-seekers into 'illegal' immigrants", *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, Vol. 37 (2011).

Oh, Su-Ann, *Rohingya boat arrivals in Thailand: From the frying pan into the fire?* In *ISEAS Perspective Selections 2012-2013*, Oie Kee Beng, ed, (2014).

Oishi, N., "The limits of immigration policies: The challenges of highly skilled migration in Japan", *American Behavioral Scientist*, Vol. 56 (2012).

Orbeta Jr, Aniceto C., and Kathrina Gonzales, "Managing international labor migration in ASEAN: Themes from a six-country study", Discussion Paper No. 26. (Manila, Philippine Institute for Developmental Studies, 2013).

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), *International migration outlook 2012*, (2012).

Orrenius, Pia M., and Madeline Zavodny, "The economic consequences of amnesty for unauthorized immigrants", *Cato Journal*, Vol. 32, No. 1 (2012).

Pacific Immigration Directors' Conference (PIDC), *People Smuggling, Human Trafficking and Irregular Migration in the Pacific* [restricted circulation report], (2014).

Paitoonpong, Srawooth, *Different Stream, Different Needs, and Impact: Managing International Labour Migration in ASEAN: Thailand (Immigration)* (2011).

Paitoonpong, Srawooth, and Yongyuth Chalamwong, *Managing International Labor Migration in ASEAN: A Case of Thailand*, (2012).

Paitoonpong, Srawooth, *Managing international labor migration in ASEAN: Thailand (Immigration)*, *Philippine Journal of Development*, Vol. 38 (2011).

Palmgren, P., "Navigating a hostile terrain: Refugees and human rights in Southeast Asia", *Sociology Compass*, Vol. 5, No. 5 (2011).

Pangerc, D., "Illegal migrations along the Balkan Route", *SDU Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences Journal of Social Sciences*, Special Issue on Balkans (2012).

- Paoletti, Sarah, Eleanor Taylor-Nicholson, Bandita Sijapati, and Bassina Farbenblum, *Migrant Workers' Access to Justice at Home: Nepal*. Migrant Workers' Access to Justice Series. New York, Open Society Foundations, (2014).
- Parnini, Syeda Naushin, The Rohingya issue in Bangladesh-Myanmar Relations, *International Journal of Arts & Sciences*, Vol. 4, No. 23 (2011).
- Parreñas, R., *Illicit Flirtations: Labor, Migration, and Sex Trafficking in Tokyo*, (2011).
- Perrin, B., *Migrant Smuggling: Canada's Response to a Global Criminal Enterprise*, (2011).
- Philippine Overseas Employment Administration, *Annual Report: 2011*, (2012).
- Pusch, B., "Bordering the EU: Istanbul as a hotspot for transnational migration". In *Turkey, Migration and the EU*, S.P. Elitok and T. Straubhaar, eds, (2012).
- Quencez, M., "Floods in Bangladesh and migration to India". In *The State of Environmental Migration 2011*, F. Gemenne and others, eds, (2011).
- Raghavan, R., and D. Jayasuriya, *People Smuggling Field Insights*, Pakistan, Red Elephant Research, (2016).
- Rahman, M.M., "Bangladeshi labour migration to the Gulf States", *Canadian Journal of Developmental Studies*, Vol. 33 (2012).
- Rahman, M.M., and M.A. Kabir, "Bangladeshi migration to Italy", *Asia Europe Journal*, Vol. 10, No. 4 (2012).
- REACH, *European Migration Situation Overview: Harmica, Bregana, September 2015*, (2015).
- REACH, *Migration to Europe through the Western Balkans, December 2015 – May 2016*, (2016).
- Reddy, Y.Y., "Inexorable cross-border illegal migrations entangled in geopolitical exigencies in SAARC", *International Journal of South Asian Studies*, Vol. 5 (2012).
- Reuter, P., *Draining Development? Controlling Flows of Illicit Funds from Developing Countries*, (2012).
- Romanian Border Police, *Results Obtained by Romanian Border Police in the First Semester of 2013 in the Operational Field*, (2013).
- Rose, M., and G.A. Sarausad, "Cost or benefit? Valuing migration through remittances by irregular migrants in Thailand", Paper presented at the conference Rethinking Development in an Age of Scarcity and Uncertainty: New Values, Voices and Alliances for Increased Resilience, (York, United Kingdom, 19–22 September 2011).
- Saha, K.C., *Irregular migration from India to the EU: Punjab & Haryana Case Study*, CARIM-India Research Report, No. 28. Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, San Domenico di Fiesole, European University Institute, (2012).
- Sahin-Mencütek, Z., "Immigration control in transit states: The case of Turkey", *European Journal of Economic and Political Studies*, Vol. 5 (2012).
- Santos, Tânia, and Carlos Alberto Florindo, *New Country, New Needs, New Responses: Irregular Labour migration to Timor-Leste*. (Brussels, 2013).

- Sarkar, S., "Engendering trafficking and human security: A comparative study of India and Hungary", *International Journal of Research and Quantitative Techniques*, Vol. 1, No. 2 (2011).
- Schloenhardt, A., and C. Davies, "Smugglers and samaritans: Defences to people smuggling in Australia", *UNSW Law Journal*, Vol. 36, No. 3 (2013).
- Schloenhardt, A., and L. Ezzy, "Hadi Ahmadi – and the myth of the people smugglers' business model", *Monash University Law Review*, Vol. 38 (2012).
- Schloenhardt, A., and H. Hickson, "Non-criminalization of smuggled migrants: Rights, obligations, and Australian practice under article 5 of the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air", *International Journal of Refugee Law*, Vol. 25, No. 1 (2013).
- Schuster, L., "Turning refugees into "illegal migrants": Afghan asylum seekers in Europe", *Ethnic and Racial Studies*, Vol. 34 (2011).
- Sheng, L., and T. Bax, "Changes in irregular emigration: A field report from Fuzhou", *International Migration*, Vol. 50, No. 2 (2012).
- Siddiqui, T., M.A. Anas, A. Basar, and T.B. Lock, *Labour Migration from Bangladesh 2015: Achievements and Challenges*. Dhaka, RMMRU, 2016.
- Sigona, N., "I have too much baggage: The impacts of legal status on the social worlds of irregular migrants", *Social Anthropology*, Vol. 20, No. 1 (2012).
- Sijapati, Bandita, Ashim Bhattarai, and Dinesh Pathak, *Analysis of Labour Market and Migration Trends in Nepal*. Center for the Study of Labour and Mobility, (2015).
- Silverstone, D., "From triads to snakeheads: Organised crime and illegal migration within Britain's Chinese community", *Global Crime*, Vol. 12, No. 2 (2011).
- Simanski, John F., and Lesley M. Sapp, "Immigration enforcement actions: 2012", Annual Report. Washington, D.C., Department of Homeland Security, (2013).
- Singapore, Immigration and Checkpoints Authority, *ICA Yearbook 2012*, (2013).
- Smith, N., 'Donkey Flights': *Illegal Immigration from the Punjab to the United Kingdom*, (2014).
- Soares, Anthony, "Timor". In *The Political Economy of Divided Islands*, Godfrey Baldacchino, ed., London, Palgrave Macmillan, (2013).
- Song, J., "'Smuggled refugees': The social construction of North Korean migration", *International Migration*, Vol. 51, No. 4 (2013).
- Song, J., "Twenty years' evolution of North Korean Migration, 1994-2014: A human security perspective", *Asia and the Pacific Policy Studies*, Vol. 2, No. 2 (2015).
- Sopha, Chan, "Economic costs and benefits of labour migration: Case of Cambodia". In *Costs and Benefits of Cross-Country Labour Migration in the GMS*, Hossein Jalilian, ed., (Singapore, Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, 2012).
- Southwick, Katherine, Preventing mass atrocities against the stateless Rohingya in Myanmar: A call for solutions, *Journal of International Affairs*, Vol. 68 (2015).



- Spinks, H., "Destination anywhere? Factors affecting asylum seekers' choice of destination country", Research Paper No. 1, 2012–13 (2013).
- Stanzel, A., *Eternally displaced: Afghanistan's Refugee Crisis and What it Means for Europe*. European Council on Foreign Relations, (2016).
- STAT, "Afghan migration in flux", *Synapse*, Vol. 10 (2013).
- Storbeck, D., "Indian labour migration to the Arab Gulf States", *Internationales Asienforum*, Vol. 42, No. 1–2 (2011).
- The Asia Foundation, *Afghanistan in 2015: A Survey of the Afghan People*, (2015).
- The Asia Foundation, *Labour Migration Trends and Patterns: Bangladesh, India, and Nepal 2013*, 2013.
- Thompson, B., "Protection and paternalism: Narratives of Nepali women migrants and the gender politics of discriminatory labor migration policy", *Refugee*, Vol. 33, No. 3 (2016).
- Transparency Maldives, *Maldives Migrant Worker System Assessment Report, 2015* (2015).
- Triandafyllidou, A., and T. Maroukis, *Migrant Smuggling: Irregular Migration from Asia and Africa to Europe*, (2012).
- Ueno, K., "Love gain: The transformation of intimacy among foreign domestic workers in Singapore", *SOJOURN: Journal of Social Issues in Southeast Asia*, Vol. 28, No. 1 (2013).
- Ullah, AKM A., "Bangladeshi migrant workers in Hong Kong", *International Migration*, Vol. 51, No. 2 (2013).
- Ullah, AKM A., "Irregular Migration from Bangladesh to the Gulf: Is Combating it a Governance Challenge?" In *Skilful Survivals: Irregular Migration to the Gulf*, P. Fargues and M. Shah, eds, (2017).
- Ullah, AKM A., "Rohingya refugees to Bangladesh", *Journal of Immigrant & Refugee Studies*, Vol. 9, No. 2 (2011).
- Ullah, AKM A., "Theoretical rhetoric about migration networks: A case of a journey of Bangladeshi workers to Malaysia", *International Migration*, Vol. 51, No. 3 (2013).
- Ullah, AKM A., and Mallik Akram Hossain, "Gendering cross-border networks in the greater Mekong subregion: Drawing invisible routes to Thailand", *Austrian Journal of Southeast Asian Studies*, Vol. 4, No. 2. (2011).
- United Nations, *Report of the Secretary-General on the Situation of Human Rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran*, 25th session, Agenda Item 2, (7 April 2014) A/HRC/25/26.
- UN-ACT, *Human Trafficking Trends in Asia: Migration experiences of Cambodian workers deported from Thailand in 2009, 2010 & 2012*, (2015).
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), *Refugee Protection and Mixed Migration: The 10-Point Plan in Action*, (2011).
- UNHCR, *Mixed movements in Southeast Asia 2016* (2016).

UNHCR, *Rohingya Emergency* (2018).

UNHCR, *Southeast Asia Irregular Maritime Movements, January – November 2014*, (2014).

UNHCR, *Southeast Asia mixed maritime movements: April–June 2015*, (2015).

UNHCR, *Why do children undertake the unaccompanied journey? Motivations for departure to Europe and other industrialised countries from the perspective of children, families and residents of sending communities in Afghanistan*, (2014).

UNHCR and IOM, *Situation Report #13*. (Bangkok, 2015).

UNHCR, IOM, and UNODC, *Bay of Bengal and Andaman Sea: Proposals for Action*. (UNHCR, IOM and UNODC, Geneva and Vienna, 2015).

United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC), *Report of the Detailed Findings of the Commission of Inquiry on Human Rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea*, (7 February 2014) A/HRC/25/CRP.1.

UNIAP, *Human Trafficking Sentinel Surveillance, Poipet, Cambodia 2009–2010*, (2010).

United States of America, Department of State, *Trafficking in Persons Report 2015*, (2015).

United States of America, Department of State, *Trafficking in Persons Report 2014* (2014).

United States of America, Department of State, *Trafficking in Persons Report 2013*, (2013).

United States of America, Office of Immigration Statistics, *2011 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics*, (2012).

University of New South Wales Social Policy Research Centre, *The Experiences of Irregular Maritime Arrivals Detained in Immigration Detention Facilities*, (2013).

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), *Global Report on Trafficking in Persons*. (Vienna, 2016).

UNODC, *International Framework for Action to Implement the Smuggling of Migrants Protocol*, (2012).

UNODC, *Migrant Smuggling in Asia: A Thematic Review of Literature*, (2012).

UNODC, *Migrant Smuggling in Asia: Comparative Research on Financial Flows within Asia and Europe [restricted circulation]*, (2013).

UNODC, *Recent Trends of human trafficking and migrant smuggling to and from Pakistan*, 2013.

UNODC, *Smuggling of Migrants: A Risk Assessment of Border Communities: Cambodia, Lao PDR and Thailand*, (2014).

UNODC, "Smuggling of migrants by sea", Issue Paper (2011).

UNODC, *Strategic Assessment Report on Migrant Smuggling from Sri Lanka [restricted circulation]*, (2013).

- UNODC, *The Role of Organized Crime in the Smuggling of Migrants from West Africa to the European Union*, (2011).
- UNODC, *Toolkit to Combat Smuggling of Migrants, Tool 9: Prevention of the smuggling of migrants*, (2010).
- UNODC, *Trafficking in Persons from Cambodia, Lao PDR and Myanmar to Thailand*, (2017).
- UNODC, *Transnational organized crime in East Asia and the Pacific: A Threat assessment*, (2013).
- UN Women, *Nepal*. UN Women, Asia Pacific and Arab States Regional Programme on Empowering Women Migrant Workers in Asia (n.d).
- van Hear, N., and others, "Drivers of migration", Working Paper No. 1 (2012).
- van Liempt, I., "Different geographies and experiences of 'assisted' types of migration: A gendered critique on the distinction between trafficking and smuggling", *Gender, Place and Culture: A Journal of Feminist Geography*, Vol. 18 (2011).
- Verité, *Labor Brokerage and Trafficking of Nepali Migrant Workers*, (2012).
- Vukašinoviæ, J., "Illegal migration in Turkey-EU relations", *European Perspectives*, Vol. 3, No. 2 (2011).
- Vutha, Hing, and others, *Irregular Migration from Cambodia: Characteristics, Challenges and Regulatory Approach*, Working Paper No 58, Cambodia Development Resource Institute (2011).
- Webber, F., and G. Peirce, *Borderline Justice: The Fight for Refugee and Migrant Rights*, (2012).
- Wickramage, K., and others, "Irregular migration as a potential source of malaria reintroduction in Sri Lanka and use of malaria rapid diagnostic tests at point-of-entry screening", *Case Reports in Medicine* (2013).
- Wickramage, K., and G.N.L. Galappaththy, "Malaria burden in irregular migrants returning to Sri Lanka from human smuggling operations in West Africa and implications for a country reaching malaria elimination", *Transactions of The Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene*, Vol. 107 (2013).
- Wickramasekara, P., "Labour migration in South Asia: A review of issues, policies and practices", International Migration Paper No. 108 (2011).
- Williams, L., "Indian diversity in the UK", CARIM-India Research Report 2013/14 (2013).
- World Bank, *Gaining from Migration: Migration Trends and Policy Lessons in the Greater Mekong Sub-Region*, (2012).
- World Vision, *The Vulnerability Report, Human Trafficking in the Greater Mekong Sub-region* (2014).
- Yamamoto, R., "Migrants as a crime problem: The construction of foreign criminality discourse in contemporary Japan", *International Journal of Comparative and Applied Criminal Justice*, Vol. 34 (2010).
- Yildiz, Ayselin, *Perception of "Smuggling Business" and Decision Making Processes of Migrants*, (2017).
- Yousef, K., "The vicious circle of irregular migration from Pakistan to Greece and back to Pakistan", IRMA Background Report (2013).

Yue, C.S., “Foreign labor in Singapore: Trends, policies, impacts, and challenges”, Discussion Paper No. 24 (2011).

Zhang, S.X., and K. Chin, “Swim against the tide: Using qualitative data to build a theory on Chinese human smuggling”. In *Qualitative Research in Criminology*, J. Miller and W.R. Palacios, eds, (New Jersey, Transaction Publishers, 2015).

Zhao, L., “Chinese underground banks and their connections with crime”, *International Criminal Justice Review*, Vol. 22, No. 1 (2012).

Zheng, V., and P. Wan, *Gambling Dynamism: The Macao Miracle* (2014).

### **Questionnaires**

Government of Afghanistan, Responses to questions from UNODC on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific, 2017.

Government of Austria, Responses to questions from UNODC on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific, 2017.

Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Responses to questions from UNODC on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific, 2017.

Government of Bulgaria, Responses to questions from UNODC on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific, 2017.

Government of Croatia, Responses to questions from UNODC on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific, 2017.

Government of Czech Republic, Responses to questions from UNODC on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific, 2017.

Government of Denmark, Responses to questions from UNODC on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific, 2017.

Government of Estonia, Responses to questions from UNODC on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific, 2017.

Government of France, Responses to questions from UNODC on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific, 2017.

Government of Germany, Responses to questions from UNODC on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific, 2017.

Government of Hong Kong SAR (China), Responses to questions from UNODC on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific, 2017.

Government of Hungary, Responses to questions from UNODC on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific, 2017.

Government of Japan, Responses to questions from UNODC on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific, 2017.

Government of Latvia, Responses to questions from UNODC on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific, 2017.

Government of Lithuania, Responses to questions from UNODC on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific, 2017.

Government of Macau SAR (China), Responses to questions from UNODC on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific, 2017.

Government of Montenegro, Responses to questions from UNODC on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific, 2017.

Government of Myanmar, Responses to questions from UNODC on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific, 2017.

Government of New Caledonia (France), Responses to questions from UNODC on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific, 2017.

Government of Niue, Responses to questions from UNODC on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific, 2017.

Government of Norway, Responses to questions from UNODC on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific, 2017.

Government of Poland, Responses to questions from UNODC on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific, 2017.

Government of Republic of Korea, Responses to questions from UNODC on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific, 2017.

Government of Republic of Moldova, Responses to questions from UNODC on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific, 2017.

Government of Romania, Responses to questions from UNODC on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific, 2017.

Government of Saudi Arabia, Responses to questions from UNODC on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific, 2017.

Government of Serbia, Responses to questions from UNODC on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific, 2017.

Government of Singapore, Responses to questions from UNODC on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific, 2017.

Government of Slovakia, Responses to questions from UNODC on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific, 2017.

Government of Spain, Responses to questions from UNODC on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific, 2017.

Government of Sri Lanka, Responses to questions from UNODC on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific, 2017.

Government of Sweden, Responses to questions from UNODC on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific, 2017.

Government of Switzerland, Responses to questions from UNODC on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific, 2017.

Government of Thailand, Responses to questions from UNODC on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific, 2017.

Government of Ukraine, Responses to questions from UNODC on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific, 2017.

Government of United States of America, Responses to questions from UNODC on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific, 2017.



## Endnotes

- 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].
- 4 A. Stanzel, *Eternally Displaced: Afghanistan's refugee crisis and what it means for Europe* (European Council on Foreign Relations, 2016), p. 4; STATT, "Afghan migration in flux", *Synapse*, vol. 10 (2013), pp. 1, 3–5, 14; N. van Hear and others, "Drivers of migration", Working Paper No. 1 (2012), pp. 24–25, 28; UNODC, *Migrant Smuggling in Asia: Comparative Research on Financial Flows within Asia and Europe* (2013) [restricted circulation], p. 43; A. Triandafyllidou and T. Maroukis, *Migrant Smuggling: Irregular Migration from Asia and Africa to Europe* (2012), pp. 119–122, 196; H. Spinks, "Destination anywhere? Factors affecting asylum seekers' choice of destination country", Research Paper No. 1, 2012–13 (2013), pp. 4, 6–7; UNODC, *Recent Trends of Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling to and from Pakistan* (2013), pp. 1, 33, 39.
- 5 UNODC, *Recent Trends of Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling to and from Pakistan* (2013), pp. 1, 18.
- 6 S. Alimia, *Afghan (Re)migration from Pakistan to Turkey: Transnational norms and the 'pull' of Pax-Ottomanica?* (2014), p. 159-161.
- 7 A. Stanzel, *Eternally displaced: Afghanistan's refugee crisis and what it means for Europe* (European Council on Foreign Relations, 2016), p. 4.
- 8 Belquis, Ahmadi and Sadaf Lakhani, *The Forced Return of Afghan Refugees and Implications for Stability*, (United States Institute of Peace, 2016), available at <http://www.usip.org/publications/2016/01/13/the-forced-return-of-afghan-refugees-and-implications-stability>.
- 9 International Organization for Migration (IOM), *Return of undocumented Afghans* (2017), p. 1.
- 10 "Refugees/Migrants Emergency Response – Mediterranean", UNHCR data, available at <http://data.unhcr.org/mediterranean/regional.php>.
- 11 Frontex, *Annual Risk Analysis 2015*, Warsaw, Frontex, 2015), available at [http://frontex.europa.eu/assets/Publications/Risk\\_Analysis/Annual\\_Risk\\_Analysis\\_2015.pdf](http://frontex.europa.eu/assets/Publications/Risk_Analysis/Annual_Risk_Analysis_2015.pdf)
- 12 Government of Austria, *Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific* (2017); Government of Germany, *Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific* (2017); Government of Lithuania, *Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific* (2017); Government of Serbia, *Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific* (2017).
- 13 Ayselin Yildiz, *Perception of "Smuggling Business" and Decision Making Processes of Migrants* (2017), p. 15; UNODC, *Migrant Smuggling in Asia: Comparative Research on Financial Flows within Asia and Europe* (2013), pp. 43–45, 57; Europol, "Facilitated illegal immigration intelligence bulletin", *Intelligence Bulletin*, No. 1 (January 2011), p. 21; Government of Austria, *Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific* (2017).
- 14 Government of Austria, *Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific* (2017); Government of Germany, *Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific* (2017); Government of Norway, *Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific* (2017); Government of Switzerland, *Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific* (2017);



- STATT, “Afghan migration in flux”, *Synapse*, vol. 10 (2013), pp. 1, 4, 6; A. Dimitriadi, *Migration from Afghanistan to Third Countries and Greece* (2013), p. 23; A. Triandafyllidou and T. Maroukis, *Migrant Smuggling: Irregular Migration from Asia and Africa to Europe* (2012), pp. 131–132, 196; UNODC, *Migrant Smuggling in Asia: Comparative Research on Financial Flows within Asia and Europe* (2013) [restricted circulation], pp. 43–45; ICMPD, *Yearbook on Illegal Migration, Human Smuggling and Trafficking in Central and Eastern Europe* (2011), pp. 55, 98; R. Morar and C. Brandibur, “Analysis of irregular migrants’ trafficking after Romania adhering to the EU”, *Journal of Criminal Investigations*, vol. 5 (2012), pp. 88, 91; D. Pangerc, “Illegal migrations along the Balkan Route”, *SDU Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences Journal of Social Sciences, Special Issue on Balkans* (2012), pp. 140, 144; European Migration Network, *Practical Measures to Reduce Irregular Migration* (2012), p. 121.
- 15 UNODC, *Migrant Smuggling in Asia: A Thematic Review of Literature* (2012), pp. 52, 69; K. Koser, *Transition, Crisis, and Mobility in Afghanistan: Rhetoric and Reality*, (IOM, 2014), p. 12.
- 16 UNODC, *Migrant Smuggling in Asia: Comparative Research on Financial Flows within Asia and Europe* (2013) [restricted circulation], pp. 43–45.
- 17 Data as of 30.06.2017. The statistics have been drawn from the police’s case management system, which is not a statistical system. Thus the statistics can be subject to input errors and delayed updates.
- 18 European Commission, DG Migration & Home Affairs, *Study on smuggling of migrants: Characteristics, responses and cooperation with third countries. Case Study 3: Pakistan – Turkey – Greece* (2015), p. 12.
- 19 Government of Germany, *Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific* (2017).
- 20 UNHCR (2015), “UNHCR country operations profile – Pakistan” <http://www.unhcr.org/cgi-bin/texis/vtx/page?page=49e487016>; Asia-Pacific RCM Thematic Working Group on International Migration including Human Trafficking, *Situation report on international migration in South and South-West Asia* (2011), p. 26; STATT, “Afghan migration in flux”, *Synapse*, vol. 10 (2013), pp. 1, 5; H. Spinks, “Destination anywhere? Factors affecting asylum seekers’ choice of destination country”, *Research Paper No. 1, 2012–13* (2013), pp. 6–7.
- 21 UNHCR (2015), “UNHCR country operations profile – Pakistan” <http://www.unhcr.org/cgi-bin/texis/vtx/page?page=49e487016>.
- 22 Government of Austria, *Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific* (2017); Government of Germany, *Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific* (2017); Government of Serbia, *Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific* (2017).
- 23 UNODC, *Recent Trends of Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling to and from Pakistan* (2013), p. 31; Government of Austria, *Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific* (2017); Government of Germany, *Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific* (2017).
- 24 Government of Afghanistan, *Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific* (2017); Government of Bulgaria, *Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific* (2017); Government of Austria, *Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific* (2017); Government of Sweden, *Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific* (2017); Government of Germany, *Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific* (2017); Government of Serbia, *Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific* (2017); Government of France, *Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific* (2017); Government of Slovakia, *Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific* (2017); Government of Spain, *Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and*

- the Pacific (2017); Government of Romania, Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific (2017).
- 25 Government of Spain, Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific (2017).
- 26 A. Stanzel, *Eternally displaced: Afghanistan's refugee crisis and what it means for Europe* (European Council on Foreign Relations, 2016), p. 4; STATT, "Afghan migration in flux", *Synapse*, vol. 10 (2013), pp. 1, 4–5, 14; N van Hear and others, "Drivers of migration", Working Paper No. 1 (2012), pp. 24–25, 28; UNODC, *Migrant Smuggling in Asia: Comparative Research on Financial Flows within Asia and Europe* (2013), pp. 43; A. Triandafyllidou and T. Maroukis, *Migrant Smuggling: Irregular Migration from Asia and Africa to Europe* (2012), p. 196; H. Spinks, "Destination anywhere? Factors affecting asylum seekers' choice of destination country", Research Paper No. 1, 2012–13 (2013), pp. 6–7.
- 27 Government of Austria, Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific (2017); Government of Sweden, Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific (2017); Government of Norway, Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific (2017); Government of Germany, Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific (2017); Government of France, Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific (2017).
- 28 Government of Spain, Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific (2017).
- 29 International Organization for Migration, *Migration flows from Iraq to Europe: Reasons behind migration* (2016), p. 2.
- 30 Danish Refugee Council, *Summary of regional migration trend. Middle East, February 2016* (2016), p. 5.
- 31 A. Stanzel, *Eternally displaced: Afghanistan's refugee crisis and what it means for Europe* (European Council on Foreign Relations, 2016), p. 4.
- 32 UNODC, *Migrant smuggling in Asia: Comparative research on financial flows within Asia and Europe* (2013), p. 42; Asia-Pacific RCM Thematic Working Group on International Migration including Human Trafficking, *Situation report on international migration in South and South-West Asia* (2011), p. 26; N. van Hear and others, "Drivers of migration", Working Paper No. 1 (2012), pp. 23–24; STATT, "Afghan migration in flux", *Synapse*, vol. 10 (2013), pp. 1, 9.
- 33 STATT, "Afghan migration in flux", *Synapse*, vol. 10 (2013), pp. 1, 1; K. Koser and P. Marsden, "Migration and displacement impacts of Afghan transitions in 2014: Implications for Australia", *Irregular Migration Research Program Occasional Paper Series 03/2013* (2013), p. 3.
- 34 The Asia Foundation, *Afghanistan in 2015: A Survey of the Afghan People* (2015), available at
- 35 <http://asiafoundation.org/where-we-work/afghanistan/survey-2015/>.
- 36 UNHCR, *Why do children undertake the unaccompanied journey? Motivations for departure to Europe and other industrialised countries from the perspective of children, families and residents of sending communities in Afghanistan* (2014), p. 13.
- 37 Asia-Pacific RCM Thematic Working Group on International Migration including Human Trafficking, *Situation report on international migration in South and South-West Asia* (2011), pp. 89, 90.
- 38 A. İçduygu and D. Yüksek, "Rethinking transit migration in Turkey", *Population, Space and Place*, vol. 18 (2012), pp. 441, 443; Asia-Pacific RCM Thematic Working Group on International Migration Including Human Trafficking, *Situation report on international migration in South and South-West Asia* (2011), p. 63; H. Spinks, "Destination anywhere? Factors affecting asylum seekers' choice of destination country", Research Paper No. 1, 2012–13 (2013), p. 3; A. Idris, "Malaysia and forced

- migration”, *Intellectual Discourse*, vol. 20, No. 1 (2012), pp. 31, 40; UNODC, “Smuggling of migrants by sea”, Issue Paper (2011), p. 15.
- 39 International Organization for Migration, *Migration flows from Iraq to Europe: Reasons behind migration* (2016), p. 9.
- 40 International Organization for Migration, *Migration flows from Iraq to Europe: Reasons behind migration* (2016), p. 8.
- 41 *Ibid*, p. 2.
- 42 *Ibid*, p. 2.
- 43 United Nations, Report of the Secretary-General on the Situation of Human Rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran, 25th session, Agenda Item 2, (7 April 2014) A/HRC/25/26, p. 3.
- 44 Farsight, *Who dares wins: Understanding the decision-making of irregular migrants from Iran. Results from a longitudinal study of Iranians migrating irregularly to the European Union* (2016), p. 6.
- 45 *Ibid*, p. 3.
- 46 K. Koser and P. Marsden, “Migration and displacement impacts of Afghan transitions in 2014: Implications for Australia”, *Irregular Migration Research Program Occasional Paper Series 03/2013* (2013), p. 18; Asia-Pacific RCM Thematic Working Group on International Migration including Human Trafficking, *Situation report on international migration in South and South-West Asia* (2011), pp. 23, 63, 89–90 N. van Hear and others, “Drivers of migration”, Working Paper No. 1 (2012), pp. 23–24; UNODC, *Migrant smuggling in Asia: A thematic review of literature* (2012), pp. 182–183.
- 47 Ayselin Yildiz, *Perception of “Smuggling Business” and Decision Making Processes of Migrants* (2017), p. 10.
- 48 Tülin Günşen İçli, Hanifi Sever, and Muhammed Sever, “A survey study on the profile of human smugglers in Turkey”, *Advances in Applied Sociology*, vol 5 (2015), p. 3.
- 49 UNHCR, *Why do children undertake the unaccompanied journey? Motivations for departure to Europe and other industrialised countries from the perspective of children, families and residents of sending communities in Afghanistan* (2014), p. 12.
- 50 K. Koser and P. Marsden, “Migration and displacement impacts of Afghan transitions in 2014: Implications for Australia”, *Irregular Migration Research Program Occasional Paper Series 03/2013* (2013), pp. 13, 18; Asia-Pacific RCM Thematic Working Group on International Migration including Human Trafficking, *Situation report on international migration in South and South-West Asia* (2011), pp. 89–90.
- 51 STATT, “Afghan migration in flux”, *Synapse*, vol. 10 (2013), pp. 1, 11; K. Koser and P. Marsden, “Migration and displacement impacts of Afghan transitions in 2014: Implications for Australia”, *Irregular Migration Research Program Occasional Paper Series 03/2013* (2013), pp. 11, 18; Ali A.K. Ali, “Displacement in a fragile Iraq”, *Forced Migration Review*, vol. 43 (2013), p. 58.
- 52 K. Koser and P. Marsden, “Migration and displacement impacts of Afghan transitions in 2014: Implications for Australia”, *Irregular Migration Research Program Occasional Paper Series 03/2013* (2013), p. 11; Asia-Pacific RCM Thematic Working Group on International Migration including Human Trafficking, *Situation report on international migration in South and South-West Asia* (2011), pp. 67–69; 98; STATT, “Afghan migration in flux”, *Synapse*, vol. 10 (2013), pp. 1, 14; N. van Hear and others, “Drivers of migration”, Working Paper No. 1 (2012), pp. 24–25.
- 53 UNHCR, *Why do children undertake the unaccompanied journey? Motivations for departure to Europe and other industrialised countries from the perspective of children, families and residents of sending communities in Afghanistan* (2014), p. 13.

- 54 Asia-Pacific RCM Thematic Working Group on International Migration including Human Trafficking, Situation report on international migration in South and South-West Asia (2011), pp. 67–69, 98; STATT, “Afghan migration in flux”, Synapse, vol. 10 (2013), pp. 1, 4, 14; N. van Hear and others, “Drivers of migration”, Working Paper No. 1 (2012), pp. 24–25, 28; UNODC, Migrant Smuggling in Asia: Comparative research on financial flows within Asia and Europe (2013) [restricted circulation], p. 43; A. Triandafyllidou and T. Maroukis, Migrant smuggling: Irregular migration from Asia and Africa to Europe (2012), p. 196; H. Spinks, “Destination anywhere? Factors affecting asylum seekers’ choice of destination country”, Research Paper No. 1, 2012–13 (2013), p. 4.
- 55 S. Alimia, Afghan (Re)migration from Pakistan to Turkey: Transnational norms and the ‘pull’ of Pax-Ottomanica? (2014), p. 159-161; UNODC, Recent trends of human trafficking and migrant smuggling to and from Pakistan (2013), pp. 1, 17–18.
- 56 A. Stanzel, Eternally displaced: Afghanistan’s refugee crisis and what it means for Europe (European Council on Foreign Relations, 2016), p. 4; K. Koser and P. Marsden, “Migration and displacement impacts of Afghan transitions in 2014: Implications for Australia”, Irregular Migration Research Program Occasional Paper Series 03/2013 (2013), p. 11; Asia-Pacific RCM Thematic Working Group on International Migration including Human Trafficking, Situation report on international migration in South and South-West Asia (2011), pp. 67–69; 98; STATT, “Afghan migration in flux”, Synapse, vol. 10 (2013), pp. 1, 14; N. van Hear and others, “Drivers of migration”, Working Paper No. 1 (2012), pp. 24–25.
- 57 UNODC, Migrant smuggling in Asia: A thematic review of literature (2012), p. 13.
- 58 European Commission, DG Migration & Home Affairs, Study on smuggling of migrants: Characteristics, responses and cooperation with third countries. Case Study 3: Pakistan – Turkey – Greece (2015), p. 5.
- 59 Ibid, p. 26.
- 60 Ibid.
- 61 A. Kaya, “Turkey as an emerging destination country for immigration”, in Europe, Turkey and the Mediterranean, A.G. Schmidt and J. Fritz-Vannahme, eds. (2012), pp. 85, 87; A. İçduygu and D. Yüksek, “Rethinking transit migration in Turkey”, Population, Space and Place, vol. 18 (2012), pp. 441, 443.
- 62 K. Yousef, “The vicious circle of irregular migration from Pakistan to Greece and back to Pakistan”, IRMA Background Report (2013), p. 13; A. Triandafyllidou and T. Maroukis, Migrant smuggling: Irregular migration from Asia and Africa to Europe (2012), pp. 129–130; STATT, “Afghan migration in flux”, Synapse, vol. 10 (2013), pp. 1, 4–5; H. Spinks, “Destination anywhere? Factors affecting asylum seekers’ choice of destination country”, Research Paper No. 1, 2012–13 (2013), p. 11; UNODC, Transnational organized crime in East Asia and the Pacific: A Threat assessment (2013), p. 45.
- 63 Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, International migration outlook 2012 (2012), pp. 160–161.
- 64 K. Yousef, “The vicious circle of irregular migration from Pakistan to Greece and back to Pakistan”, IRMA Background Report (2013), pp. 15, 18; see also A. Triandafyllidou and T. Maroukis, Migrant smuggling: Irregular migration from Asia and Africa to Europe (2012), pp. 130, 152–153, 174.
- 65 IOM, Labour Migration from Colombo Process Countries (2011), p. 25; R. Ganguly-Scrase and L. Sheridan, “Dispossession, human security and undocumented migration: Narrative accounts of Afghani and Sri Lankan Tamil asylum seekers”, in Rethinking Displacement: Asia Pacific Perspectives, R. Ganguly-Scrase and K. Lahiri-Dutt, eds. (2012), pp. 251, 260; N. van Hear and others, “Drivers of migration”, Working Paper No. 1 (2012), pp. 45–46.

- 66 UNHCR, *Why do children undertake the unaccompanied journey? Motivations for departure to Europe and other industrialised countries from the perspective of children, families and residents of sending communities in Afghanistan* (2014), p. 12.
- 67 N. van Hear and others, “Drivers of migration”, Working Paper No. 1 (2012), pp. 24–25, 28; F. Grare and W. Maley, *The Afghan Refugees in Pakistan* (2011), available from [www.refugeecooperation.org/publications/Afghanistan/09\\_grare.php](http://www.refugeecooperation.org/publications/Afghanistan/09_grare.php); STATT, “Afghan migration in flux”, *Synapse*, vol. 10 (2013), pp. 1, 4.
- 68 REACH, *Migration to Europe through the Western Balkans, December 2015 – May 2016* (2016), p. 13; A. Dimitriadi, *Migration from Afghanistan to third countries and Greece* (2013), p. 23; A. Triandafyllidou and T. Maroukis, *Migrant smuggling: Irregular migration from Asia and Africa to Europe* (2012), pp. 131–132, 196.
- 69 Ali Nobil Ahmad, “The production of illegality in migration and diaspora: State policies and human smuggling from Pakistan”, in *Routledge Handbook of the South Asian Diaspora*, Joya Chatterji and David Washbrook (eds), (2014), pp. 198, 208; UNHCR, *Why do children undertake the unaccompanied journey? Motivations for departure to Europe and other industrialised countries from the perspective of children, families and residents of sending communities in Afghanistan* (2014), p. 11; REACH, *Migration to Europe through the Western Balkans, December 2015 – May 2016* (2016), p. 13; A. Dimitriadi, *Migration from Afghanistan to third countries and Greece* (2013), p. 23; A. Triandafyllidou and T. Maroukis, *Migrant smuggling: Irregular migration from Asia and Africa to Europe* (2012), pp. 131–132, 196.
- 70 UNHCR, *Why do children undertake the unaccompanied journey? Motivations for departure to Europe and other industrialised countries from the perspective of children, families and residents of sending communities in Afghanistan* (2014), p. 11.
- 71 *Ibid.*
- 72 *Ibid.*, p. 12.
- 73 A. Stanzel, *Eternally displaced: Afghanistan’s refugee crisis and what it means for Europe* (European Council on Foreign Relations, 2016), p. 2.
- 74 A. Stanzel, *Eternally displaced: Afghanistan’s refugee crisis and what it means for Europe* (European Council on Foreign Relations, 2016), p. 2; STATT, “Afghan migration in flux”, *Synapse*, vol. 10 (2013), pp. 1, 13; UNODC, *Migrant smuggling in Asia: A thematic Review of literature* (2012), p. 183.
- 75 Carla Buil and Melissa Siegel, “Destination Europe: Afghan Unaccompanied Minors Crossing Borders”, in *Children and Borders*, Spyros Spyrou and Miranda Christou (eds), (2014), pp. 99, 102.
- 76 REACH, *Migration to Europe through the Western Balkans, December 2015 – May 2016* (2016), p. 10.
- 77 REACH, *Migration to Europe through the Western Balkans, December 2015 – May 2016* (2016), p. 11.
- 78 K. Koser and P. Marsden, “Migration and displacement impacts of Afghan transitions in 2014: Implications for Australia”, *Irregular Migration Research Program Occasional Paper Series 03/2013* (2013), p. 8; UNODC, *Recent trends of human trafficking and migrant smuggling to and from Pakistan* (2013), pp. 39, 42; UNODC, *Transnational Organized Crime in East Asia and the Pacific: A Threat Assessment* (2013), p. 41.
- 79 Government of Switzerland, *Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific* (2017).
- 80 Government of Norway, *Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific* (2017).

- 81 Government of Austria, Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific (2017).
- 82 UNODC, Recent trends of human trafficking and migrant smuggling to and from Pakistan (2013), pp. 31–33; UNODC, Migrant Smuggling in Asia: A Thematic Review of Literature (2012), pp. 7, 13, 182, 183; A. Triandafyllidou and T. Maroukis, Migrant smuggling: Irregular migration from Asia and Africa to Europe (2012), p. 196.
- 83 A. Dimitriadi, Migration from Afghanistan to third countries and Greece (2013), p. 8.
- 84 A. Triandafyllidou and T. Maroukis, Migrant smuggling: Irregular migration from Asia and Africa to Europe (2012), pp. 129–130; UNODC, Recent trends of human trafficking and migrant smuggling to and from Pakistan (2013), p. 32–33; Government of Germany, Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific (2017).
- 85 STATT, “Afghan migration in flux”, Synapse, vol. 10 (2013), pp. 1, 13; UNODC, Migrant smuggling in Asia: A thematic review of literature (2012), p. 183.
- 86 UNODC, Migrant smuggling in Asia: A thematic review of literature (2012), pp. 7, 13; UNODC, Migrant smuggling in Asia: Comparative research on financial flows within Asia and Europe (2013) [restricted circulation], p. 42; UNODC, Transnational organized crime in East Asia and the Pacific: A threat assessment (2013), p. 42.
- 87 UNODC, Migrant smuggling in Asia: A thematic review of literature (2012), p. 7; P. Hatziprokopiou and A. Triandafyllidou, “Governing irregular migration”, IRMA Concept Paper (2013), p. 29; UNODC, Recent trends of human trafficking and migrant smuggling to and from Pakistan (2013), p. 36.
- 88 UNODC, Migrant smuggling in Asia: A thematic review of literature (2012), p. 52; UNODC, Recent trends of human trafficking and migrant smuggling to and from Pakistan (2013), pp. 1, 36.
- 89 UNODC, Migrant smuggling in Asia: A thematic review of literature (2012), p. 7.
- 90 UNODC, Recent trends of human trafficking and migrant smuggling to and from Pakistan (2013), p. 36; UNODC, Migrant smuggling in Asia: Comparative research on financial flows within Asia and Europe (2013) [restricted circulation], p. 42; UNODC, Transnational organized crime in East Asia and the Pacific: A threat assessment (2013), p. 42.
- 91 UNODC, Migrant smuggling in Asia: Comparative research on financial flows within Asia and Europe (2013) [restricted circulation], pp. 42, 45; Europol, Main Routes for People Smuggling into the EU 2012 (2012), p. 2; UNODC, Migrant smuggling in Asia: A thematic review of literature (2012), p. 186.
- 92 Local word for the national identification card.
- 93 Danish Refugee Council, Afghan displacement summary: Monthly migration movement, (2017), p. 2.
- 94 UNODC, Migrant smuggling in Asia: Comparative research on financial flows within Asia and Europe (2013) [restricted circulation], pp. 43–45.
- 95 UNODC, Recent trends of human trafficking and migrant smuggling to and from Pakistan (2013), pp. 52–53.
- 96 European Commission, DG Migration & Home Affairs, Study on smuggling of migrants: Characteristics, responses and cooperation with third countries. Case Study 3: Pakistan – Turkey – Greece (2015), p. 20; N. van Hear and others, “Drivers of migration”, Working Paper No. 1 (2012), pp. 27; UNODC, Recent trends of human trafficking and migrant smuggling to and from Pakistan (2013), pp. 52–53.
- 97 UNODC, Migrant smuggling in Asia: A thematic review of literature (2012), pp. 7, 13; UNODC, Migrant smuggling in Asia: Comparative research on financial flows within Asia and Europe (2013) [restricted circulation], p. 42; UNODC, Transnational organized crime in East Asia and the Pacific: A threat assessment (2013), p. 42.

- 98 UNODC, *Recent trends of human trafficking and migrant smuggling to and from Pakistan* (2013), pp. 7, 22, 37; Europol, “Facilitated illegal immigration intelligence bulletin”, *Intelligence Bulletin*, No. 2 (May 2011), p. 16; UNODC, *Migrant smuggling in Asia: Comparative research on financial flows within Asia and Europe* (2013) [restricted circulation], pp. 57–58; Asia-Pacific RCM Thematic Working Group on International Migration including Human Trafficking, *Situation report on international migration in South and South-West Asia* (2011), p. 96.
- 99 UNODC, *Recent trends of human trafficking and migrant smuggling to and from Pakistan* (2013), pp. 22–23, 38–39; Asia-Pacific RCM Thematic Working Group on International Migration including Human Trafficking, *Situation report on international migration in South and South-West Asia* (2011), p. 96.
- 100 Asia-Pacific RCM Thematic Working Group on International Migration including Human Trafficking, *Situation report on international migration in South and South-West Asia* (2011), p. 26; Europol, “Facilitated illegal immigration intelligence bulletin”, *Intelligence Bulletin*, No. 1 (January 2011), p. 21; STATT, “Afghan migration in flux”, *Synapse*, vol. 10 (2013), pp. 1, 3–4; UNODC, *Recent trends of human trafficking and migrant smuggling to and from Pakistan* (2013), pp. 1, 33, 39; A. Triandafyllidou and T. Maroukis, *Migrant smuggling: Irregular migration from Asia and Africa to Europe* (2012), pp. 119–122; UNODC, *Migrant smuggling in Asia: A thematic review of literature* (2012), p. 178.
- 101 ICMPD, *Yearbook on Illegal Migration, Human Smuggling and Trafficking in Central and Eastern Europe* (2011), p. 243; I. van Liempt, “Different geographies and experiences of ‘assisted’ types of migration: a gendered critique on the distinction between trafficking and smuggling”, *Gender, Place and Culture: A Journal of Feminist Geography*, vol. 18 (2011), pp. 179, 185; UNODC, *Transnational organized crime in East Asia and the Pacific: A threat assessment* (2013), p. 42.
- 102 UNODC, *Transnational organized crime in East Asia and the Pacific: A threat assessment* (2013), p. 42; A. Triandafyllidou and T. Maroukis, *Migrant smuggling: Irregular migration from Asia and Africa to Europe* (2012), pp. 122–123; Asia-Pacific RCM Thematic Working Group on International Migration including Human Trafficking, *Situation report on international migration in South and South-West Asia* (2011), p. 26; A.A. Dimitriadi, *Migration from Afghanistan to third countries and Greece* (2013), p. 15.
- 103 Danish Refugee Council, *Afghan Displacement Summary: Monthly Migration Movement*, (2017), p.2.
- 104 Ibid.
- 105 European Commission, DG Migration & Home Affairs, *Study on smuggling of migrants: Characteristics, responses and cooperation with third countries. Case Study 3: Pakistan – Turkey – Greece* (2015), p.20.
- 106 Ibid, p. 31.
- 107 Ibid.
- 108 A. Triandafyllidou and T. Maroukis, *Migrant smuggling: Irregular migration from Asia and Africa to Europe* (2012), pp. 123–124.
- 109 Asia-Pacific RCM Thematic Working Group on International Migration including Human Trafficking, *Situation report on international migration in South and South-West Asia* (2011), p. 26; A. Triandafyllidou and T. Maroukis, *Migrant smuggling: Irregular migration from Asia and Africa to Europe* (2012), pp. 122–123; A. Dimitriadi, *Migration from Afghanistan to third countries and Greece* (2013), p. 15.
- 110 UNODC, *Recent trends of human trafficking and migrant smuggling to and from Pakistan* (2013), p. 32; A. Triandafyllidou and T. Maroukis, *Migrant smuggling: Irregular migration from Asia and Africa to Europe* (2012), pp. 123–124.

- 111 A. Triandafyllidou and T. Maroukis, *Migrant smuggling: Irregular migration from Asia and Africa to Europe* (2012), p. 122.
- 112 *Ibid.*, p. 141.
- 113 *Ibid.*, p. 124.
- 114 I. van Liempt, “Different geographies and experiences of ‘assisted’ types of migration: a gendered critique on the distinction between trafficking and smuggling”, *Gender, Place and Culture: A Journal of Feminist Geography*, vol. 18 (2011), pp. 179, 185; IOM and UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office, *Perspectives on migration from Iraq* (2013), p. 24.
- 115 IOM, *Assessing the risks of migration along the Central and Eastern Mediterranean routes: Iraq and Nigeria as case study countries* (2016), p. 20.
- 116 *Ibid.*, pp. 20 – 22.
- 117 *Ibid.*
- 118 *Ibid.*
- 119 *Ibid.*
- 120 *Ibid.*
- 121 UNODC, *Migrant smuggling in Asia: Comparative research on financial flows within Asia and Europe* (2013) [restricted circulation], p. 48; UNODC, *Recent trends of human trafficking and migrant smuggling to and from Pakistan* (2013), p. 39; A. Triandafyllidou and T. Maroukis, *Migrant smuggling: Irregular migration from Asia and Africa to Europe* (2012), p. 60.
- 122 UNODC, *Migrant Smuggling in Asia: A Thematic Review of Literature* (2012), pp. 13, 59, 178.
- 123 *Ibid.*, pp. 178–179.
- 124 UNODC, *Recent Trends of Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling to and from Pakistan* (2013), p. 33.
- 125 Z. Sahin-Mencütek, “Immigration control in transit states: the case of Turkey”, *European Journal of Economic and Political Studies*, vol. 5 (2012), pp. 137, 150; UNODC, *Migrant Smuggling in Asia: Comparative Research on Financial Flows within Asia and Europe* (2013) [restricted circulation], p. 48; A. Triandafyllidou and T. Maroukis, *Migrant Smuggling: Irregular Migration from Asia and Africa to Europe* (2012), pp. 124, 196; Europol, “Facilitated illegal immigration intelligence bulletin”, *Intelligence Bulletin*, No. 1 (January 2011), p. 21; UNODC, *Recent Trends of Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling to and from Pakistan* (2013), p. 33; A. İçduygu and D. Yüksek, “Rethinking transit migration in Turkey”, *Population, Space and Place*, vol. 18 (2012), pp. 441, 443; R. Morar and C. Brandibur, “Analysis of irregular migrants’ trafficking after Romania adhering to the EU”, *Journal of Criminal Investigations*, vol. 5 (2012), pp. 88, 91; J. Vukašinoviæ, “Illegal migration in Turkey-EU relations”, *European Perspectives*, vol. 3, No. 2 (2011), pp. 147, 153; C. Oelgemöller, “‘Transit’ and ‘suspension’: migration management or the metamorphosis of asylum-seekers into ‘illegal’ immigrants”, *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, vol. 37 (2011), pp. 407, 413; A. Kaya, “Turkey as an emerging destination country for immigration”, in *Europe, Turkey and the Mediterranean*, A.G. Schmidt and J. Fritz-Vannahme, eds. (2012), pp. 85, 86; B. Pusch, “Bordering the EU: Istanbul as a hotspot for transnational migration”, in *Turkey, Migration and the EU*, S.P. Elitok and T. Straubhaar, eds. (2012), pp. 167, 171–172; A. İçduygu and A. Biriz Karaçay, “Demography and migration in transition: reflections on EU-Turkey relations”, in *Turkey, Migration and the EU: Potentials, Challenges and Opportunities*, S.P. Elitok and T. Straubhaar, eds. (2012), pp. 19, 20; IOM and UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office, *Perspectives on Migration from Iraq* (2013), p. 24.
- 126 European Commission, DG Migration & Home Affairs, *Study on smuggling of migrants: Characteristics,*



- responses and cooperation with third countries. Case Study 3: Pakistan – Turkey – Greece (2015), pp. 13-14.
- 127 Ibid, p. 14.
- 128 Ayselin Yildiz, Perception of “Smuggling Business” and Decision Making Processes of Migrants (2017), p. 10.
- 129 European Commission, DG Migration & Home Affairs, Study on smuggling of migrants: Characteristics, responses and cooperation with third countries. Case Study 3: Pakistan – Turkey – Greece (2015), pp. 34, 38.
- 130 Ibid, p. 20.
- 131 A. Dimitriadi, Migration from Afghanistan to Third Countries and Greece (2013), p. 12; UNODC, Recent Trends of Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling to and from Pakistan (2013), p. 33; UNODC, Migrant Smuggling in Asia: Comparative Research on Financial Flows within Asia and Europe (2013) [restricted circulation], pp. 43–45; A. Triandafyllidou and T. Maroukis, Migrant Smuggling: Irregular Migration from Asia and Africa to Europe (2012), pp. 126–128.
- 132 ICMPD, Yearbook on Illegal Migration, Human Smuggling and Trafficking in Central and Eastern Europe (2011), p. 243; Europol, Main Routes for People Smuggling into the EU 2012 (2012), p. 4; I. van Liempt, “Different geographies and experiences of ‘assisted’ types of migration: a gendered critique on the distinction between trafficking and smuggling”, *Gender, Place and Culture: A Journal of Feminist Geography*, vol. 18 (2011), pp. 179, 185.
- 133 UNODC, Migrant Smuggling in Asia: Comparative Research on Financial Flows within Asia and Europe (2013) [restricted circulation], p. 48; A. İçduygu and D. Sert, “Step-by-step migration through Turkey: from the Indian subcontinent to Europe”, *CARIM-India Research Report No. 14* (2012), pp. 3–4.
- 134 Government of Afghanistan, Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific (2017); Government of Poland, Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific (2017); Government of Serbia, Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific (2017); Government of Austria, Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific (2017); Government of Germany, Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific (2017); Government of Switzerland, Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific (2017).
- 135 UNODC, Recent Trends of Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling to and from Pakistan (2013), p. 33; Europol, “Facilitated illegal immigration intelligence bulletin”, *Intelligence Bulletin*, No. 1 (January 2011), p. 21; UNODC, Migrant Smuggling in Asia: Comparative Research on Financial Flows within Asia and Europe (2013) [restricted circulation], p. 42; L. Schuster, “Turning refugees into “illegal migrants”: Afghan asylum seekers in Europe”, *Ethnic and Racial Studies*, vol. 34 (2011), *Ethnic and Racial Studies* 1392, 1397; A. Triandafyllidou and T. Maroukis, Migrant Smuggling: Irregular Migration from Asia and Africa to Europe (2012), pp. 117, 152–153; J. Vukašinoviæ, “Illegal migration in Turkey-EU relations”, *European Perspectives*, vol. 3, No. 2 (2011), pp. 147, 153.
- 136 UNODC, Recent Trends of Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling to and from Pakistan (2013), pp. 1–2, 32; K. Ifantis, Addressing Irregular Migration in the Mediterranean (2012), p. 16; UNODC, Migrant Smuggling in Asia: Comparative Research on Financial Flows within Asia and Europe (2013) [restricted circulation], pp. 43–45.
- 137 A. Triandafyllidou and T. Maroukis, Migrant Smuggling: Irregular Migration from Asia and Africa to Europe (2012), pp. 68–69, 126–128; UNODC, Migrant Smuggling in Asia: Comparative Research on Financial Flows within Asia and Europe (2013) [restricted circulation], pp. 43–45; UNODC, Recent Trends of Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling to and from Pakistan (2013), p. 32.

- 138 Ayselin Yildiz, Perception of “Smuggling Business” and Decision Making Processes of Migrants (2017), p. 16.
- 139 European Commission, DG Migration & Home Affairs, Study on smuggling of migrants: Characteristics, responses and cooperation with third countries. Case Study 3: Pakistan – Turkey – Greece (2015), p. 33.
- 140 Ayselin Yildiz, Perception of “Smuggling Business” and Decision Making Processes of Migrants (2017), p. 18.
- 141 REACH, European Migration Situation Overview: Harmica, Bregana, September 2015 (2015).
- 142 REACH, Migration to Europe through the Western Balkans, December 2015 – May 2016 (2016), pp. 19-20.
- 143 European Commission, DG Migration & Home Affairs, Study on smuggling of migrants: Characteristics, responses and cooperation with third countries. Case Study 3: Pakistan – Turkey – Greece (2015), p. 4.
- 144 Ayselin Yildiz, Perception of “Smuggling Business” and Decision Making Processes of Migrants (2017), p. 10.
- 145 European Commission, DG Migration & Home Affairs, Study on smuggling of migrants: Characteristics, responses and cooperation with third countries. Case Study 3: Pakistan – Turkey – Greece (2015), p. 33; UNODC, Migrant Smuggling in Asia: Comparative Research on Financial Flows within Asia and Europe (2013) [restricted circulation], pp. 43–45; UNODC, Recent Trends of Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling to and from Pakistan (2013), p. 33; A. Triandafyllidou and T. Maroukis, Migrant Smuggling: Irregular Migration from Asia and Africa to Europe (2012), pp. 119–22; Europol, “Facilitated illegal immigration intelligence bulletin”, Intelligence Bulletin, No. 1 (January 2011), p. 28; ICMPD, Yearbook on Illegal Migration, Human Smuggling and Trafficking in Central and Eastern Europe (2011), p. 243.
- 146 A. Triandafyllidou and T. Maroukis, Migrant Smuggling: Irregular Migration from Asia and Africa to Europe (2012), pp. 126–128.
- 147 Europol, “Facilitated illegal immigration intelligence bulletin”, Intelligence Bulletin, No. 2 (May 2011), p. 11; UNODC, Recent Trends of Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling to and from Pakistan (2013), pp. 31–33.
- 148 European Commission, DG Migration & Home Affairs, Study on smuggling of migrants: Characteristics, responses and cooperation with third countries. Case Study 3: Pakistan – Turkey – Greece (2015), p. 33
- 149 Ibid.
- 150 UNODC, Migrant Smuggling in Asia: Comparative Research on Financial Flows within Asia and Europe (2013) [restricted circulation], pp. 43–45.
- 151 UNODC, Migrant Smuggling in Asia: Comparative Research on Financial Flows within Asia and Europe (2013) [restricted circulation], pp. 43–45, 48; A. Triandafyllidou and T. Maroukis, Migrant Smuggling: Irregular Migration from Asia and Africa to Europe (2012), p. 141.
- 152 UNODC, Migrant Smuggling in Asia: Comparative Research on Financial Flows within Asia and Europe (2013) [restricted circulation], pp. 43–45, 48; Europol, “Facilitated illegal immigration intelligence bulletin”, Intelligence Bulletin, No. 1 (January 2011), p. 28; A. Triandafyllidou and T. Maroukis, Migrant Smuggling: Irregular Migration from Asia and Africa to Europe (2012), pp. 162, 164–165.
- 153 UNODC, Migrant Smuggling in Asia: Comparative Research on Financial Flows within Asia and Europe (2013), p. 45; A. Triandafyllidou and T. Maroukis, Migrant Smuggling: Irregular Migration from Asia

- and Africa to Europe (2012), pp. 161–163; Government of Germany, Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific (2017).
- 154 Frontex, Annual Risk Analysis (Warsaw, Frontex, 2015); European Commission, DG Migration & Home Affairs, Study on smuggling of migrants: Characteristics, responses and cooperation with third countries. Case Study 3: Pakistan – Turkey – Greece (2015), p. 34
- 155 UNODC, Migrant Smuggling in Asia: Comparative Research on Financial Flows within Asia and Europe (2013) [restricted circulation], p. 45.
- 156 European Commission, DG Migration & Home Affairs, Study on smuggling of migrants: Characteristics, responses and cooperation with third countries. Case Study 3: Pakistan – Turkey – Greece (2015), p. 34.
- 157 A. Triandafyllidou and T. Maroukis, Migrant Smuggling: Irregular Migration from Asia and Africa to Europe (2012), pp. 164–165, 203; Europol, Main Routes for People Smuggling into the EU 2012 (2012), p. 4.
- 158 Danish Refugee Council, Summary of regional migration trend. Middle East, February 2016 (2016), p. 3.
- 159 Z. Dimovski and others, “Republic of Macedonia as a transit country for the illegal trafficking in the ‘Balkan route’”, *Varstvoslovje: Journal of Criminal Justice and Security*, vol. 15 (2013), pp. 203, 206; UNODC, Recent Trends of Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling to and from Pakistan (2013), pp. 33–34.
- 160 Z. Dimovski and others, “Republic of Macedonia as a transit country for the illegal trafficking in the ‘Balkan route’”, *Varstvoslovje: Journal of Criminal Justice and Security*, vol. 15 (2013), pp. 203, 206; ICMPD, Yearbook on Illegal Migration, Human Smuggling and Trafficking in Central and Eastern Europe (2011), p. 128.
- 161 Europol, “Facilitated illegal immigration intelligence bulletin”, *Intelligence Bulletin*, No. 1 (January 2011), p. 21; D. Pangerc, “Illegal migrations along the Balkan Route”, *SDU Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences Journal of Social Sciences, Special Issue on Balkans* (2012), pp. 140, 144.
- 162 Z. Dimovski and others, “Republic of Macedonia as a transit country for the illegal trafficking in the ‘Balkan route’”, *Varstvoslovje: Journal of Criminal Justice and Security*, vol. 15 (2013), pp. 203, 206; UNODC, Recent Trends of Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling to and from Pakistan (2013), pp. 33–34; ICMPD, Yearbook on Illegal Migration, Human Smuggling and Trafficking in Central and Eastern Europe (2011), p. 128.
- 163 Europol, “Facilitated illegal immigration intelligence bulletin”, *Intelligence Bulletin*, No. 1 (January 2011), p. 21; Z. Dimovski and others, “Republic of Macedonia as a transit country for the illegal trafficking in the ‘Balkan route’”, *Varstvoslovje: Journal of Criminal Justice and Security*, vol. 15 (2013), pp. 203, 206; UNODC, Recent Trends of Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling to and from Pakistan (2013), pp. 33–34; D. Pangerc, “Illegal migrations along the Balkan Route”, *SDU Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences Journal of Social Sciences, Special Issue on Balkans* (2012), pp. 140, 144.
- 164 R. Morar and C. Brandibur, “Analysis of irregular migrants’ trafficking after Romania adhering to the EU”, *Journal of Criminal Investigations*, vol. 5 (2012), pp. 88, 93; UNODC, Migrant Smuggling in Asia: A Thematic Review of Literature (2012), pp. 178–179.
- 165 Government of Bulgaria, Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific (2017); A. Triandafyllidou and T. Maroukis, Migrant Smuggling: Irregular Migration from Asia and Africa to Europe (2012), pp. 164–165; ICMPD, Yearbook on Illegal Migration, Human Smuggling and Trafficking in Central and Eastern Europe (2011), p. 55; R. Morar and C. Brandibur, “Analysis of irregular migrants’ trafficking after Romania adhering to the EU”, *Journal of Criminal Investigations*, vol. 5 (2012), pp. 88, 91; D. Pangerc, “Illegal migrations along the Balkan Route”, *SDU*

- Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences Journal of Social Sciences, Special Issue on Balkans (2012), pp. 140, 144.
- 166 ICMPD, Yearbook on Illegal Migration, Human Smuggling and Trafficking in Central and Eastern Europe (2011), p. 55; R. Morar and C. Brandibur, "Analysis of irregular migrants' trafficking after Romania adhering to the EU", Journal of Criminal Investigations, vol. 5 (2012), pp. 88, 91; D. Pangerc, "Illegal migrations along the Balkan Route", SDU Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences Journal of Social Sciences, Special Issue on Balkans (2012), pp. 140, 144.
- 167 Danish Refugee Council, Summary of regional migration trend. Middle East, February 2016 (2016), p. 3.
- 168 Ibid.
- 169 R. Morar and C. Brandibur, "Analysis of irregular migrants' trafficking after Romania adhering to the EU", Journal of Criminal Investigations, vol. 5 (2012), pp. 88, 93; Romanian Border Police, Results Obtained by Romanian Border Police in the First Semester of 2013 in the Operational Field (2013), p. 2 [not paginated].
- 170 Government of Slovakia, Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific (2017); UNODC, Recent Trends of Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling to and from Pakistan (2013), p. 32; R. Morar and C. Brandibur, "Analysis of irregular migrants' trafficking after Romania adhering to the EU", Journal of Criminal Investigations, vol. 5 (2012), pp. 88, 91; D. Pangerc, "Illegal migrations along the Balkan Route", SDU Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences Journal of Social Sciences, Special Issue on Balkans (2012), pp. 140, 144.
- 171 ICMPD, Yearbook on Illegal Migration, Human Smuggling and Trafficking in Central and Eastern Europe (2011), p. 37.
- 172 ICMPD, Yearbook on Illegal Migration, Human Smuggling and Trafficking in Central and Eastern Europe (2011), p. 99; Europol, "Facilitated illegal immigration intelligence bulletin", Intelligence Bulletin, No. 2 (May 2011), p. 13.
- 173 Government of Latvia, Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific (2017).
- 174 ICMPD, Yearbook on Illegal Migration, Human Smuggling and Trafficking in Central and Eastern Europe (2011), p. 99; Europol, "Facilitated illegal immigration intelligence bulletin", Intelligence Bulletin, No. 2 (May 2011), p. 13.
- 175 ICMPD, Yearbook on Illegal Migration, Human Smuggling and Trafficking in Central and Eastern Europe (2011), p. 98; European Migration Network, Practical Measures to Reduce Irregular Migration (2012), p. 121.
- 176 Government of Lithuania, Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific (2017).
- 177 UNODC, Recent Trends of Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling to and from Pakistan (2013), p. 32.
- 178 Government of Lithuania, Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific (2017); Government of Germany, Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific (2017); Government of Poland, Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific (2017).
- 179 Government of Germany, Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific (2017); Government of the Republic of Moldova, Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific (2017).

- 180 Government of the Republic of Moldova, Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific (2017).
- 181 Government of Norway, Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific (2017).
- 182 UNODC, *Migrant Smuggling in Asia: A Thematic Review of Literature* (2012), p. 52.
- 183 *Ibid.*, pp. 178–179, 186.
- 184 Government of Spain, Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific (2017); Government of Bulgaria, Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific (2017); Government of France, Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific (2017).
- 185 UNODC, *Recent trends of human trafficking and migrant smuggling to and from Pakistan* (2013), pp. 31–32; A. Triandafyllidou and T. Maroukis, *Migrant Smuggling: Irregular Migration from Asia and Africa to Europe* (2012), p. 196.
- 186 A. Triandafyllidou and T. Maroukis, *Migrant Smuggling: Irregular Migration from Asia and Africa to Europe* (2012), p. 162; UNODC, *Recent Trends of Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling to and from Pakistan* (2013), p. 33; Europol, *Main Routes for People Smuggling into the EU 2012* (2012), p. 7; D. Pangerc, “Illegal migrations along the Balkan Route”, *SDU Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences Journal of Social Sciences, Special Issue on Balkans* (2012), pp. 140, 144.
- 187 UNODC, *Recent Trends of Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling to and from Pakistan* (2013), p. 32.
- 188 UNODC, *Migrant Smuggling in Asia: Comparative Research on Financial Flows within Asia and Europe* (2013) [restricted circulation], p. 48; R. Morar and C. Brandibur, “Analysis of irregular migrants’ trafficking after Romania adhering to the EU”, *Journal of Criminal Investigations*, vol. 5 (2012), pp. 88, 91.
- 189 Europol, “Early warning notification: ridesharing, legal professionals and countermeasures”, *Early Warning Notification No. 3* (November 2013), p. 1.
- 190 Europol, *Migrant Smuggling on Board International Trains: Intelligence Notification* (2017), p. 4.
- 191 UNODC, *Migrant Smuggling in Asia: Comparative Research on Financial Flows within Asia and Europe* (2013) [restricted circulation], pp. 43–45; Europol, “Facilitated illegal immigration intelligence bulletin”, *Intelligence Bulletin*, No. 1 (January 2011), p. 21; UNODC, *Recent Trends of Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling to and from Pakistan* (2013), pp. 31–32.
- 192 UNODC, *Recent Trends of Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling to and from Pakistan* (2013), p. 32.
- 193 Government of Germany, Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific (2017).
- 194 Government of France, Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific (2017); Government of Bulgaria, Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific (2017).
- 195 Government of France, Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific (2017).
- 196 F. Webber and G. Peirce, *Borderline Justice: The Fight for Refugee and Migrant Rights* (2012), p. 22; UNODC, *Migrant Smuggling in Asia: Comparative Research on Financial Flows within Asia and Europe* (2013) [restricted circulation], pp. 57.

- 197 Government of France, Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific (2017); F. Webber and G. Peirce, *Borderline Justice: The Fight for Refugee and Migrant Rights* (2012), p. 22; UNHCR, *Refugee Protection and Mixed Migration: The 10-Point Plan in Action* (2011), p. 138.
- 198 UNODC, *Recent Trends of Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling to and from Pakistan* (2013), p. 32.
- 199 Europol, “Facilitated illegal immigration intelligence bulletin”, *Intelligence Bulletin*, No. 1 (January 2011), p. 21; UNODC, *Migrant Smuggling in Asia: Comparative Research on Financial Flows within Asia and Europe* (2013) [restricted circulation], pp. 43–45.
- 200 F. Webber and G. Peirce, *Borderline Justice: The Fight for Refugee and Migrant Rights* (2012), p. 22; UNODC, *Transnational Organized Crime in East Asia and the Pacific: A Threat Assessment* (2013), p. 31; UNODC, *Recent Trends of Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling to and from Pakistan* (2013), pp. 23, 31–32.
- 201 Europol, “Facilitated illegal immigration intelligence bulletin”, *Intelligence Bulletin*, No. 1 (January 2011), p. 21.
- 202 UNODC, *Migrant Smuggling in Asia: A Thematic Review of Literature* (2012), p. 55.
- 203 Europol, “Facilitated illegal immigration intelligence bulletin”, *Intelligence Bulletin*, No. 1 (January 2011), p. 21,
- 204 K. Koser and M. McAuliffe, “Establishing an evidence-base for future policy development on irregular migration to Australia”, *Irregular Migration Research Program Occasional Paper Series 01/2013* (2013), p. 8; C. Barker, “The people smugglers’ business model”, *Research Paper No. 2, 2012–13* (2013), p. 137.
- 205 C. Barker, “The people smugglers’ business model”, *Research Paper No. 2, 2012–13* (2013), p. 7; UNODC, *Recent trends of human trafficking and migrant smuggling to and from Pakistan* (2013), pp. 39–40; UNODC, *Migrant Smuggling in Asia: A Thematic Review of Literature* (2012), pp. 42–44, 178–179; UNODC, “Smuggling of migrants by sea”, *Issue Paper* (2011), pp. 18–19.
- 206 Y.Y. Reddy, “Inexorable cross-border illegal migrations entangled in geopolitical exigencies in SAARC”, *International Journal of South Asian Studies*, vol. 5 (2012), pp. 10, 11; P.S. Ghosh, “Refugees and migrants in South Asia”, *Occasional Paper: Perspectives in Indian Development, New Series No. 10* (2013), p. 30.
- 207 D. Jayasuriya and M. McAuliffe, “Placing recent Sri Lankan maritime arrivals in a broader migration context”, *Irregular Migration Research Program Occasional Paper Series 02/2013* (2013), pp. 13–14; UNODC, *Migrant Smuggling in Asia: A Thematic Review of Literature* (2012), pp. 178–179.
- 208 UNODC, *Recent Trends of Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling to and from Pakistan* (2013), pp. 23–24, 35–6, 39–40, 42; 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; C. Barker, “The people smugglers’ business model”, *Research Paper No. 2, 2012–13* (2013), p. 7; UNODC, *Migrant Smuggling in Asia: A Thematic Review of Literature* (2012), pp. 178–179.
- 209 UNODC, *Transnational Organized Crime in East Asia and the Pacific: A Threat Assessment* (2013), p. 42; UNODC, *Recent Trends of Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling to and from Pakistan* (2013), p. 40; UNODC, *Transnational Organized Crime in East Asia and the Pacific: A Threat Assessment* (2013), p. 42; 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; UNODC, “Smuggling of migrants by sea”, *Issue Paper* (2011), pp. 18–19; M. Crouch and A. Missbach, *Trials of People Smugglers in Indonesia: 2007–2012* (2013), p. 12.

- 210 C. Barker, "The people smugglers' business model", Research Paper No. 2, 2012–13 (2013), p. 37.
- 211 UNODC, *Transnational Organized Crime in East Asia and the Pacific: A Threat Assessment* (2013), pp. 42–44.
- 212 C. Barker, "The people smugglers' business model", Research Paper No. 2, 2012–13 (2013), p. 7; 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; A. Missbach and M. Crouch, "The criminalisation of people smuggling: the dynamics of judicial discretion in Indonesia", *Australian Journal of Asian Law*, vol. 14, No. 2 (2013), pp. 1, 3; UNODC, *Recent Trends of Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling To and From Pakistan* (2013), p. UNODC, *Transnational Organized Crime in East Asia and the Pacific: A Threat Assessment* (2013), pp. 42–43.
- 213 UNODC, *Transnational Organized Crime in East Asia and the Pacific: A Threat Assessment* (2013), pp. 42–44; UNODC, *Recent Trends of Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling to and from Pakistan* (2013), pp. 23–24, 38; UNODC, "Smuggling of migrants by sea", *Issue Paper* (2011), p. 18–19.
- 214 UNODC, *Transnational Organized Crime in East Asia and the Pacific: A Threat Assessment* (2013), p. 43; UNODC, *Recent Trends of Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling to and from Pakistan* (2013), pp. 2, 39–42.
- 215 UNODC, *Transnational Organized Crime in East Asia and the Pacific: A Threat Assessment* (2013), pp. 42–44; UNODC, *Recent Trends of Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling to and from Pakistan* (2013), pp. 1, 37.
- 216 H. Spinks, "Destination anywhere? Factors affecting asylum seekers' choice of destination country", *Research Paper No. 1, 2012–13* (2013), p. 11.
- 217 A. Dimitriadi, *Migration from Afghanistan to Third Countries and Greece* (2013), p. 15.
- 218 A. Triandafyllidou and T. Maroukis, *Migrant Smuggling: Irregular Migration from Asia and Africa to Europe* (2012), pp. 125–126.
- 219 Human Rights Watch, *Turned Away: Summary Returns of Unaccompanied Migrant Children and Adult Asylum Seekers from Italy to Greece* (2013), pp. 16–17; Government of Bulgaria, *Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific* (2017).
- 220 Europol, *Migrant Smuggling on Board International Trains: Intelligence Notification* (2017), p. 4.
- 221 UNODC, *Migrant Smuggling in Asia: Comparative Research on Financial Flows within Asia and Europe* (2013) [restricted circulation], pp. 43–45; Europol, "Facilitated illegal immigration intelligence bulletin", *Intelligence Bulletin*, No. 1 (January 2011), p. 28; A. Triandafyllidou and T. Maroukis, *Migrant Smuggling: Irregular Migration from Asia and Africa to Europe* (2012), p. 145.
- 222 Farsight, *Iranian Refugees: An exploration of Iranian Refugees to the UK* (2015), p. 17.
- 223 IOM, *Analysis: Flow Monitoring Surveys; February–April 2017; September–November 2016; May–September 2016; December 2015–May 2016* (2016 – 2017).
- 224 A. Triandafyllidou and T. Maroukis, *Migrant Smuggling: Irregular Migration from Asia and Africa to Europe* (2012), pp. 139–140; K. Yousef, "The vicious circle of irregular migration from Pakistan to Greece and back to Pakistan", *IRMA Background Report* (2013), p. 17.
- 225 A. Triandafyllidou and T. Maroukis, *Migrant Smuggling: Irregular Migration from Asia and Africa to Europe* (2012), pp. 139–140, 156–157, 163, 171–173.
- 226 L. Schuster, "Turning refugees into 'illegal migrants': Afghan asylum seekers in Europe", *Ethnic and Racial Studies*, vol. 34 (2011), pp. 1392, 1400–1401.
- 227 IOM, *Fatal Journeys: Tracking Lives Lost during Migration* (2014), p. 15.

- 228 IOM, *Dangerous journeys: International migration increasingly unsafe in 2016* (2016), p. 1.
- 229 IOM, *Fatal Journeys: Tracking Lives Lost during Migration* (2014), p. 22.
- 230 Carla Buil and Melissa Siegel, 'Destination Europe: Afghan Unaccompanied Minors Crossing Borders', in Spyros Spyrou and Miranda Christou (eds), *Children and Borders* (2014) 99, 100; H. Spinks, "Destination anywhere? Factors affecting asylum seekers' choice of destination country", *Research Paper No. 1, 2012–13* (2013), pp. 6–7; UNODC, *Migrant Smuggling in Asia: A Thematic Review of Literature* (2012), p. 185; STATT, "Afghan migration in flux", *Synapse*, vol. 10 (2013), pp. 1, 5.
- 231 UNODC, *Migrant Smuggling in Asia: A Thematic Review of Literature* (2012), pp. 34, 183, 187; IOM and UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office, *Perspectives on Migration from Iraq* (2013), p. 28.
- 232 US Department of State, *Trafficking in Persons Report, Greece* (2016).
- 233 Government of Germany, *Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific* (2017).
- 234 IOM, *Assessing the risks of migration along the Central and Eastern Mediterranean routes: Iraq and Nigeria as case study countries* (2016), pp. 20 – 23.
- 235 *Ibid*, pp. 26-27.
- 236 UNHCR, *Why do children undertake the unaccompanied journey? Motivations for departure to Europe and other industrialised countries from the perspective of children, families and residents of sending communities in Afghanistan* (2014), p. 23; Government of Norway, *Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific* (2017).
- 237 Government of Norway, *Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific* (2017).
- 238 S. Alimia, *Afghan (Re)Migration from Pakistan to Turkey: Transnational Norms and the 'Pull' of Pax-Ottomanica?* (2014), p. 164.
- 239 Government of Norway, *Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific* (2017).
- 240 IOM, *Assessing the risks of migration along the Central and Eastern Mediterranean routes: Iraq and Nigeria as case study countries* (2016), p. 30.
- 241 Government of Austria, *Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific* (2017); Government of Romania, *Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific* (2017).
- 242 A. Dimitriadi, *Migration from Afghanistan to Third Countries and Greece* (2013), p. 15; A. Triandafyllidou and T. Maroukis, *Migrant Smuggling: Irregular Migration from Asia and Africa to Europe* (2012), pp. 118, 122, 125–126, 197.
- 243 UNHCR, *Why do children undertake the unaccompanied journey? Motivations for departure to Europe and other industrialised countries from the perspective of children, families and residents of sending communities in Afghanistan* (2014), p. 19.
- 244 T.G. Icli, H. Sever and M. Sever, "A Survey Study on the Profile of Human Smugglers in Turkey", *Advances in Applied Sociology*, vol. 5 (2015), pp. 1-12.
- 245 Europol, *Migrant Smuggling in the EU* (2016), p. 7.
- 246 UNODC, *Transnational Organized Crime in East Asia and the Pacific: A Threat Assessment* (2013), pp. 45–46.
- 247 Europol, *Migrant Smuggling in the EU* (2016), p. 7.



- 248 Europol, *Migrant Smuggling in the EU* (2016), p. 7; A. Triandafyllidou and T. Maroukis, *Migrant Smuggling: Irregular Migration from Asia and Africa to Europe* (2012), pp. 198–200.
- 249 UNODC, *Transnational Organized Crime in East Asia and the Pacific: A Threat Assessment* (2013), p. 31.
- 250 Danish Refugee Council, *Afghan Displacement Summary: Monthly Migration Movement*, (2017), p. 1.
- 251 A. Triandafyllidou and T. Maroukis, *Migrant Smuggling: Irregular Migration from Asia and Africa to Europe* (2012), pp. 143–144.
- 252 A. Triandafyllidou and T. Maroukis, *Migrant Smuggling: Irregular Migration from Asia and Africa to Europe* (2012), p. 68.
- 253 UNODC, *Recent Trends of Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling to and from Pakistan* (2013), pp. 35–36.
- 254 A. Triandafyllidou and T. Maroukis, *Migrant Smuggling: Irregular Migration from Asia and Africa to Europe* (2012), pp. 198–200; UNODC, *Recent Trends of Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling to and from Pakistan* (2013), p. 2.
- 255 P. Munro, “People smuggling and the resilience of criminal networks in Indonesia”, *Journal of Policing, Intelligence and Counter Terrorism*, vol. 6, No. 1 (2011), pp. 40, 43; 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, 76–77; UNODC, *Recent Trends of Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling to and from Pakistan* (2013), p. 2, 42; A. Schloenhardt and L. Ezzy, “Hadi Ahmadi – and the myth of the people smugglers’ business model”, *Monash University Law Review*, vol. 38 (2012), pp. 120, 143.
- 256 A. Triandafyllidou and T. Maroukis, *Migrant Smuggling: Irregular Migration from Asia and Africa to Europe* (2012), pp. 198–200.
- 257 IOM, *Assessing the risks of migration along the Central and Eastern Mediterranean routes: Iraq and Nigeria as case study countries* (2016), pp. 33–34.
- 258 Tülin Günşen İçli, Hanifi Sever, and Muhammed Sever, “A survey study on the profile of human smugglers in Turkey”, *Advances in Applied Sociology*, vol 5 (2015), p. 8.
- 259 *Ibid.*, p. 4.
- 260 *Ibid.*
- 261 Government of Afghanistan, *Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific* (2017); Government of Austria, *Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific* (2017).
- 262 UNODC, *Migrant Smuggling in Asia: Comparative Research on Financial Flows within Asia and Europe* (2013) [restricted circulation], p. 43; UNODC, *Transnational Organized Crime in East Asia and the Pacific: A Threat Assessment* (2013), pp. 45–46; A. Triandafyllidou and T. Maroukis, *Migrant Smuggling: Irregular Migration from Asia and Africa to Europe* (2012), pp. 9, 143–144, 148–149, 200.
- 263 IOM and UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office, *Perspectives on Migration from Iraq* (2013), p. 24.
- 264 A. Triandafyllidou and T. Maroukis, *Migrant Smuggling: Irregular Migration from Asia and Africa to Europe* (2012), pp. 143–145, 198–200.
- 265 IOM, *Migrant Smuggling Data and Research: A Global Review of the Emerging Evidence Base* (2016), p. 167.
- 266 Danish Refugee Council, *Afghan Displacement Summary: Monthly Migration Movement*, (2017), p. 1.

- 267 Ibid, p. 1.
- 268 A. Triandafyllidou and T. Maroukis, *Migrant Smuggling: Irregular Migration from Asia and Africa to Europe* (2012), pp. 143–145.
- 269 UNODC, *Recent Trends of Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling to and from Pakistan* (2013), p. 2.
- 270 N. van Hear and others, “Drivers of migration”, Working Paper No. 1 (2012), pp. 27; UNODC, *Recent Trends of Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling to and from Pakistan* (2013), pp. 52–53.
- 271 Danish Refugee Council, *Afghan Displacement Summary: Monthly Migration Movement*, (2017), p. 2.
- 272 Ibid.
- 273 Ibid.
- 274 A. Triandafyllidou and T. Maroukis, *Migrant Smuggling: Irregular Migration from Asia and Africa to Europe* (2012), pp. 138, 175–176; UNODC, *Migrant Smuggling in Asia: A Thematic Review of Literature* (2012), p. 184.
- 275 IOM, *Migrant Smuggling Data and Research: A Global Review of the Emerging Evidence Base* (2016), p. 169; A. Triandafyllidou and T. Maroukis, *Migrant Smuggling: Irregular Migration from Asia and Africa to Europe* (2012), p. 139.
- 276 OECD, “Can we put an end to human smuggling?”, OECD Migration Policy Debates, No. 9 (2015), available at <http://www.oecd.org/migration/Can%20we%20put%20an%20end%20to%20human%20smuggling.pdf>; P. Hatziprokopiou and A. Triandafyllidou, “Governing irregular migration”, IRMA Concept Paper (2013), p. 29; A. Triandafyllidou and T. Maroukis, *Migrant Smuggling: Irregular Migration from Asia and Africa to Europe* (2012), pp. 140–141.
- 277 UNODC, *Migrant Smuggling in Asia: Comparative Research on Financial Flows within Asia and Europe* (2013) [restricted circulation], pp. 52; A. Triandafyllidou and T. Maroukis, *Migrant Smuggling: Irregular Migration from Asia and Africa to Europe* (2012), p. 120; Europol, “Facilitated illegal immigration intelligence bulletin”, Intelligence Bulletin, No. 2 (May 2011), p. 13.
- 278 Government of Germany, Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific (2017); Government of Norway, Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific (2017).
- 279 Government of Sweden, Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific (2017).
- 280 Government of Germany, Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific (2017); Government of Romania, Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific (2017).
- 281 Government of Germany, Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific (2017); Government of Romania, Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific (2017).
- 282 Ayselin Yildiz, Perception of “Smuggling Business” and Decision Making Processes of Migrants (2017), p. 10.
- 283 Ibid, p. 25.
- 284 P. Hatziprokopiou and A. Triandafyllidou, “Governing irregular migration”, IRMA Concept Paper (2013), p. 29.
- 285 UNODC, *Migrant Smuggling in Asia: A Thematic Review of Literature* (2012), p. 7; P. Hatziprokopiou and A. Triandafyllidou, “Governing irregular migration”, IRMA Concept Paper (2013), p. 29.

- 286 European Commission, DG Migration and Home Affairs, Study on smuggling of migrants: Characteristics, responses and cooperation with third countries. Case Study 3: Pakistan – Turkey – Greece (2015), p. 23.
- 287 UNODC, Migrant Smuggling in Asia: Comparative Research on Financial Flows within Asia and Europe (2013) [restricted circulation], pp. 46–47; A. Triandafyllidou and T. Maroukis, Migrant Smuggling: Irregular Migration from Asia and Africa to Europe (2012), p. 137; UNODC, Transnational Organized Crime in East Asia and the Pacific: A Threat Assessment (2013), p. 47; UNODC, Migrant Smuggling in Asia: A Thematic Review of Literature (2012), p. 13; P. Hatziprokopiou and A. Triandafyllidou, “Governing irregular migration”, IRMA Concept Paper (2013), p. 9; UNODC, The Role of Organized Crime in the Smuggling of Migrants from West Africa to the European Union (2011), p. 37.
- 288 REACH, Migration to Europe through the Western Balkans, December 2015 – May 2016 (2016), p. 16.
- 289 UNODC, Recent Trends of Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling to and from Pakistan (2013), p. 42; UNODC, Migrant Smuggling in Asia: Comparative Research on Financial Flows within Asia and Europe (2013) [restricted circulation], pp. 46–51.
- 290 UNODC, Transnational Organized Crime in East Asia and the Pacific: A Threat Assessment (2013), p. 47; UNODC, Migrant Smuggling in Asia: A Thematic Review of Literature (2012), p. 59; IOM and UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office, Perspectives on Migration from Iraq (2013), p. 26.
- 291 Farsight, Who dares wins: Understanding the decision-making of irregular migrants from Iran. Results from a longitudinal study of Iranians migrating irregularly to the European Union (2016), pp. 10-11.
- 292 European Commission, DG Migration and Home Affairs, Study on smuggling of migrants: Characteristics, responses and cooperation with third countries. Case Study 3: Pakistan – Turkey – Greece (2015), p. 4.
- 293 UNHCR, Why do children undertake the unaccompanied journey? Motivations for departure to Europe and other industrialised countries from the perspective of children, families and residents of sending communities in Afghanistan (2014).
- 294 Hawala is an informal money transfer system, which is widely used in the Middle East, North Africa, the Horn of Africa, and the Indian subcontinent. The system operates outside of, and/or parallel to, traditional banking and remittance systems.
- 295 European Commission, DG Migration and Home Affairs, Study on smuggling of migrants: Characteristics, responses and cooperation with third countries. Case Study 3: Pakistan – Turkey – Greece (2015), p. 4; UNODC, Migrant Smuggling in Asia: Comparative Research on Financial Flows within Asia and Europe (2013) [restricted circulation], pp. 13, 18, UNODC, Transnational Organized Crime in East Asia and the Pacific: A Threat Assessment (2013), p. 47.
- 296 European Commission, DG Migration & Home Affairs, Study on smuggling of migrants: Characteristics, responses and cooperation with third countries. Case Study 3: Pakistan – Turkey – Greece (2015), p. 4; UNODC, Migrant Smuggling in Asia: Comparative Research on Financial Flows within Asia and Europe (2013) [restricted circulation], pp. 46–51; A. Triandafyllidou and T. Maroukis, Migrant Smuggling: Irregular Migration from Asia and Africa to Europe (2012), pp. 138, 139.
- 297 European Commission, DG Migration & Home Affairs, Study on smuggling of migrants: Characteristics, responses and cooperation with third countries. Case Study 3: Pakistan – Turkey – Greece (2015), p. 4.
- 298 Y.Y. Reddy, “Inexorable cross-border illegal migrations entangled in geopolitical exigencies in SAARC”, *International Journal of South Asian Studies*, vol. 5 (2012), pp. 10, 15; M. Quencez, “Floods in Bangladesh and migration to India”, in *The State of Environmental Migration 2011*, F. Gemenne and others, eds. (2011), pp. 57, 61; D. Lewis, *Bangladesh: Politics, Economy and Civil Society* (2011),

- p. 186; K. Yousef, “The vicious circle of irregular migration from Pakistan to Greece and back to Pakistan”, IRMA Background Report (2013), p. 9; Asia Foundation, Labour Migration Trends and Patterns: Bangladesh, India, and Nepal 2013 (2013), pp. 45–47; UNODC, Migrant Smuggling in Asia: A Thematic Review of Literature (2012), p. 8; Asia-Pacific RCM Thematic Working Group on International Migration including Human Trafficking, Situation Report on International Migration in South and South-West Asia (2011), p. 4.
- 299 IOM, Labour Migration from Colombo Process Countries: Good Practices, Challenges and Ways Forward (2011), p. 24; AKM A. Ullah, “Theoretical rhetoric about migration networks: a case of a journey of Bangladeshi workers to Malaysia”, *International Migration*, vol. 51, No. 3 (2013), pp. 151, 153; OECD, *International Migration Outlook 2012* (2012), p. 185; Asia Foundation, Labour Migration Trends and Patterns: Bangladesh, India, and Nepal 2013 (2013), p. 10; P. Dannecker, “Rationalities and images underlying labour migration from Bangladesh to Malaysia”, *International Migration*, vol. 51, No. 1 (2014), pp. 40, 42–43; AKM A. Ullah, “Theoretical rhetoric about migration networks: A case of a journey of Bangladeshi workers to Malaysia”, *International Migration*, vol. 51, No. 3 (2013), pp. 151, 152, 156; UNODC, *Migrant Smuggling in Asia: A Thematic Review of Literature* (2012), p. 154.
- 300 IOM, Labour Migration from Colombo Process Countries: Good Practices, Challenges and Ways Forward (2011), p. 24; AKM A. Ullah, “Theoretical rhetoric about migration networks: A case of a journey of Bangladeshi workers to Malaysia”, *International Migration*, vol. 51, No. 3 (2013), pp. 151, 153; OECD, *International Migration Outlook 2012* (2012), p. 185.
- 301 UNHCR, South-East Asia mixed maritime movements: April–June 2015 (2015), available from [www.unhcr.org/53f1c5fc9.pdf](http://www.unhcr.org/53f1c5fc9.pdf); Dinuk Jayasuriya, and Ramesh Sunam, “South Asia”, in *Migrant Smuggling Data and Research: A Global Review of the Emerging Evidence Base*, International Organization for Migration (2016), p. 198.
- 302 AKM Ahsan Ullah, “Irregular Migration from Bangladesh to the Gulf: Is Combating it a Governance Challenge?” in *Skilful Survivals: Irregular Migration to the Gulf*, P. Fargues and M. Shah (eds) (2017) p. 203; Government of Saudi Arabia, Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific (2017).
- 303 UNODC, *Recent Trends of Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling to and From Pakistan* (2013), pp. 1, 33–34; A. Triandafyllidou and T. Maroukis, *Migrant Smuggling: Irregular Migration from Asia and Africa to Europe* (2012), pp. 119–122; UNODC, *Strategic Assessment Report on Migrant Smuggling from Sri Lanka* (UNODC, 2013) [restricted circulation], pp. 49; Government of the United States of America, Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific (2017).
- 304 M.M. Rahman, “Bangladeshi Labour Migration to the Gulf States”, *Canadian Journal of Developmental Studies*, vol. 33 (2012), pp. 214, 220; Asia Foundation, *Nepal, Labour Migration Trends and Patterns: Bangladesh, India, and Nepal 2013* (2013), p. 18; 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. 141–143.
- 305 Dinuk Jayasuriya, and Ramesh Sunam, “South Asia”, in *Migrant Smuggling Data and Research: A Global Review of the Emerging Evidence Base*, International Organization for Migration (2016), p. 198; Government of the United States of America, Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific (2017); Government of Austria, Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific (2017); Government of Sweden, Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific (2017).
- 306 M. Rose and G.A. Sarausad, “Cost or benefit? Valuing migration through remittances by irregular migrants in Thailand”, Paper presented at the conference *Rethinking Development in an Age of*

- Scarcity and Uncertainty: New Values, Voices and Alliances for Increased Resilience, York, United Kingdom, 19–22 September 2011, p. 3; UNODC, *Transnational Organized Crime in East Asia and the Pacific: A Threat Assessment* (2013), p. 10, 41; AKM A. Ullah, “Rohingya refugees to Bangladesh”, *Journal of Immigrant & Refugee Studies*, vol. 9, No. 2 (2011), pp. 139, 143; R. Margesson, “Displaced populations in Burma’s borderlands”, in *The Borderlands of Southeast Asia: Geopolitics, Terrorism and Globalization*, J. Clad and others, eds. (2011), pp. 187, 192; M. Crouch and A. Missbach, *Trials of People Smugglers in Indonesia: 2007–2012* (2013), p. 12.
- 307 The Rohingya are a stateless Muslim minority in Myanmar. The term ‘Rohingya’ as used to describe the Muslim peoples of Rakhine State, Myanmar, is not accepted by the Government of the Union of Myanmar, which in June 2016 issued an order directing State-owned media to use the term “Muslim community in Rakhine State”.
- 308 United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, International Organization for Migration, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, *Bay of Bengal and Andaman Sea: Proposals for Action* (UNHCR, IOM and UNODC, Geneva and Vienna, 2015), available from [www.unhcr.org/55682d3b6.pdf](http://www.unhcr.org/55682d3b6.pdf)
- 309 UN News, “UN confirms nearly 125,000 people fleeing Myanmar’s Rakhine for Bangladesh”, 5 September 2017, available at <https://news.un.org/en/story/2017/09/564312-un-confirms-nearly-125000-people-fleeing-myanmars-rakhine-bangladesh>; UN News, “‘No other conclusion,’ ethnic cleansing of Rohingyas in Myanmar continues – senior UN rights official”, 6 March, 2018, available at <https://news.un.org/en/story/2018/03/1004232>; See also <http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=58172#.Wh4sXlWWbcs>.
- 310 M.M. Rahman, “Bangladeshi Labour Migration to the Gulf States”, *Canadian Journal of Developmental Studies*, vol. 33 (2012), pp. 214, 224; P. Wickramasekara, “Labour migration in South Asia: A review of issues, policies and practices”, *International Migration Paper No. 108* (2011), pp. 8–9; Government of France, *Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific* (2017); Government of Germany, *Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific* (2017); Government of Thailand, *Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific* (2017).
- 311 UNHCR, *South-East Asia mixed maritime movements: April–June 2015* (2015), available from [www.unhcr.org/53f1c5fc9.pdf](http://www.unhcr.org/53f1c5fc9.pdf); P. Wickramasekara, “Labour migration in South Asia: A review of issues, policies and practices”, *International Migration Paper No. 108* (2011), pp. 8–9; M.M. Rahman, “Bangladeshi Labour Migration to the Gulf States”, *Canadian Journal of Developmental Studies*, vol. 33 (2012), pp. 214, 224; Europol, “Facilitated illegal immigration intelligence bulletin”, *Intelligence Bulletin*, No. 3, (September 2011), p. 14; Government of Australia, *Irregular Maritime Arrivals for 2013* (2013); B. Perrin, *Migrant Smuggling: Canada’s Response to a Global Criminal Enterprise* (2011), pp. 5–6.
- 312 UNHCR, *South-East Asia mixed maritime movements: April–June 2015* (2015), available from [www.unhcr.org/53f1c5fc9.pdf](http://www.unhcr.org/53f1c5fc9.pdf); V.K. Bhawra, “Irregular migration from India to the EU: Evidence from the Punjab”, *CARIM-India Research Report 2013/03* (2013), p. 2.
- 313 UNHCR, *South-East Asia mixed maritime movements: April–June 2015* (2015), available from [www.unhcr.org/53f1c5fc9.pdf](http://www.unhcr.org/53f1c5fc9.pdf); OECD, *International Migration Outlook 2012* (2012), pp. 160–161; L. Williams, “Indian diversity in the UK”, *CARIM-India Research Report 2013/14* (2013), pp. 7, 18; N. Smith, ‘Donkey Flights’: *Illegal Immigration from the Punjab to the United Kingdom* (2014), pp. 2, 5–7.
- 314 N. Smith, ‘Donkey Flights’: *Illegal Immigration from the Punjab to the United Kingdom* (2014), p. 2.
- 315 UNHCR, *South-East Asia mixed maritime movements: April–June 2015* (2015), available from [www.unhcr.org/53f1c5fc9.pdf](http://www.unhcr.org/53f1c5fc9.pdf); J.F. Simanski and L.M. Sapp, *Immigration Enforcement Actions: 2012* (2013), pp. 4–5, 7; M. Hofer and others, *Estimates of the Unauthorized Immigrant Population*

- Residing in the United States: January 2011 (2012); United States, Office of Immigration Statistics, 2011 Yearbook of Immigration Statistic (2012), pp. 93, 97.
- 316 Government of the United States of America, Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific (2017).
- 317 UNODC, Migrant Smuggling in Asia: A Thematic Review of Literature (2012), p. 8.
- 318 Asia-Pacific RCM Thematic Working Group on International Migration including Human Trafficking, Situation Report on International Migration in South and South-West Asia (2011), p. 76; UNODC, Migrant Smuggling in Asia: A Thematic Review of Literature (2012), p. 8.
- 319 UNODC, Recent Trends of Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling to and from Pakistan (2013), p. 20–21, 23; Asia-Pacific RCM Thematic Working Group on International Migration including Human Trafficking, Situation Report on International Migration in South and South-West Asia (2011), p. 196; Verité, Labor Brokerage and Trafficking of Nepali Migrant Workers (2012), p. 20
- 320 Asia-Pacific RCM Thematic Working Group on International Migration including Human Trafficking, Situation Report on International Migration in South and South-West Asia, (2011), p. 82; P. Wickramasekara, “Labour migration in South Asia: A review of issues, policies and practices”, International Migration Paper No. 108 (2011), pp. 6, 9; Asia Foundation, Nepal, Labour Migration Trends and Patterns: Bangladesh, India, and Nepal 2013 (2013), pp. 41, 43.
- 321 UN Women, Nepal. UN Women: Asia Pacific and Arab States Regional Programme on Empowering Women Migrant Workers in Asia (n.d), available from <http://www.migration-unifem-apas.org/nepal/>
- 322 Chandra Bhadra, The Impact of Foreign Labour Migration to Enhance Economic Security and Address VAW among Nepali Women Migrant Workers and Responsiveness of Local Governance to Ensure Safe Migration (Kathmandu, Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare, Ministry of Labour and Employment, Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development, Government of Nepal, 2013), p.10, available from <http://fepb.gov.np/newdolrm/uploads/userfiles/files/Final%20Report%20-%20Submitted%20on%2028%20January%202013-1.pdf>
- 323 Jagannath Adhikari, and Ganesh Gurung, Foreign Employment, Remittance and its Contribution to Economy of Nepal (Kathmandu, Ministry of Labour and Transport Management and International Organisation for Migration, 2011).
- 324 B. Thompson, “Protection and Paternalism: Narratives of Nepali Women Migrants and the Gender Politics of Discriminatory Labor Migration Policy”, *Refuge*, vol. 33, No. 3 (2016), p. 41.
- 325 S. Cheung, “Migration control and the solutions impasse in South and Southeast Asia: Implications from the Rohingya experience”, *Journal of Refugee Studies*, vol. 25, No. 1 (2011), pp. 50, 58; D. Jayasuriya and M. McAuliffe, “Placing recent Sri Lankan maritime arrivals in a broader migration context”, *Irregular Migration Research Program Occasional Paper Series 02/2013* (2013), p. 10, 15; UNHCR, “Population statistics refugees and asylum seekers worldwide by country of origin/country returned” (2014), available from [http://popstats.unhcr.org/PSQ\\_POC.aspx](http://popstats.unhcr.org/PSQ_POC.aspx); University of New South Wales Social Policy Research Centre, *The Experiences of Irregular Maritime Arrivals Detained in Immigration Detention Facilities* (2013), p. 70. UNODC, *Strategic Assessment Report on Migrant Smuggling from Sri Lanka* (2013) [restricted circulation], pp. 38, 40–41, 49, 51–53, 55, 63–64, 70, 78, 85; C. Barker, “The people smugglers’ business model”, *Research Paper No. 2, 2012–13* (2013), pp. 6–7; UNODC, “Smuggling of migrants by sea”, *Issue Paper* (2011), pp. 18–19; UNODC, *Transnational Organized Crime in East Asia and the Pacific: A Threat Assessment* (2013), pp. 41–42, 44; I. Ashutosh and A. Mountz, “The geopolitics of migrant mobility: tracing state relations through refugee claims, boats, and discourses”, *Geopolitics*, vol. 17, No. 2 (2012), pp. 335, 341; E. Lanza and M.A. Pasculli, “The condition of foreigner as a contact between illegal immigration and trafficking in human beings/ smuggling of migrants: A report about Italian legislation”, *International Journal of Humanities and*

- Social Science, vol. 2, No. 19 (2012), pp. 102, 104; N. Smith, 'Donkey Flights': Illegal Immigration From the Punjab to the United Kingdom (2014), pp. 6–7.
- 326 UNODC, Strategic Assessment Report on Migrant Smuggling from Sri Lanka (2013) [restricted circulation], pp. 33–34.
- 327 E. Howie, "Sri Lankan boat migration to Australia: motivations and dilemmas", *Economic and Political Weekly*, vol. 48, No. 35 (2013), p. 97; K. Koser and M. McAuliffe, "Establishing an evidence-base for future policy development on irregular migration to Australia", *Irregular Migration Research Program Occasional Paper Series 01/2013* (2013), p. 8; UNODC, *Recent Trends of Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling to and from Pakistan* (2013), p. 37; D. Jayasuriya and M. McAuliffe, "Placing recent Sri Lankan maritime arrivals in a broader migration context", *Irregular Migration Research Program Occasional Paper Series 02/2013* (2013), p. 19.
- 328 D. Jayasuriya, "Drivers of Irregular and Regular Migration from Sri Lanka: Evidence from a Large Scale Survey", *Irregular Migration Research Programme Occasional Paper Series 09/2014* (2014), p. 11; UNODC, *Strategic Assessment Report on Migrant Smuggling from Sri Lanka* (2013) [restricted circulation], pp. 50–52; UNODC, *Transnational Organized Crime in East Asia and the Pacific: A Threat Assessment* (2013), p. 41; R. Ganguly-Scrase and L. Sheridan, "Dispossession, human security and undocumented migration: Narrative accounts of Afghani Sri Lankan Tamil asylum seekers", in *Rethinking Displacement: Asia Pacific Perspectives*, R. Ganguly-Scrase and K. Lahiri-Dutt, eds. (2012), pp. 251, 270; University of New South Wales Social Policy Research Centre, *The Experiences of Irregular Maritime Arrivals Detained in Immigration Detention Facilities* (2013), p. 70.
- 329 European Commission, DG Migration & Home Affairs, *A Study on Smuggling of Migrants: Characteristics, Responses and Cooperation with Third countries* (Brussels, European Union, DG Migration and Home Affairs, 2015), p. 32.
- 330 Asia Foundation, *Labour Migration Trends and Patterns: Bangladesh, Indian and Nepal* (2013), p. 10; J.J. Larsen and others, "Trafficking in persons monitoring report: January 2009–June 2011", *Monitoring Report No. 19* (2012), p. 37; UNODC, *Strategic Assessment Report on Migrant Smuggling from Sri Lanka* (2013) [restricted circulation], p. 54; D. Storbeck, "Indian labour migration to the Arab Gulf States", *Internationales Asienforum*, vol. 42, No. 1–2 (2011), pp. 21, 28; K. Yousef, "The vicious circle of irregular migration from Pakistan to Greece and back to Pakistan", *IRMA Background Report* (2013), pp. 10–11; M.M. Rahman, "Bangladeshi Labour Migration to the Gulf States", *Canadian Journal of Developmental Studies*, vol. 33 (2012), pp. 214, 219; Asia-Pacific RCM Thematic Working Group on International Migration including Human Trafficking, *Situation Report on International Migration in South and South-West Asia* (2011), p. 196; Verité, *Labor Brokerage and Trafficking of Nepali Migrant Workers* (2012), p. 76.
- 331 T. Siddiqui, M.A. Anas, A. Basar, and T.B. Lock, *Labour Migration from Bangladesh 2015: Achievements and Challenges*, (Dhaka, RMMRU, 2016), p. 5.
- 332 UNODC, *Strategic Assessment Report on Migrant Smuggling from Sri Lanka* (2013) [restricted circulation], pp. 52–53; M.M. Rahman and M.A. Kabir, "Bangladeshi migration to Italy", *Asia Europe Journal*, vol. 10, No. 4 (2012), pp. 251, 255; OECD, *International Migration Outlook 2012* (2012), pp. 160–161; L. Williams, "Indian diversity in the UK", *CARIM-India Research Report 2013/14* (2013), pp. 7, 18; N. Smith, 'Donkey Flights': Illegal Immigration from the Punjab to the United Kingdom (2014), p. 5; P. Gupta, "Facilitating migration between India and the EU", *CARIM-India Research Report 2013/06* (2013), p. 1; D. Jayasuriya and M. McAuliffe, "Placing recent Sri Lankan maritime arrivals in a broader migration context", *Irregular Migration Research Program Occasional Paper Series 02/2013* (2013), p. 10; T. Choudhury, "Experience of Bangladeshi diaspora in the multiethnic UK", *Shahjalal University of Science & Technology Journal of Social Sciences*, vol. 18, No. 4 (2012), pp. 20, 21–22.

- 333 UNODC, *Transnational Organized Crime in East Asia and the Pacific: A Threat Assessment* (2013), pp. 41, 45.
- 334 D. Jayasuriya and M. McAuliffe, "Placing recent Sri Lankan maritime arrivals in a broader migration context", *Irregular Migration Research Program Occasional Paper Series 02/2013* (2013), p. 10; T. Choudhury, "Experience of Bangladeshi diaspora in the multiethnic UK", *Shahjalal University of Science & Technology Journal of Social Sciences*, vol. 18, No. 4 (2012), pp. 20, 21–22.
- 335 G. Hugo, and L. Dissanayake, "The Process of Sri Lankan Migration to Australia Focussing on Irregular Migrants Seeking Asylum", *Irregular Migration Research Programme Occasional Paper Series 10/2014* (2014), p. 22.
- 336 UNODC, *The Role of Organized Crime in the Smuggling of Migrants from West Africa to the European Union* (2011), p. 37; L. Williams, "Indian diversity in the UK", *CARIM-India Research Report 2013/14* (2013), pp. 13, 18; Government of the United States of America, *Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific* (2017).
- 337 UNODC, *The Role of Organized Crime in the Smuggling of Migrants from West Africa to the European Union* (2011), p. 37; L. Williams, "Indian diversity in the UK", *CARIM-India Research Report 2013/14* (2013), pp. 13, 18.
- 338 Asia Foundation, *Nepal, Labour Migration Trends and Patterns: Bangladesh, India, and Nepal 2013* (2013), pp. 41–42; Verité, *Labor Brokerage and Trafficking of Nepali Migrant Workers* (2012), p. 78.
- 339 Government of Nepal, *Labour Migration for Employment: A Status Report for Nepal: 2014/2015* (2015), p. 20.
- 340 UNODC, *Strategic Assessment Report on Migrant Smuggling from Sri Lanka* (2013) [restricted circulation], pp. 35, 65–66; K. Wickramage and G.N.L. Galappaththy, "Malaria burden in irregular migrants returning to Sri Lanka from human smuggling operations in West Africa and implications for a country reaching malaria elimination", *Transactions of The Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene*, vol. 107 (2013), pp. 337, 337–339; Government of Sri Lanka, *Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific* (2017).
- 341 Government of Sri Lanka, *Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific* (2017).
- 342 G. Hugo, and L. Dissanayake, "The Process of Sri Lankan Migration to Australia Focussing on Irregular Migrants Seeking Asylum", *Irregular Migration Research Programme Occasional Paper Series 10/2014* (2014), p. 22; UNODC, *Strategic Assessment Report on Migrant Smuggling from Sri Lanka* (2013) [restricted circulation], pp. 35, 51, 54; E. Howie, "Sri Lankan boat migration to Australia: Motivations and dilemmas", *Economic and Political Weekly*, vol. 48, No. 35 (2013), p. 97, 100; UNODC, *Transnational Organized Crime in East Asia and the Pacific: A Threat Assessment* (2013), p. 41.
- 343 UNODC, *Strategic Assessment Report on Migrant Smuggling from Sri Lanka* (2013) [restricted circulation], pp. 35, 65–66.
- 344 *Ibid*, pp. 66–67.
- 345 G. Hugo, and L. Dissanayake, "The Process of Sri Lankan Migration to Australia Focussing on Irregular Migrants Seeking Asylum", *Irregular Migration Research Programme Occasional Paper Series 10/2014* (2014), p. 4; R. Ganguly-Scrase and L. Sheridan, "Dispossession, human security and undocumented migration: Narrative accounts of Afghani Sri Lankan Tamil asylum seekers", in *Rethinking Displacement: Asia Pacific Perspectives*, R. Ganguly-Scrase and K. Lahiri-Dutt, eds. (2012), pp. 251, 260.
- 346 UNODC, *Strategic Assessment Report on Migrant Smuggling from Sri Lanka* (2013) [restricted circulation], pp. 49, 55.



- 347 J.J. Larsen and others, “Trafficking in persons monitoring report: January 2009–June 2011”, Monitoring Report No. 19 (2012), p. 37.
- 348 Asia-Pacific RCM Thematic Working Group on International Migration including Human Trafficking, Situation Report on International Migration in South and South-West Asia (2011), p. 130; Asia Foundation, Nepal, Labour Migration Trends and Patterns: Bangladesh, India, and Nepal 2013 (2013), p. 18; M. Abdul and others, “The experiences of migrants trafficked from Bangladesh”, *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, vol. 653 (2014), pp. 141, 142–143.
- 349 UNODC, *Migrant Smuggling in Asia: A Thematic Review of Literature* (2012), p. 8.
- 350 UNODC, *Strategic Assessment Report on Migrant Smuggling from Sri Lanka* (2013) [restricted circulation], pp. 56–57.
- 351 *Ibid.*, p. 62.
- 352 Asia Foundation, Nepal, Labour Migration Trends and Patterns: Bangladesh, India, and Nepal 2013 (2013), p.15.
- 353 UNODC, *Strategic Assessment Report on Migrant Smuggling from Sri Lanka* (2013) [restricted circulation], p. 58.
- 354 Verité, *Labor Brokerage and Trafficking of Nepali Migrant Workers* (2012) 20.
- 355 Asia Foundation, Nepal, Labour Migration Trends and Patterns: Bangladesh, India, and Nepal 2013 (2013), p. 40.
- 356 *Ibid.*, p. 43.
- 357 *Ibid.*, p. 40.
- 358 Verité, *Labor Brokerage and Trafficking of Nepali Migrant Workers* (2012), p. 77.
- 359 Bandita Sijapati, Ashim Bhattarai, and Dinesh Pathak, *Analysis of Labour Market and Migration Trends in Nepal* (Center for the Study of Labour and Mobility, 2015); Asia-Pacific RCM Thematic Working Group on International Migration including Human Trafficking, Situation Report on International Migration in South and South-West Asia (2011), pp. 83, 196.
- 360 Verité, *Labor Brokerage and Trafficking of Nepali Migrant Workers* (2012), p. 20.
- 361 IOM, *Labour Migration from Colombo Process Countries: Good Practices, Challenges and Ways Forward* (2011), p. 24.
- 362 S. Carney and others, “Fortress India: why is Delhi building a new Berlin Wall to keep out its Bangladeshi neighbors?” *Foreign Policy*, July/August (2011), pp. 29, 31.
- 363 Asia Foundation, Labour Migration Trends and Patterns: Bangladesh, India, and Nepal 2013 (2013), p. 48.
- 364 UNHCR, *South-East Asia mixed maritime movements: April–June 2015* (2015); AKM A. Ullah, “Rohingya refugees to Bangladesh”, *Journal of Immigrant & Refugee Studies*, vol. 9, No. 2 (2011).
- 365 Council on Foreign Relations (2018), “The Rohingya Crisis”, available at <https://www.cfr.org/background/rohingya-crisis>
- 366 R. Raghavan, and D. Jayasuriya, *People Smuggling Field Insights* (Pakistan, Red Elephant Research, 2016).
- 367 Sarah Paoletti, Eleanor Taylor-Nicholson, Bandita Sijapati, and Bassina Farbenblum, *Migrant Workers’ Access to Justice at Home: Nepal. Migrant Workers’, Access to Justice Series*, (New York, Open Society Foundations, 2014).
- 368 *Ibid.*

- 369 J.J. Larsen and others, "Trafficking in persons monitoring report: January 2009–June 2011", Monitoring Report No. 19 (2012), p. 37.
- 370 K. Yousef, "The vicious circle of irregular migration from Pakistan to Greece and back to Pakistan", IRMA Background Report (2013), pp. 9–10; UNODC, Migrant Smuggling in Asia: A Thematic Review of Literature (2012), p. 177.
- 371 A. Triandafyllidou and T. Maroukis, Migrant Smuggling: Irregular Migration from Asia and Africa to Europe (2012), pp. 119–122; UNODC, Recent Trends of Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling to and From Pakistan (2013), pp. 1, 33.
- 372 UNODC, Recent Trends of Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling to and From Pakistan (2013), p. 33.
- 373 M.M. Rahman, "Bangladeshi Labour Migration to the Gulf States", Canadian Journal of Developmental Studies, vol. 33 (2012), pp. 214, 220.
- 374 Ibid.
- 375 UNODC, Strategic Assessment Report on Migrant Smuggling from Sri Lanka (2013) [restricted circulation], pp. 49, 55, 63–64, 85.
- 376 European Commission, DG Migration & Home Affairs, A Study on Smuggling of Migrants: Characteristics, Responses and Cooperation with Third countries (Brussels, European Union, DG Migration and Home Affairs, 2015).
- 377 Government of Germany, Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific (2017).
- 378 R. Morar and C. Brandibur, "Analysis of irregular migrants' trafficking after Romania adhering to the EU", Journal of Criminal Investigations, vol. 5 (2012), pp. 88, 90–93; ICMPD, Yearbook on Illegal Migration, Human Smuggling and Trafficking in Central and Eastern Europe (2011), p. 191.
- 379 Government of Latvia, Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific (2017).
- 380 Government of Romania, Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific (2017).
- 381 R. Morar and C. Brandibur, "Analysis of irregular migrants' trafficking after Romania adhering to the EU", Journal of Criminal Investigations, vol. 5 (2012), pp. 88, 90–93; ICMPD, Yearbook on Illegal Migration, Human Smuggling and Trafficking in Central and Eastern Europe (2011), p. 191.
- 382 A. Triandafyllidou and T. Maroukis, Migrant Smuggling: Irregular Migration from Asia and Africa to Europe (2012), pp. 118, 122–123; UNODC, Recent Trends of Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling to and From Pakistan (2013), pp. 1–2.
- 383 A. İçduygu and D. Sert, "Step-by-step migration through Turkey: From the Indian subcontinent to Europe", CARIM-India Research Report No. 14 (2012), pp. 1, 15.
- 384 A. İçduygu and D. Sert, "Step-by-step migration through Turkey: From the Indian subcontinent to Europe", CARIM-India Research Report No. 14 (2012), pp. 15–16; A. Triandafyllidou and T. Maroukis, Migrant Smuggling: Irregular Migration from Asia and Africa to Europe (2012), p. 118; UNODC, Recent Trends of Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling to and from Pakistan (2013), p. 33.
- 385 A. İçduygu and D. Sert, "Step-by-step migration through Turkey: from the Indian subcontinent to Europe", CARIM-India Research Report No. 14 (2012), p. 14.
- 386 A. Triandafyllidou and T. Maroukis, Migrant Smuggling: Irregular Migration from Asia and Africa to Europe (2012), p. 118.

- 387 European Commission, DG Migration & Home Affairs, *Study on smuggling of migrants: Characteristics, Responses and Cooperation with Third Countries. Case Study 3: Pakistan – Turkey – Greece (2015)*, p. 33; UNODC, *Migrant Smuggling in Asia: Comparative Research on Financial Flows within Asia and Europe (2013)* [restricted circulation], pp. 43–45; UNODC, *Recent Trends of Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling to and from Pakistan (2013)*, p. 33; A. Triandafyllidou and T. Maroukis, *Migrant Smuggling: Irregular Migration from Asia and Africa to Europe (2012)*, pp. 119–22; Europol, “Facilitated illegal immigration intelligence bulletin”, *Intelligence Bulletin*, No. 1 (January 2011), p. 28; ICMPD, *Yearbook on Illegal Migration, Human Smuggling and Trafficking in Central and Eastern Europe (2011)*, p. 243.
- 388 ICMPD, *Yearbook on Illegal Migration, Human Smuggling and Trafficking in Central and Eastern Europe (2011)*, p. 191.
- 389 Ibid.
- 390 UNODC, *The Role of Organized Crime in the Smuggling of Migrants from West Africa to the European Union (2011)*, p. 37; Europol, “Facilitated illegal immigration intelligence bulletin”, *Intelligence Bulletin*, No. 3 (September 2011), p. 13.
- 391 UNODC, *The Role of Organized Crime in the Smuggling of Migrants from West Africa to the European Union (2011)*, p. 12; Europol, “Facilitated illegal immigration intelligence bulletin”, *Intelligence Bulletin*, No. 3 (September 2011), p. 13; UNODC, *Strategic Assessment Report on Migrant Smuggling from Sri Lanka (2013)* [restricted circulation], pp. 55, 83, 85
- 392 UNODC, *The Role of Organized Crime in the Smuggling of Migrants from West Africa to the European Union (2011)*, p. 52; A. Triandafyllidou and T. Maroukis, *Migrant Smuggling: Irregular Migration from Asia and Africa to Europe (2012)*, pp. 60–61.
- 393 UNODC, *The Role of Organized Crime in the Smuggling of Migrants from West Africa to the European Union (2011)*, p. 44.
- 394 UNODC, *Strategic Assessment Report on Migrant Smuggling from Sri Lanka (2013)* [restricted circulation], pp. 41, 55, 63–64, 85.
- 395 Dinuk Jayasuriya, and Ramesh Sunam, “South Asia”, in *Migrant Smuggling Data and Research: A Global Review of the Emerging Evidence Base*, International Organization for Migration (2016), p. 190; UNODC, *Strategic Assessment Report on Migrant Smuggling from Sri Lanka (2013)* [restricted circulation], pp. 38, 83.
- 396 UNODC, *Strategic Assessment Report on Migrant Smuggling from Sri Lanka (UNODC, 2013)* [restricted circulation], pp. 49, 83.
- 397 Ibid, pp. 63–64.
- 398 Ibid, pp. 43, 45.
- 399 Ibid, p. 49.
- 400 UNODC, *Strategic Assessment Report on Migrant Smuggling from Sri Lanka (2013)* [restricted circulation], p. 85.
- 401 Europol, “Facilitated illegal immigration intelligence bulletin”, *Intelligence Bulletin*, No. 3 (September 2011), p. 14.
- 402 N. Smith, ‘Donkey Flights’: *Illegal Immigration from the Punjab to the United Kingdom (2014)*, pp. 6–7.
- 403 Ibid, pp. 7–8.
- 404 UNODC, *Strategic Assessment Report on Migrant Smuggling from Sri Lanka (UNODC, 2013)* [restricted

- circulation], pp. 41, 49; N. Smith, 'Donkey Flights': Illegal Immigration from the Punjab to the United Kingdom (2014), pp. 6–7.
- 405 UNODC, Strategic Assessment Report on Migrant Smuggling from Sri Lanka (2013) [restricted circulation], pp. 88–89.
- 406 *Ibid*, p. 49.
- 407 *Ibid*, p. 42.
- 408 Financial Action Task Force, Money Laundering Risks Arising from Trafficking in Human Beings and Smuggling of Migrants (2012), p. 61.
- 409 Government of Germany, Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific (2017); P. Gupta, "Facilitating migration between India and the EU", CARIM-India Research Report 2013/06 (2013), p. 13.
- 410 UNODC, Migrant Smuggling in Asia: A Thematic Review of Literature (2012), p. 10; Verité, Labor Brokerage and Trafficking of Nepali Migrant Workers (2012), p. 20.
- 411 Dinuk Jayasuriya, and Ramesh Sunam, "South Asia", in Migrant Smuggling Data and Research: A Global Review of the Emerging Evidence Base, International Organization for Migration (2016), p. 192.
- 412 UNHCR and IOM, Situation Report No. 13 (Bangkok, 2015).
- 413 UNHCR, South-East Asia Irregular Maritime Movements, January – November 2014 (Geneva, 2014), p. 1.
- 414 AKM A. Ullah, "Theoretical rhetoric about migration networks: A case of a journey of Bangladeshi workers to Malaysia", *International Migration*, vol. 51, No. 3 (2013), pp. 151, 152; UNODC, Migrant Smuggling in Asia: A Thematic Review of Literature (2012), p. 154.
- 415 J.J. Larsen and others, "Trafficking in persons monitoring report: January 2009–June 2011", Monitoring Report No. 19 (2012), p. 37.
- 416 AKM A. Ullah, "Theoretical rhetoric about migration networks: A case of a journey of Bangladeshi workers to Malaysia", *International Migration*, vol. 51, No. 3 (2013), pp. 151, 153–154, 158–159.
- 417 A. Schloenhardt and L. Ezzy, "Hadi Ahmadi – and the myth of the people smugglers' business model", *Monash University Law Review*, vol. 38 (2012), pp. 120, 120; UNODC, Transnational Organized Crime in East Asia and the Pacific: A Threat Assessment (2013), p. 44; UNODC, Strategic Assessment Report on Migrant Smuggling from Sri Lanka (2013) [restricted circulation], pp. 38, 70.
- 418 UNODC, Strategic Assessment Report on Migrant Smuggling from Sri Lanka (2013) [restricted circulation], pp. 55, 70.
- 419 M. Crouch and A. Missbach, *Trials of People Smugglers in Indonesia: 2007–2012* (2013), p. 12; UNODC, Strategic Assessment Report on Migrant Smuggling from Sri Lanka (2013) [restricted circulation], pp. 55.
- 420 UNODC, Transnational Organized Crime in East Asia and the Pacific: A Threat Assessment (2013), p. 42.
- 421 UNODC, Strategic Assessment Report on Migrant Smuggling from Sri Lanka (2013) [restricted circulation], pp. 38, 64, 70, 78; C. Barker, "The people smugglers' business model", Research Paper No. 2, 2012–13 (2013), pp. 6–7; UNODC, "Smuggling of migrants by sea", Issue Paper (2011), pp. 18–19; UNODC, Transnational Organized Crime in East Asia and the Pacific: A Threat Assessment (2013), pp. 42, 44.
- 422 UNODC, Strategic Assessment Report on Migrant Smuggling from Sri Lanka (2013) [restricted

- circulation], pp. 39, 70; C. Barker, "The people smugglers' business model", Research Paper No. 2, 2012–13 (2013), pp. 9–10.
- 423 Government of Australia, *Irregular Maritime Arrivals for 2013* (2013).
- 424 UNODC, *Strategic Assessment Report on Migrant Smuggling from Sri Lanka* (2013) [restricted circulation], pp. 40, 55.
- 425 *Ibid*, p. 38.
- 426 K. Wickramage and others, "Irregular migration as a potential source of malaria reintroduction in Sri Lanka and use of malaria rapid diagnostic tests at point-of-entry screening", *Case Reports in Medicine* (2013), pp. 1, 2.
- 427 K. Wickramage and G.N.L. Galappaththy, "Malaria burden in irregular migrants returning to Sri Lanka from human smuggling operations in West Africa and implications for a country reaching malaria elimination", *Transactions of The Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene*, vol. 107 (2013), pp. 337, 338.
- 428 UNODC, *Strategic Assessment Report on Migrant Smuggling from Sri Lanka* (2013) [restricted circulation], pp. 89.
- 429 Government of the United States of America, *Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific* (2017).
- 430 AKM A. Ullah, "Theoretical rhetoric about migration networks: A case of a journey of Bangladeshi workers to Malaysia", *International Migration*, vol. 51, No. 3 (2013), pp. 151, 163–164; A. Schloenhardt and H. Hickson, "Non-criminalization of smuggled migrants: Rights, obligations, and Australian practice under article 5 of the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air", *International Journal of Refugee Law*, vol. 25, No. 1 (2013), pp. 39, 56; UNODC, *Transnational Organized Crime in East Asia and the Pacific: A Threat Assessment* (2013), p. 44.
- 431 IOM, *Fatal Journeys: Tracking Lives Lost during Migration* (2014), p. 181.
- 432 Engy Abdelkader, "Myanmar's Democracy Struggle: The Impact of Communal Violence upon Rohingya Women and Youth", *Pacific Rim Law & Policy Journal*, vol. 23 (2014), pp. 511, 528.
- 433 Amnesty International, *Deadly Journeys: The Refugee and Trafficking Crisis in Southeast Asia* (2015), pp. 10, 19.
- 434 AKM A. Ullah, "Theoretical rhetoric about migration networks: A case of a journey of Bangladeshi workers to Malaysia", *International Migration*, vol. 51, No. 3 (2013), pp. 151, 160–162.
- 435 A. İçduygu and D. Sert, "Step-by-step migration through Turkey: From the Indian subcontinent to Europe", *CARIM-India Research Report No. 14* (2012), p. 13.
- 436 Verité, *Labor Brokerage and Trafficking of Nepali Migrant Workers* (2012), pp. 9, 79–80, 81; Asia Foundation, *Nepal, Labour Migration Trends and Patterns: Bangladesh, India, and Nepal 2013* (2013), pp. 43–45.
- 437 N. Smith, *'Donkey Flights': Illegal Immigration from the Punjab to the United Kingdom* (2014), pp. 4, 7.
- 438 UNODC, *The Role of Organized Crime in the Smuggling of Migrants from West Africa to the European Union* (2011), pp. 37, 52.
- 439 P. Gupta, "Facilitating migration between India and the EU", *CARIM-India Research Report 2013/06* (2013), p. 13.
- 440 AKM A. Ullah, "Theoretical rhetoric about migration networks: a case of a journey of Bangladeshi workers to Malaysia", *International Migration*, vol. 51, No. 3 (2013), pp. 151, 158; UNODC, *Recent*

- Trends of Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling to and from Pakistan (2013), pp. 20–21; J.J. Larsen and others, “Trafficking in persons monitoring report: January 2009–June 2011”, Monitoring Report No. 19 (2012), p. 36; K. Yousef, “The vicious circle of irregular migration from Pakistan to Greece and back to Pakistan”, IRMA Background Report (2013), pp. 10–11; 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, 149–152.
- 441 US\$ 120 – US\$1,200 as at November 2017.
- 442 US\$2,635 – US\$3,000 as at November 2017.
- 443 T. Siddiqui, M.A. Anas, A. Basar, and T.B. Lock, *Labour Migration from Bangladesh 2015: Achievements and Challenges*, (Dhaka, RMMRU, 2016), p. 7.
- 444 Amnesty International, *Deadly Journeys: The Refugee and Trafficking Crisis in Southeast Asia* (2015) 9, 15–17, 22.
- 445 See Amnesty International, *Deadly Journeys: The Refugee and Trafficking Crisis in Southeast Asia* (2015), pp. 15–16, 24.
- 446 Anne Gallagher, and Marie McAuliffe, “South-East Asia and Australia”, in *Migrant Smuggling Data and Research: A Global Review of the Emerging Evidence Base* (IOM, 2016), p. 228.
- 447 ICMPD, *Yearbook on Illegal Migration, Human Smuggling and Trafficking in Central and Eastern Europe* (2011), p. 218.
- 448 Government of Sri Lanka, *Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific* (2017).
- 449 UNODC, *Strategic Assessment Report on Migrant Smuggling from Sri Lanka* (2013) [restricted circulation], p. 64.
- 450 A. Schloenhardt and L. Ezzy, “Hadi Ahmadi – and the myth of the people smugglers’ business model”, *Monash University Law Review*, vol. 38 (2012), pp. 120, 143.
- 451 Europol, “Facilitated illegal immigration intelligence bulletin”, *Intelligence Bulletin*, No. 2 (May 2011), p. 10; K. Yousef, “The vicious circle of irregular migration from Pakistan to Greece and back to Pakistan”, IRMA Background Report (2013), p. 0.
- 452 Europol, “Facilitated illegal immigration intelligence bulletin”, *Intelligence Bulletin*, No. 2 (May 2011), pp. 16–17.
- 453 AKM A. Ullah, “Theoretical rhetoric about migration networks: A case of a journey of Bangladeshi workers to Malaysia”, *International Migration*, vol. 51, No. 3 (2013), pp. 151, 155–156, 163.
- 454 UNODC, *Strategic Assessment Report on Migrant Smuggling from Sri Lanka* (2013) [restricted circulation], pp. 60–62; Dinuk Jayasuriya, and Ramesh Sunam, “South Asia”, in *Migrant Smuggling Data and Research: A Global Review of the Emerging Evidence Base*, International Organization for Migration (2016), pp. 192–193.
- 455 E. Howie, “Sri Lankan boat migration to Australia: Motivations and dilemmas”, *Economic and Political Weekly*, vol. 48, No. 35 (2013), pp. 97, 101.
- 456 AKM A. Ullah, “Theoretical rhetoric about migration networks: A case of a journey of Bangladeshi workers to Malaysia”, *International Migration*, vol. 51, No. 3 (2013), pp. 151, 158–159.
- 457 E. Howie, “Sri Lankan boat migration to Australia: Motivations and dilemmas”, *Economic and Political Weekly*, vol. 48, No. 35 (2013), p. 97, 100.
- 458 *Ibid.*
- 459 A. Missbach and M. Crouch, “The criminalisation of people smuggling: The dynamics of judicial discretion in Indonesia”, *Australian Journal of Asian Law*, vol. 14, No. 2 (2013), pp. 1, 3; P. Munro,

- “People smuggling and the resilience of criminal networks in Indonesia”, *Journal of Policing, Intelligence and Counter Terrorism*, vol. 6, No. 1 (2011), pp. 40, 45.
- 460 UNODC, *Strategic Assessment Report on Migrant Smuggling from Sri Lanka* (2013) [restricted circulation], pp. 64, 92; A. Missbach and M. Crouch, “The criminalisation of people smuggling: the dynamics of judicial discretion in Indonesia”, *Australian Journal of Asian Law*, vol. 14, No. 2 (2013), pp. 1, 8; M. Crouch and A. Missbach, *Trials of People Smugglers in Indonesia: 2007–2012* (2013), pp. 12–13.
- 461 UNODC, *The Role of Organized Crime in the Smuggling of Migrants from West Africa to the European Union* (2011), p. 52.
- 462 Altai Consulting, *Leaving Libya: Rapid Assessment of Municipalities of Departures of Migrants in Libya* (2017), available from [http://www.altaiconsulting.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/08/2017\\_Altai-Consulting\\_Leaving-Libya-Rapid-Assessment-of-Municipalities-of-Departure-of-Migrants-in-Libya.pdf](http://www.altaiconsulting.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/08/2017_Altai-Consulting_Leaving-Libya-Rapid-Assessment-of-Municipalities-of-Departure-of-Migrants-in-Libya.pdf)
- 463 *Ibid*, p. 24.
- 464 *Ibid*, p. 35.
- 465 UNODC, *Transnational Organized Crime in East Asia and the Pacific: A Threat Assessment* (2013), p. 31.
- 466 ICMPD, *Yearbook on Illegal Migration, Human Smuggling and Trafficking in Central and Eastern Europe* (2011), p. 190.
- 467 Government of Slovakia, *Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific* (2017).
- 468 Government of the United States of America, *Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific* (2017).
- 469 Government of Germany, *Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific* (2017).
- 470 US\$36 – US\$ 50 as at November 2017.
- 471 Asia Foundation, *Labour Migration Trends and Patterns: Bangladesh, India, and Nepal 2013* (2013), pp. 47–48.
- 472 Interview with a representative of UNODC, March 2018.
- 473 Europol, “Facilitated illegal immigration intelligence bulletin”, *Intelligence Bulletin*, No. 3 (September 2011), p. 13; N. Smith, ‘Donkey Flights’: *Illegal Immigration from the Punjab to the United Kingdom* (2014), p. 6; UNODC, *The Role of Organized Crime in the Smuggling of Migrants from West Africa to the European Union* (2011), p. 37.
- 474 N. Smith, ‘Donkey Flights’: *Illegal Immigration from the Punjab to the United Kingdom* (2014), pp. 6–7.
- 475 ICMPD, *Yearbook on Illegal Migration, Human Smuggling and Trafficking in Central and Eastern Europe* (2011), pp. 192, 250.
- 476 UNODC, *The Role of Organized Crime in the Smuggling of Migrants from West Africa to the European Union* (2011), p. 37; Europol, “Facilitated illegal immigration intelligence bulletin”, *Intelligence Bulletin*, No. 2 (May 2011).
- 477 A. Triandafyllidou and T. Maroukis, *Migrant Smuggling: Irregular Migration from Asia and Africa to Europe* (2012), pp. 118, 120; ICMPD, *Yearbook on Illegal Migration, Human Smuggling and Trafficking in Central and Eastern Europe* (2011), p. 107.
- 478 UNODC, *Strategic Assessment Report on Migrant Smuggling from Sri Lanka* (2013) [restricted

- circulation], pp. 91; ICMPD, *Yearbook on Illegal Migration, Human Smuggling and Trafficking in Central and Eastern Europe* (2011), p. 250.
- 479 Government of Romania, Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific (2017).
- 480 UNODC, *Transnational Organized Crime in East Asia and the Pacific: A Threat Assessment* (2013), p. 47.
- 481 C. Barker, "The people smugglers' business model", Research Paper No. 2, 2012–13 (2013), p. 17; E. Howie, "Sri Lankan boat migration to Australia: Motivations and dilemmas", *Economic and Political Weekly*, vol. 48, No. 35 (2013), p. 97, 100.
- 482 Verité, *Labor Brokerage and Trafficking of Nepali Migrant Workers* (2012), pp. 80–81.
- 483 Europol, "Facilitated illegal immigration intelligence bulletin", *Intelligence Bulletin*, No. 3 (September 2011), p. 13.
- 484 Government of the United States of America, Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific (2017).
- 485 G. Hugo, and L. Dissanayake, "The Process of Sri Lankan Migration to Australia Focussing on Irregular Migrants Seeking Asylum", *Irregular Migration Research Programme Occasional Paper Series 10/2014* (2014), p. 22; R. Ganguly-Scrase and L. Sheridan, "Dispossession, human security and undocumented migration: Narrative accounts of Afghani Sri Lankan Tamil asylum seekers", in *Rethinking Displacement: Asia Pacific Perspectives*, R. Ganguly-Scrase and K. Lahiri-Dutt, eds. (2012), pp. 251, 272; E. Howie, "Sri Lankan boat migration to Australia: Motivations and dilemmas", *Economic and Political Weekly*, vol. 48, No. 35 (2013), p. 97, 100; UNODC, *Transnational Organized Crime in East Asia and the Pacific: A Threat Assessment* (2013), pp. 47–48; UNODC, *The Role of Organized Crime in the Smuggling of Migrants from West Africa to the European Union* (2011), p. 37; A. Triandafyllidou and T. Maroukis, *Migrant Smuggling: Irregular Migration from Asia and Africa to Europe* (2012), p. 118; P. Dannecker, "Rationalities and images underlying labour migration from Bangladesh to Malaysia", *International Migration*, vol. 51, No. 1 (2014), pp. 40, 47; 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, 149.
- 486 UNODC, *Strategic Assessment Report on Migrant Smuggling from Sri Lanka* (2013) [restricted circulation], pp. 92.
- 487 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, 152–154.
- 488 A. Triandafyllidou and T. Maroukis, *Migrant Smuggling: Irregular Migration from Asia and Africa to Europe* (2012), p. 118.
- 489 Petra Dannecker, "Labour migration from Bangladesh to Malaysia", *International Migration*, vol. 51, No. 1 (2009), pp. 40, 42.
- 490 OCRIEST, 'Sri Lanka' (Paris, 2013), p. 1.
- 491 Information provided to the author during an interview with a representative of the Government of Cambodia, October 2017.
- 492 Chan Sophal, "Economic costs and benefits of labour migration: Case of Cambodia", in *Costs and Benefits of Cross-Country Labour Migration in the GMS*, Hossein Jalilian, ed. (Singapore, Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, 2012), pp. 118, 120.
- 493 UNODC, *Transnational Organized Crime in East Asia and the Pacific: A Threat Assessment* (Bangkok, 2013), pp. 12–13.



- 494 Government of Thailand, Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific (2017).
- 495 Information provided by a Cambodian government representative during a meeting in Bangkok, 2017.
- 496 ADB and IOM, *Facilitating Safe Labor Migration in the Greater Mekong Subregion: Issues, Challenges, and Forward-Looking Interventions* (Manila and Bangkok ADB and IOM, 2013), pp. 21–22.
- 497 UNODC, *Migrant Smuggling in Asia: A Thematic Review of Literature* (2012), p. 15; H. Andrevski and S. Lyneham, “Experiences of Exploitation and Human Trafficking among a Sample of Indonesian Migrant Domestic Workers”, *Trends and Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice* No. 47 (2014), p. 3.
- 498 Government of Saudi Arabia, Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific (2017).
- 499 Government of Australia, Department of Immigration and Border Protection, *Indonesia as a Transit Country in Irregular Migration to Australia* (Canberra, 2014), p. 6.
- 500 OECD, “Can we put an end to human smuggling?”, *OECD Migration Policy Debates*, No. 9 (2015), p. 5
- 501 UNHCR, *South-East Asia Irregular Maritime Movements, January – November 2014* (Geneva, 2014), p. 7.
- 502 UNHCR and IOM, *Situation Report #13* (Bangkok, 2015).
- 503 R. Huijsmans, “Unpacking the gender paradox in Lao households’ migration decision-making processes”, Paper presented at the conference *Householding in Transition: Emerging Dynamics In ‘Developing’ East and Southeast Asia*, Singapore, 25–26 July 2011, p. 4.
- 504 UNODC, *Transnational Organized Crime in East Asia and the Pacific: A Threat Assessment* (2013), p. 8.
- 505 Srawooth Paitoonpong, *Different Stream, Different Needs, and Impact: Managing International Labour Migration in ASEAN: Thailand (Immigration)* (2011), p. 13; Hing Vutha and others, *Irregular Migration from Cambodia: Characteristics, Challenges and Regulatory Approach*, Working Paper No 58, Cambodia Development Resource Institute (2011), pp. 10–11; also cited in Srawooth Paitoonpong and Yongyuth Chalamwong, *Managing International Labor Migration in ASEAN: A Case of Thailand* (2012), p. 11
- 506 ADB and IOM, *Facilitating Safe Labor Migration in the Greater Mekong Subregion: Issues, Challenges, and Forward-Looking Interventions* (Manila and Bangkok ADB and IOM, 2013), p. 10; AKM Ahsan Ullah and Mallik Akram Hossain, “Gendering cross-border networks in the greater Mekong subregion: Drawing invisible routes to Thailand”, *Austrian Journal of South-East Asian Studies*, vol. 4, No. (2011), pp. 273, 284–285.
- 507 Jiyoung Song, “‘Smuggled refugees’: The social construction of North Korean migration”, *International Migration*, Vol. 51, No. 4 (2013), pp. 158, 165, 166.
- 508 UNODC, *Migrant Smuggling in Asia: A Thematic Review of Literature* (2012), p. 16; 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, 139–141; A. Kassim and R.H.M. Zin, “Policy on irregular migrants in Malaysia”, *Discussion Paper Series* No. 2011-34 (2011), p. 65; P. Palmgren, “Navigating a hostile terrain: Refugees and human rights in Southeast Asia”, *Sociology Compass*, vol. 5, No. 5 (2011), pp. 323, 327; S. Castles and others, “Irregular migration: Causes, patterns and strategies”, in *Global Perspectives on Migration and Development*, I. Omenlaniuk, ed. (2012), pp. 117, 134.
- 509 M. Crouch and A. Missbach, *Trials of People Smugglers in Indonesia: 2007–2012* (2013), p. 12;

- UNODC, *Transnational Organized Crime in East Asia and the Pacific: A Threat Assessment* (2013), p. 10.
- 510 UNODC, *Transnational Organized Crime in East Asia and the Pacific: A Threat Assessment* (2013), pp. 12–13.
- 511 UNODC, *Migrant Smuggling in Asia: A Thematic Review of Literature* (2012), p. 16; 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, 139–141; A. Kassim and R.H.M. Zin, “Policy on irregular migrants in Malaysia”, *Discussion Paper Series No. 2011-34* (2011), p. 65; P. Palmgren, “Navigating a hostile terrain: Refugees and human rights in Southeast Asia”, *Sociology Compass*, vol. 5, No. 5 (2011), pp. 323, 327; S. Castles and others, “Irregular migration: Causes, patterns and strategies”, in *Global Perspectives on Migration and Development*, I. Omenlaniuk, ed. (2012), pp. 117, 134; K. Ueno, “Love gain: The transformation of intimacy among foreign domestic workers in Singapore”, *SOJOURN: Journal of Social Issues in Southeast Asia*, vol. 28, No. 1 (2013), pp. 36, 40.
- 512 IOM, *Country Migration Report: The Philippines* (2013), p. 41; Philippine Overseas Employment Administration, *Annual Report: 2011* (2012), p. 8.
- 513 IOM, *Country Migration Report: The Philippines* (2013), p. 4.
- 514 IOM, *Country Migration Report: The Philippines* (2013), p. 76; C.S. Yue, “Foreign labor in Singapore: Trends, policies, impacts, and challenges”, *Discussion Paper No. 24* (2011), p. 27.
- 515 IOM, *Country Migration Report: The Philippines* (2013), p. 76; C.S. Yue, “Foreign labor in Singapore: Trends, policies, impacts, and challenges”, *Discussion Paper No. 24* (2011), p. 76.
- 516 N. van Hear and others, “Drivers of migration”, *Working Paper No. 1* (2012), pp. 12–13, 16; IOM, *Country Migration Report: The Philippines* (2013), p. 76; C.S. Yue, “Foreign labor in Singapore: Trends, policies, impacts, and challenges”, *Discussion Paper No. 24* (2011), p. 27; K. Ueno, “Love gain: The transformation of intimacy among foreign domestic workers in Singapore”, *SOJOURN: Journal of Social Issues in Southeast Asia*, vol. 28, No. 1 (2013), pp. 36, 40; Mekong Migration Network and Asian Migrant Centre, *Migration in the Greater Mekong Subregion Resource Book, Fourth Edition* (2013), p. 87.
- 517 Centre for Policy Development, *Track II Dialogue on forced migration in the Asia-Pacific* (Melbourne, 2015), p. 8.
- 518 UNODC, *Transnational Organized Crime in East Asia and the Pacific: A Threat Assessment* (2013), pp. 12–13.
- 519 UNODC, *Migrant Smuggling in Asia: A Thematic Review of Literature* (2012), p. 20.
- 520 Government of Denmark, *Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific* (2017); Government of Estonia, *Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific* (2017); Government of France, *Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific* (2017); Government of Hungary, *Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific* (2017); Government of Japan, *Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific* (2017); Government of Latvia, *Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific* (2017); Government of Lithuania, *Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific* (2017); Government of Slovenia, *Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific* (2017); Government of Spain, *Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific* (2017); Government of Sweden, *Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific* (2017); Government of Ukraine, *Response to questions by UNODC relating to*

- smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific (2017); Government of the United States of America, Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific (2017).
- 521 Government of Saudi Arabia, Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific (2017).
- 522 UNODC, *Migrant Smuggling in Asia: A Thematic Review of Literature* (2012), p. 18, 20; S. Djajic and A. Vinogradova, "Undocumented migrants in debt", *Labour Economics*, vol. 21 (2013), pp. 15, 17.
- 523 Government of Poland, Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia (2017); Government of Estonia, Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia (2017); UNODC, *Migrant Smuggling in Asia: Comparative Research on Financial Flows within Asia and Europe* (2013) [restricted circulation], pp. 34; Europol, "Facilitated illegal immigration intelligence bulletin", *Intelligence Bulletin*, No. 1 (January 2011), p. 18; COSPOL, *Vietnamese Organized Immigration Crime* (2011), p. 24; Europol, "Facilitated illegal immigration intelligence bulletin", *Intelligence Bulletin*, No. 2 (May 2011), pp. 8–9.
- 524 *Ibid*, pp. iv–v, 33.
- 525 Azidah Kassim and Ragayah Haji Mat Zin, "Policy on Irregular Migrants in Malaysia: An Analysis of its Implementation and Effectiveness", Discussion Paper (Philippine Institute for Development Studies, 2011), p. 65; Pei Palmgren, "Navigating a hostile terrain: Refugees and human rights in South-East Asia", *Sociology Compass*, vol. 5, No. 5 (2011), pp. 323, 327.
- 526 N.T.K. Dung and C.C. Loi, "Economic costs and benefits of labour migration: Case of Vietnam", in *Costs and Benefits of Cross-Country Labour Migration in the GMS*, H. Jalilian, ed. (2013), pp. 305, 322–323, 347; Mekong Migration Network and Asian Migrant Centre, *Migration in the Greater Mekong Subregion Resource Book, Fourth Edition* (2013), p. 82.
- 527 IOM, *Viet Nam Migration Profile 2016* (2017), p. 27; Mekong Migration Network and Asian Migrant Centre, *Migration in the Greater Mekong Subregion Resource Book, Fourth Edition* (2013), p. 82; UNODC, *Transnational Organized Crime in East Asia and the Pacific: A Threat Assessment* (2013), pp. iv–v, 34; see also Annex.
- 528 AKM Ahsan Ullah and Mallik Akram Hossain, "Gendering cross-border networks in the greater Mekong subregion: Drawing invisible routes to Thailand", *Austrian Journal of South-East Asian Studies*, vol. 4, No. 2. (2011), pp. 273, 283; ADB and IOM, *Facilitating Safe Labor Migration in the Greater Mekong Subregion: Issues, Challenges, and Forward-Looking Interventions* (Manila and Bangkok ADB and IOM, 2013), p. 3; UNODC, *Transnational Organized Crime in East Asia and the Pacific: A Threat Assessment* (2013), pp. 6–7; Mekong Migration Network and Asian Migrant Centre, *Migration in the Greater Mekong Subregion Resource Book, Fourth Edition* (2013), pp. 92, 103; 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, 121, 135; UNODC, *Migrant Smuggling in Asia: A Thematic Review of Literature* (2012), p. 18.
- 529 Andy Hall, "Migration and Thailand: Policy, Perspectives and Challenges" in *Thailand Migration Report 2011. Migration for development in Thailand: Overview and tools for policy makers*, Jerrold W Huguet and Aphichat Chamrathirong (eds) (2011), pp. 17, 17; Hossein Jalilian and Glenda Reyes, "Migrants of the Mekong: Wins and Losses" in *Costs and Benefits of Cross-Country Labour Migration in the GMS*, Hossein Jalilian (ed), (2012), pp. 1, 9; Srawooth Paitoonpong, *Different Stream, Different Needs, and Impact: Managing International Labour Migration in ASEAN: Thailand (Immigration)* (2011) 26.
- 530 World Bank, 'Open Data' <[data.worldbank.org](http://data.worldbank.org)>.
- 531 See Hossein Jalilian and Glenda Reyes, "Migrants of the Mekong: Wins and Losses" in *Costs and Benefits of Cross-Country Labour Migration in the GMS*, Hossein Jalilian (ed), (2012), pp. 1, 24.
- 532 H. Jalilian, *Costs and Benefits of Cross-Country Migration in the GMS* (2012), pp. 13, 191.

- 533 IOM, *Country Migration Report: the Philippines* (2013), p. 41; Philippine Overseas Employment Administration, *Annual Report: 2011* (2012), p. 8
- 534 UNODC, *Recent Trends of Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling to and from Pakistan* (2013), p. 21.
- 535 IOM, *Country Migration Report: the Philippines* (2013); Pia M. Orrenius and Madeline Zavodny, “The economic consequences of amnesty for unauthorized immigrants”, *Cato Journal*, vol. 32, No. 1 (2012), pp. 85, 87.
- 536 UNODC, *Migrant Smuggling in Asia: A Thematic Review of Literature* (2012), p. 134.
- 537 *Ibid*, p. 18.
- 538 World Bank, ‘Migration and Remittances Data’ <<http://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/migrationremittancesdiasporaissues/brief/migration-remittances-data>>.
- 539 Aniceto C. Orbeta Jr and Kathrina Gonzales, “Managing international labor migration in ASEAN: Themes from a six-country study”, Discussion Paper No. 26 (Manila, Philippine Institute for Developmental Studies, 2013), p. 14; UNODC, *Migrant Smuggling in Asia: A Thematic Review of Literature* (2012), p. 9; UNODC, *Transnational Organized Crime in East Asia and the Pacific: A Threat Assessment* (2013), p. 8.
- 540 Aniceto C. Orbeta Jr and Kathrina Gonzales, “Managing international labor migration in ASEAN: Themes from a six-country study”, Discussion Paper No. 26 (Manila, Philippine Institute for Developmental Studies, 2013), p. 14; Mekong Migration Network and Asian Migrant Centre, *Migration in the Greater Mekong Subregion Resource Book, Fourth Edition* (2013), p. 121; Habibul Haque Khondker, “Migration, displacement, and precarity in a globalised world”, Working Paper (Madrid, International Sociological Association, 2013), pp. 6–7.
- 541 Approximately US\$405 as at 10 March 2018.
- 542 Approximately US\$670 as at 10 March 2018.
- 543 ILO, *Review of the effectiveness of the MOUs in managing labour migration between Thailand and neighbouring countries* (2015), p. 17; Mekong Migration Network and Asian Migrant Centre, *Migration in the Greater Mekong Subregion Resource Book, Fourth Edition* (2013), p. 122.
- 544 UNODC, *Transnational Organized Crime in East Asia and the Pacific: A Threat Assessment* (2013), pp. 27, 28.
- 545 Mekong Migration Network and Asian Migrant Centre, *Migration in the Greater Mekong Subregion Resource Book, Fourth Edition* (2013), p. 30; Naparat Kranrattansuit, *ASEAN and Human Trafficking: Case Studies of Cambodia, Thailand and Viet Nam* (2014), p. 99; Hing Vutha and others, *Irregular Migration from Cambodia: Characteristics, Challenges and Regulatory Approach*, Working Paper No 58, Cambodia Development Resource Institute (2011), p. 13.
- 546 Chan Sophal, “Economic costs and benefits of labour migration: Case of Cambodia”, in *Costs and Benefits of Cross-Country Labour Migration in the GMS*, Hossein Jalilian, ed. (Singapore, Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, 2012), pp. 118, 120; Cambodia, Ministry of Water Resource and Meteorology, *Climate Change Strategic Plan for Water Resources and Meteorology* (2012), pp. 7–8.
- 547 Chan Sophal, “Economic costs and benefits of labour migration: Case of Cambodia”, in *Costs and Benefits of Cross-Country Labour Migration in the GMS*, Hossein Jalilian, ed. (Singapore, Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, 2012), pp. 120–121; Cambodia, Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology, *Climate Change Strategic Plan for Water Resources and Meteorology* (2012) 7–8, 11–12.
- 548 M. Rose and G.A. Sarausad, “Cost or benefit? Valuing migration through remittances by irregular

- migrants in Thailand”, Paper presented at the conference Rethinking Development in an Age of Scarcity and Uncertainty: New Values, Voices and Alliances for Increased Resilience, York, United Kingdom, 19–22 September 2011, p. 3; UNODC, *Transnational Organized Crime in East Asia and the Pacific: A Threat Assessment* (2013), p. 41; AKM A. Ullah, “Rohingya refugees to Bangladesh”, *Journal of Immigrant & Refugee Studies*, vol. 9, No. 2 (2011), pp. 139, 143; R. Margesson, “Displaced populations in Burma’s borderlands”, in *The Borderlands of Southeast Asia: Geopolitics, Terrorism and Globalization*, J. Clad and others, eds. (2011), pp. 187, 192.
- 549 Mary Rose Geraldine Amancio Sarausad, “Cost or benefit? Valuing migration through remittances by irregular migrants in Thailand”, Working Paper (Bangkok, Institute for Population and Social Research, Mahidol University, 2011), p. 3; UNODC, *Transnational Organized Crime in East Asia and the Pacific: A Threat Assessment* (2013), p. 41; AKM Ahsan Ullah, “Rohingya refugees to Bangladesh: Historical exclusions and contemporary marginalization”, *Journal of Immigrant & Refugee Studies*, vol. 9, No. 2 (2011), pp. 139, 143; Rhoda Margesson, “Displaced populations in Burma’s borderlands: When are borders a significant barrier or means of protection?”, in *The Borderlands of Southeast Asia: Geopolitics, Terrorism, and Globalization*, James Clad, Sean M. McDonald and Bruce Vaughn, eds. (Washington, D.C., National Defense University Press, 2011), pp. 187, 192
- 550 UNODC, *Transnational Organized Crime in East Asia and the Pacific: A Threat Assessment* (2013), p. 41.
- 551 Katherine Southwick, «Preventing Mass Atrocities against the Stateless Rohingya in Myanmar: A Call for Solutions», *Journal of International Affairs*, Vol. 68 (2015), pp. 137, 142–143.
- 552 ADB and IOM, *Facilitating Safe Labor Migration in the Greater Mekong Subregion: Issues, Challenges, and Forward-Looking Interventions* (Manila and Bangkok ADB and IOM, 2013), p. 24.
- 553 M. Rose and G.A. Sarausad, “Cost or benefit? Valuing migration through remittances by irregular migrants in Thailand”, Paper presented at the conference Rethinking Development in an Age of Scarcity and Uncertainty: New Values, Voices and Alliances for Increased Resilience, York, United Kingdom, 19–22 September 2011, p. 3.
- 554 AKM A. Ullah, “Rohingya refugees to Bangladesh”, *Journal of Immigrant & Refugee Studies*, vol. 9, No. 2 (2011), pp. 139, 143.
- 555 Rhoda Margesson, “Displaced populations in Burma’s borderlands: When are borders a significant barrier or means of protection?”, in *The Borderlands of Southeast Asia: Geopolitics, Terrorism, and Globalization*, James Clad, Sean M. McDonald and Bruce Vaughn, eds. (Washington, D.C., National Defense University Press, 2011), p. 187.
- 556 Human Rights Watch, *Ad Hoc and Inadequate: Thailand’s Treatment of Refugees and Asylum Seekers* (2012), p. 75; UNODC, *Transnational Organized Crime in East Asia and the Pacific: A Threat Assessment* (2013), p. 10; UNODC, *Recent Trends of Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling to and from Pakistan* (2013), p. 21.
- 557 UNODC, *Recent Trends of Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling to and from Pakistan* (2013), p. 21.
- 558 S. Hegde and others, “Unsafe abortion as birth control method: Maternal mortality risks among unmarried Cambodian migrant women on the Thai-Cambodia border”, *Asia Pacific Journal of Public Health*, Vol. 24, No. 6 (2012), pp. 986, 992–993.
- 559 *Ibid.*
- 560 UNODC, *Transnational Organized Crime in East Asia and the Pacific: A Threat Assessment* (2013), pp. 10, 11.
- 561 IOM, *Assessing Potential Changes in the Migration Patterns of Laotian Migrants and their Impacts on*

- Thailand and Lao People's Democratic Republic (2016), p. 13.
- 562 World Bank, *Gaining from Migration: Migration Trends and Policy Lessons in the Greater Mekong Sub-region* (2012), p. 12.
- 563 Aungkana Kmonpetch, *The Phenomenon of Cross-Border Human Trafficking: Complexities of Exploitation Issues in Thailand*, Kyoto Working Papers on Area Studies No. 106 (2011), p. 3; United States, Department of State, *Trafficking in Persons Report 2015* (2015), p. 21; United States, Department of State, *Trafficking in Persons Report 2014* (2014), p. 239; United States, Department of State, *Trafficking in Persons Report 2013* (2013), p. 228.
- 564 H. Jalilian, *Costs and Benefits of Cross-Country Migration in the GMS* (2012), p. 145.
- 565 UNODC, *Transnational Organized Crime in East Asia and the Pacific: A Threat Assessment* (2013), p. 28.
- 566 ADB and IOM, *Facilitating Safe Labor Migration in the Greater Mekong Subregion: Issues, Challenges, and Forward-Looking Interventions* (Manila and Bangkok ADB and IOM, 2013), p. 10.
- 567 UNODC, *Transnational Organized Crime in East Asia and the Pacific: A Threat Assessment* (2013), p. 28.
- 568 ADB and IOM, *Facilitating Safe Labor Migration in the Greater Mekong Subregion: Issues, Challenges, and Forward-Looking Interventions* (Manila and Bangkok ADB and IOM, 2013), pp. 21–2; Mekong Migration Network and Asian Migrant Centre, *Migration in the Greater Mekong Subregion Resource Book* (Hong Kong, 2013), p. 92.
- 569 Hing Vutha and others, *Irregular Migration from Cambodia: Characteristics, Challenges and Regulatory Approach*, Working Paper No 58, Cambodia Development Resource Institute (2011), p. 15; Rhoda Margesson, "Displaced populations in Burma's borderlands: When are borders a significant barrier or means of protection?", in *The Borderlands of Southeast Asia: Geopolitics, Terrorism, and Globalization*, James Clad, Sean M. McDonald and Bruce Vaughn, eds. (Washington, D.C., National Defense University Press, 2011), pp. 187, 201.
- 570 Chan Sophal, "Economic costs and benefits of labour migration: Case of Cambodia", in *Costs and Benefits of Cross-Country Labour Migration in the GMS*, Hossein Jalilian, ed. (Singapore, Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, 2012), pp. 118, 145; Hossein Jalilian and Glenda Reyes, "Migrants of the Mekong: Wins and Losses" in *Costs and Benefits of Cross-Country Labour Migration in the GMS*, Hossein Jalilian (ed), (2012), p. 68; Hing Vutha and others, *Irregular Migration from Cambodia: Characteristics, Challenges and Regulatory Approach*, Working Paper No 58, Cambodia Development Resource Institute (2011), pp. 10, 14, 15; see also, UNODC, *Migrant Smuggling in Asia: A Thematic Review of Literature* (2012) 204.
- 571 UNIAP, *Human Trafficking Sentinel Surveillance, Poipet, Cambodia 2009–2010* (2010), p. 67.
- 572 AKM Ahsan Ullah and Mallik Akram Hossain, "Gendering cross-border networks in the greater Mekong subregion: Drawing invisible routes to Thailand", *Austrian Journal of South-East Asian Studies*, Vol. 4, No. 2. (2011), pp. 273, 283–284.
- 573 UNODC, *Migrant Smuggling in Asia: A Thematic Review of Literature* (2012), pp. 18–19, 204.
- 574 Mekong Migration Network and Asian Migrant Centre, *Migration in the Greater Mekong Subregion Resource Book, Fourth Edition* (2013), p. 104; Hing Vutha and others, *Irregular Migration from Cambodia: Characteristics, Challenges and Regulatory Approach*, Working Paper No 58, Cambodia Development Resource Institute (2011), p. 1.
- 575 IOM, *Assessing Potential Changes in the Migration Patterns of Laotian Migrants and their Impacts on Thailand and Lao People's Democratic Republic* (2016), p. 9.

- 576 Lao PDR, Department of Statistics (DOS), National Economic Research Institute (NERI), «Economic Costs and Benefits of Labour Migration: Case of Lao PDR» in *Costs and Benefits of Cross-Country Labour Migration in the GMS*, Hossein Jalilian (ed), (2012), pp. 190, 194.
- 577 United States, Department of State, *Trafficking in Persons Report 2015* (2015), p. 215.
- 578 Srawooth Paitoonpong, *Different Stream, Different Needs, and Impact: Managing International Labour Migration in ASEAN: Thailand (Immigration)*, Discussion Paper Series No 2011-28, Philippine Institute for Development Studies (2011), p. 42.
- 579 Srawooth Paitoonpong, «Managing International Labor Migration in ASEAN: Thailand (Immigration)», *Philippine Journal of Development*, Vol. 38 (2011), pp. 163, 174.
- 580 Myat Mon, «Burmese labour migration into Thailand: Governance of migration and labour rights», *Journal of the Asia Pacific Economy*, Vol. 15 (2010), pp. 33, 39.
- 581 UNODC, *Transnational Organized Crime in East Asia and the Pacific: A Threat Assessment* (2013), p. 11.
- 582 UNODC, *Transnational Organized Crime in East Asia and the Pacific: A Threat Assessment* (2013), p. 20.
- 583 Peter Munro, «Harbouring the illicit: Borderlands and human trafficking in South East Asia», *Crime, Law and Social Change*, Vol. 58, No. 2 (2012), pp. 159, 174; Myat Mon, «Burmese labour migration into Thailand: Governance of migration and labour rights», *Journal of the Asia Pacific Economy*, Vol. 15 (2010).
- 584 Myat Mon, «Burmese labour migration into Thailand: Governance of migration and labour rights», *Journal of the Asia Pacific Economy*, Vol. 15 (2010), pp. 38–39; UNIAP, *Mekong Region Country Datasheets: Human Trafficking 2010* (2010), p. 19.
- 585 AKM Ahsan Ullah and Mallik Akram Hossain, «Gendering cross-border networks in the greater Mekong subregion: Drawing invisible routes to Thailand», *Austrian Journal of South-East Asian Studies*, vol. 4, No. 2. (2011), pp. 273, 284.
- 586 UNIAP, *Mekong Region Country Datasheets: Human Trafficking 2010* (2010), p. 19; Myat Mon, «Burmese labour migration into Thailand: Governance of migration and labour rights», *Journal of the Asia Pacific Economy*, Vol. 15 (2010), pp. 38–39; United States, Department of State, *Trafficking in Persons Report 2013* (2013), p. 111.
- 587 UNODC, *Transnational Organized Crime in East Asia and the Pacific: A Threat Assessment* (2013), pp. 10, 42; United States, Department of State, *Trafficking in Persons Report 2014* (2014), p. 114; United States, Department of State, *Trafficking in Persons Report 2013* (2013), p. 358; Azizah Kassim and Ragayah Haji Mat Zin, *Policy on Irregular Migrants in Malaysia: An Analysis of its Implementation and Effectiveness*, Discussion Paper Series No 2011-34, Philippine Institute for Development Studies (2011) 82; Syeda Naushin Parnini, «The Rohingya Issue in Bangladesh-Myanmar Relations», *International Journal of Arts & Sciences*, Vol. 4, No. 23 (2011), pp. 65, 72; Engy Abdelkader, «Myanmar’s Democracy Struggle: The Impact of Communal Violence upon Rohingya Women and Youth», *Pacific Rim Law & Policy Journal*, Vol. 23 (2014), pp. 511, 529; United States, Department of State, *Trafficking in Persons Report 2016* (2016), p. 112, 364; Amnesty International, *Deadly Journeys: The Refugee and Trafficking Crisis in Southeast Asia* (2015), p. 15.
- 588 UNODC, *Trafficking in Persons from Cambodia, Lao PDR and Myanmar to Thailand* (2017); UNHCR, *South-East Asia Irregular Maritime Movements, January – November 2014* (Geneva, 2014), p. 5.
- 589 J. Douglas, and B. Smith, «Why the lull in human smuggling can’t last», 2 August 2016, available at <http://www.dvb.no/news/why-lull-human-smuggling-cant-last/68924> ; UNHCR, *Mixed movements in South-East Asia 2016* (2016), available at <https://unhcr.atavist.com/mm2016>

- 590 UNHCR, South-East Asia Irregular Maritime Movements, January – November 2014 (Geneva, 2014), p. 5.
- 591 Ibid.
- 592 UNODC, Migrant Smuggling in Asia: A Thematic Review of Literature (2012), p. 137.
- 593 Ibid, p. 131.
- 594 UNODC, Transnational Organized Crime in East Asia and the Pacific: A Threat Assessment (2013), p. 10.
- 595 M. Crouch and A. Missbach, Trials of People Smugglers in Indonesia: 2007–2012 (2013), p. 12; UNODC, Transnational Organized Crime in East Asia and the Pacific: A Threat Assessment (2013), p. 42.
- 596 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.
- 597 H.V.P. Lun and P, Dalis, “Irregular migration from Cambodia”, Working Paper No. 58, (2011), pp. 1, 10.
- 598 AKM A. Ullah, “Theoretical rhetoric about migration networks: A case of a journey of Bangladeshi workers to Malaysia”, International Migration, vol. 51, No. 3 (2013), pp. 151, 152; UNODC, Migrant Smuggling in Asia: A Thematic Review of Literature (2012), p. 154.
- 599 AKM A. Ullah, “Theoretical rhetoric about migration networks: A case of a journey of Bangladeshi workers to Malaysia”, International Migration, vol. 51, No. 3 (2013), pp. 151, 153–154, 158–159.
- 600 UNODC, Migrant Smuggling in Asia: A Thematic Review of Literature (2012), p. 20.
- 601 UNODC, Migrant Smuggling in Asia: A Thematic Review of Literature (2012), pp. 18, 20; S. Djajic and A. Vinogradova, “Undocumented migrants in debt”, Labour Economics, Vol. 21 (2013), pp. 15, 17; Government of Japan, Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific (2017).
- 602 Government of Hong Kong (China), Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific (2017).
- 603 UNODC, Recent Trends of Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling to and from Pakistan (2013), p. 21.
- 604 UNHCR, South-East Asia Irregular Maritime Movements January – November 2014 (Geneva, 2014).
- 605 Human Rights Watch, Ad Hoc and Inadequate: Thailand’s Treatment of Refugees and Asylum Seekers (2012), p. 75; UNHCR, South-East Asia Irregular Maritime Movements January – November 2014 (Geneva, 2014).
- 606 UNHCR (2018), “Rohingya Emergency”, available at <http://www.unhcr.org/rohingya-emergency.html> ; UNHCR, Mixed movements in South-East Asia 2016 (2016), available at <https://unhcr.atavist.com/mm2016>
- 607 Ibid.
- 608 UNHCR, Mixed movements in South-East Asia 2016 (2016), available at <https://unhcr.atavist.com/mm2016>
- 609 UNODC, Recent Trends of Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling to and from Pakistan (2013), pp. 17–18.
- 610 Ibid, p. 21.
- 611 Europol, “Vietnamese organized immigration crime: Intelligence assessment update 2012”, Intelligence Bulletin Impact: Illegal Immigration Priority C (2012), p. 5.



- 612 UNODC, *Transnational Organized Crime in East Asia and the Pacific: A Threat Assessment* (2013), pp. iv–v, 28.
- 613 Government of Poland, *Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific* (2017).
- 614 *Ibid.*
- 615 *Ibid.*
- 616 UNODC, *Migrant Smuggling in Asia: Comparative Research on Financial Flows within Asia and Europe* (2013) [restricted circulation], pp. 57–58; Europol, “Vietnamese organized immigration crime: Intelligence assessment update 2012”, *Intelligence Bulletin Impact: Illegal Immigration Priority C* (2012), p. 5; UNODC, *Transnational Organized Crime in East Asia and the Pacific: A Threat Assessment* (2013), pp. 31–32; Europol, “Early warning notification: Ridesharing, legal professionals and countermeasures”, *Early Warning Notification No. 3* (November 2013), p. 1; Government of Estonia, *Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific* (2017).
- 617 Government of Latvia, *Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific* (2017).
- 618 Government of Estonia, *Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific* (2017).
- 619 Government of Lithuania, *Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific* (2017).
- 620 Government of Estonia, *Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific* (2017); Government of Lithuania, *Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific* (2017); Government of Poland, *Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific* (2017).
- 621 Government of Lithuania, *Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific* (2017).
- 622 Government of Lithuania, *Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific* (2017).
- 623 Government of Lithuania, *Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific* (2017).
- 624 COSPOL, *Vietnamese Organized Immigration Crime* (2011), pp. 22–25.
- 625 Europol, “Vietnamese organized immigration crime: Intelligence assessment update 2012”, *Intelligence Bulletin Impact: Illegal Immigration Priority C* (2012), p. 11; ICMPD, *Yearbook on Illegal Migration, Human Smuggling and Trafficking in Central and Eastern Europe* (2011), p. 191.
- 626 Europol, “Vietnamese organized immigration crime: Intelligence assessment update 2012”, *Intelligence Bulletin Impact: Illegal Immigration Priority C* (2012), p. 5.
- 627 Government of Estonia, *Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific* (2017); Government of Latvia, *Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific* (2017); Government of Poland, *Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific* (2017).
- 628 COSPOL, *Vietnamese Organized Immigration Crime* (2011), pp. 22–25; Europol, “Vietnamese organized immigration crime: Intelligence assessment update 2012”, *Intelligence Bulletin Impact: Illegal Immigration Priority C* (2012), p. 5.

- 629 Europol, “Facilitated illegal immigration intelligence bulletin”, *Intelligence Bulletin*, No. 1 (January 2011), p. 16.
- 630 UNODC, *Transnational Organized Crime in East Asia and the Pacific: A Threat Assessment* (2013), pp. 31–32.
- 631 UNODC, *Migrant Smuggling in Asia: Comparative Research on Financial Flows within Asia and Europe* (2013) [restricted circulation], pp. 31, 32; UNODC, *Transnational Organized Crime in East Asia and the Pacific: A Threat Assessment* (2013), pp. 31–32; COSPOL, *Vietnamese Organized Immigration Crime* (2011), pp. 22–25.
- 632 Europol, “Facilitated illegal immigration intelligence bulletin”, *Intelligence Bulletin*, No. 1 (January 2011), pp. 16, 18.
- 633 A. Kassim and R.H.M. Zin, “Policy on irregular migrants in Malaysia”, *Discussion Paper Series No. 2011-34* (2011), p. 82.
- 634 M. Crouch and A. Missbach, *Trials of People Smugglers in Indonesia: 2007–2012* (2013), p. 12; UNODC, *Transnational Organized Crime in East Asia and the Pacific: A Threat Assessment* (2013), p. 42.
- 635 UNODC, *Transnational Organized Crime in East Asia and the Pacific: A Threat Assessment* (2013), p. 42; UNODC, *Recent Trends of Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling to and from Pakistan* (2013), pp. 2, 39, 40; M. Crouch and A. Missbach, *Trials of People Smugglers in Indonesia: 2007–2012* (2013), p. 12.
- 636 UNODC, *Recent Trends of Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling to and from Pakistan* (2013), p. 42.
- 637 UNODC, *Strategic Assessment Report on Migrant Smuggling from Sri Lanka* (2013) [restricted circulation], pp. 76, 77; 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, 73–74.
- 638 UNODC, *Transnational Organized Crime in East Asia and the Pacific: A Threat Assessment* (2013), pp. 42–44; UNODC, *Recent Trends of Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling to and from Pakistan* (2013), p. 38; UNODC, “Smuggling of migrants by sea”, *Issue Paper* (2011), pp. 18–19;
- 639 UNODC, *Transnational Organized Crime in East Asia and the Pacific: A Threat Assessment* (2013), p. 44.
- 640 Government of the United States of America, *Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific* (2017); John F. Simanski and Lesley M. Sapp, “Immigration enforcement actions: 2012”, *Annual Report* (Washington, D.C., Department of Homeland Security, 2013), pp. 4–5, 7.
- 641 IOM, *Country Migration Report: The Philippines* (2013), pp. 76, 77.
- 642 Government of the United States of America, *Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific* (2017); see Annex.
- 643 IOM, *Fatal Journeys: Tracking Lives Lost during Migration* (2014), p. 181.
- 644 AKM A. Ullah and M. Hossain, “Gendering cross-border networks in the Greater Mekong Subregion”, *Austrian Journal of South-East Asian Studies*, vol. 4, No. 2 (2011), pp. 273, 285.
- 645 Engy Abdelkader, “Myanmar’s Democracy Struggle: The Impact of Communal Violence upon Rohingya Women and Youth”, *Pacific Rim Law & Policy Journal*, Vol. 23 (2014), pp. 511, 528.
- 646 Amnesty International, *Deadly Journeys: The Refugee and Trafficking Crisis in Southeast Asia* (2015),

- pp. 10, 19.
- 647 UNHCR, *South-East Asia Irregular Maritime Movements January – November 2014* (Geneva, 2014), p. 3.
- 648 *Ibid.*
- 649 *Ibid.*, p. 5.
- 650 Amnesty International, *Deadly Journeys: The Refugee and Trafficking Crisis in Southeast Asia* (2015), pp. 9, 15–17, 22.
- 651 See Amnesty International, *Deadly Journeys: The Refugee and Trafficking Crisis in Southeast Asia* (2015), pp. 15–16, 24.
- 652 UNODC, *Transnational Organized Crime in East Asia and the Pacific: A Threat Assessment* (2013), p. 14.
- 653 S. Paitoonpong, “Different stream, different needs, and impact: Managing international labor migration in ASEAN: Thailand (immigration)”, *Discussion Paper Series No. 2011-28* (2011), p. 34, 42; AKM A. Ullah and M. Hossain, “Gendering cross-border networks in the Greater Mekong Subregion”, *Austrian Journal of South-East Asian Studies*, Vol. 4, No. 2 (2011), pp. 273, 284–285; AKM A. Ullah, “Theoretical rhetoric about migration networks: A case of a journey of Bangladeshi workers to Malaysia”, *International Migration*, Vol. 51, No. 3 (2013), pp. 151, 160–162; H. Vutha and others, “Irregular migration from Cambodia”, *Working Paper Series No. 58* (2011), p. 18; Mekong Migration Network and Asian Migrant Centre, *Migration in the Greater Mekong Subregion Resource Book, Fourth Edition* (2013), pp. 128–129.
- 654 Brett Dickson and Andrea Koenig, *Assessment report: profile of returned Cambodian migrant workers* (IOM, 2016), p. 19.
- 655 Human Rights Watch, *Ad Hoc and Inadequate: Thailand’s Treatment of Refugees and Asylum Seekers* (2012).
- 656 UNODC, *Migrant Smuggling in Asia: A Thematic Review of Literature* (2012), pp. 9, 19, 84–85.
- 657 UNODC, *Transnational Organized Crime in East Asia and the Pacific: A Threat Assessment* (2013), p. 12.
- 658 COSPOL, *Vietnamese Organized Immigration Crime* (2011), p. 18; ICMPD, *Yearbook on Illegal Migration, Human Smuggling and Trafficking in Central and Eastern Europe* (2011), p. 216; UNODC, *Transnational Organized Crime in East Asia and the Pacific: A Threat Assessment* (2013), pp. 31–32; Government of Estonia, *Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific* (2017); Government of Lithuania, *Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific* (2017); Government of Poland, *Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific* (2017).
- 659 Government of Estonia, *Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific* (2017).
- 660 P. Munro, “People smuggling and the resilience of criminal networks in Indonesia”, *Journal of Policing, Intelligence and Counter Terrorism*, Vol. 6, No. 1 (2011), pp. 40, 43; 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, 76–77; UNODC, *Transnational Organized Crime in East Asia and the Pacific: A Threat Assessment* (2013), pp. 45–46.
- 661 A. Schloenhardt and C. Davies, “Smugglers and samaritans: Defences to people smuggling in Australia”, *UNSW Law Journal*, Vol. 36, No. 3 (2013), pp. 954, 955; C. Barker, “The people smugglers’ business model”, *Research Paper No. 2, 2012–13* (2013), p. 38; Peter Munro, «Harbouring the illicit:

- Borderlands and human trafficking in South East Asia», *Crime, Law and Social Change*, Vol. 58, No. 2 (2012), pp. 40, 45–46.
- 662 Government of Lithuania, Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific (2017).
- 663 Peter Munro, «Harbouring the illicit: Borderlands and human trafficking in South East Asia», *Crime, Law and Social Change*, Vol. 58, No. 2 (2012), pp. 159, 173; see also, John R. Barner and others, “Socio-Economic Inequality, Human Trafficking, and the Global Slave Trade”, *Societies*, Vol. 4 (2014), pp. 148, 153.
- 664 Emma Chanlett-Avery and Ben Dolven, «Thailand: Background and US Relations», *Current Politics and Economics of South, South-eastern, and Central Asia* (2014), pp. 299, 320; Su-Ann Oh, «Rohingya Boat Arrivals in Thailand: From the Frying Pan into the Fire?» in *ISEAS Perspective Selections 2012-2013*, Oie Kee Beng (ed), (2014), pp. 150, 154; United States, Department of State, *Trafficking in Persons Report 2015* (2015), pp. 104, 330; United States, Department of State, *Trafficking in Persons Report 2014* (2014), pp. 373, 374; DW, 20 July 2017, “Army general among Thais convicted in Rohingya mass graves case”, available at <http://www.dw.com/en/army-general-among-thais-convicted-in-rohingya-mass-graves-case/a-39746882>
- 665 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, 66–67; C. Barker, “The people smugglers’ business model”, *Research Paper No. 2, 2012–13* (2013), p. 32.
- 666 UNODC, *Migrant Smuggling in Asia: A Thematic Review of Literature* (2012), p. 137.
- 667 A. Kassim and R.H.M. Zin, “Policy on irregular migrants in Malaysia”, *Discussion Paper Series No. 2011-34* (2011), p. 65; P. Palmgren, “Navigating a hostile terrain: Refugees and human rights in Southeast Asia”, *Sociology Compass*, Vol. 5, No. 5 (2011), pp. 323, 327.
- 668 S. Paitoonpong, “Different stream, different needs, and impact: Managing international labor migration in ASEAN: Thailand (Immigration)”, *Discussion Paper Series No. 2011-28* (2011), p. 29.
- 669 Mekong Migration Network and Asian Migrant Centre, *Migration in the Greater Mekong Subregion Resource Book, Fourth Edition* (2013), pp. 92, 104; UNODC, *Migrant Smuggling in Asia: A Thematic Review of Literature* (2012), pp. 9, 19, 84–86; UNODC, *Transnational Organized Crime in East Asia and the Pacific: A Threat Assessment* (2013), p. 12.
- 670 UNODC, *Transnational Organized Crime in East Asia and the Pacific: A Threat Assessment* (2013); Mekong Migration Network and Asian Migrant Centre, *Migration in the Greater Mekong Subregion Resource Book* (Hong Kong, 2013), pp. 92, 104.
- 671 United States, Department of State, *Trafficking in Persons Report 2015* (2015), p. 110; UNODC, *Transnational Organized Crime in East Asia and the Pacific: A Threat Assessment* (2013), pp. 12, 21.
- 672 AKM Ahsan Ullah and Mallik Akram Hossain, “Gendering cross-border networks in the greater Mekong subregion: Drawing invisible routes to Thailand”, *Austrian Journal of South-East Asian Studies*, vol. 4, No. 2. (2011), pp. 273, 283; Chenda Keo and others, “Human Trafficking and Moral Panic in Cambodia”, *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* (2014), pp. 202, 215.
- 673 Srawooth Paitoonpong, *Different Stream, Different Needs, and Impact: Managing International Labour Migration in ASEAN: Thailand (Immigration)* (2011); Zrinka Gugić, «Human Trafficking under the Veil of Sex Tourism in Thailand – Reactions of the EU», *Pravni Vjesnik*, Vol. 30 (2014), p. 36; UNODC, *Trafficking in Persons from Cambodia, Lao PDR and Myanmar to Thailand* (2017).
- 674 Sarah R. Meyer and others, “Trafficking, Exploitation and Migration on the Thailand-Burma Border: A Qualitative Study», *International Migration*, Vol. 53 (2014), pp. 37, 47; Srawooth Paitoonpong and Youngyuth Chalamwong, *Managing International Labor Migration in ASEAN: A Case of Thailand*

- (2012), p. 24; United States, Department of State, Trafficking in Persons Report 2014 (2014), p. 373.
- 675 UNODC, Trafficking in Persons from Cambodia, Lao PDR and Myanmar to Thailand (2017).
- 676 UNODC, Transnational Organized Crime in East Asia and the Pacific: A Threat Assessment (2013), pp. iv–v, 32.
- 677 COSPOL, Vietnamese Organized Immigration Crime (2011), pp. 14–16; Europol, “Facilitated illegal immigration intelligence bulletin”, Intelligence Bulletin, No. 2 (May 2011), pp. 4–5; Europol, “Vietnamese organized immigration crime: Intelligence assessment update 2012”, Intelligence Bulletin Impact: Illegal Immigration Priority C (2012), p. 6; ICMPD, Yearbook on Illegal Migration, Human Smuggling and Trafficking in Central and Eastern Europe (2011), p. 217.
- 678 UNODC, Migrant Smuggling in Asia: Comparative Research on Financial Flows within Asia and Europe (2013) [restricted circulation], pp. 31–32, 53–54.
- 679 Government of Latvia, Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific (2017).
- 680 Government of Lithuania, Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific (2017).
- 681 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, 75.
- 682 C. Barker, “The people smugglers’ business model”, Research Paper No. 2, 2012–13 (2013), pp. 36, 37, 40, 41.
- 683 In June, 2014 the Cambodian Ministry of Interior reportedly reduced the cost of passports.
- 684 UNODC, Smuggling of Migrants: A Risk Assessment of Border Communities: Cambodia, Lao PDR and Thailand (2014), p. 12.
- 685 A.C. Orbeta Jr and K. Gonzales, “Managing international labor migration in ASEAN”, Discussion Paper No. 26 (2013), p. 14; Mekong Migration Network and Asian Migrant Centre, Migration in the Greater Mekong Subregion Resource Book, Fourth Edition (2013), p. 121; H.H. Khondker, “Migration, displacement, and precarity in a globalised world”, *ISA eSymposium for Sociology*, Vol. 3, No. 1 (2013), pp. 1, 6–7; UNODC, Transnational Organized Crime in East Asia and the Pacific: A Threat Assessment (2013), pp. 13, 19.
- 686 UNODC, Transnational Organized Crime in East Asia and the Pacific: A Threat Assessment (2013), p.13.
- 687 Approximately US\$159 as at 10 March 2018.
- 688 Approximately US\$319 as at 10 March 2018.
- 689 IOM, Assessing Potential Changes in the Migration Patterns of Laotian Migrants and their Impacts on Thailand and Lao People’s Democratic Republic (2016), p. 10.
- 690 UNODC, Transnational Organized Crime in East Asia and the Pacific: A Threat Assessment (2013), p. 13.
- 691 UNODC, Migrant Smuggling in Asia: Comparative Research on Financial Flows Within Asia and Europe (2013) [restricted circulation], p. 34; Europol, “Facilitated illegal immigration intelligence bulletin”, Intelligence Bulletin, No. 1 (January 2011), p. 18; COSPOL, Vietnamese Organized Immigration Crime (2011), p. 24; Europol, “Facilitated illegal immigration intelligence bulletin”, Intelligence Bulletin, No. 2 (May 2011), pp. 8–9.
- 692 Government of Lithuania, Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia

and the Pacific (2017).

- 693 C. Barker, “The people smugglers’ business model”, Research Paper No. 2, 2012–13 (2013), pp. 17, 32.
- 694 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; UNODC, *Recent Trends of Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling to and from Pakistan* (2013), p. 40.
- 695 UNODC, *Migrant Smuggling in Asia: A Thematic Review of Literature* (2012), p. 87; Hing Vutha, Lun Pide and Dalis Phann, “Irregular migration from Cambodia”, Working Paper No. 58 (Phnom Penh, Cambodia Development Resource Institute, 2011), p. 19.
- 696 UN-ACT, *Human Trafficking Trends in Asia: Migration experiences of Cambodian workers deported from Thailand in 2009, 2010 & 2012* (2015), p. 22.
- 697 Hing Vutha and others, *Irregular Migration from Cambodia: Characteristics, Challenges and Regulatory Approach*, Working Paper No 58, Cambodia Development Resource Institute (2011), p. 18; UNODC, *Transnational Organized Crime in East Asia and the Pacific: A Threat Assessment* (2013), p. 12.
- 698 UNODC, *Migrant Smuggling in Asia: A Thematic Review of Literature* (2012), p. 147.
- 699 ILO, *Review of the effectiveness of the MOUs in managing labour migration between Thailand and neighbouring countries* (2015), p. 1; UNODC, *Transnational Organized Crime in East Asia and the Pacific: A Threat Assessment* (2013), p. 13.
- 700 M. Rose and G.A. Sarausad, “Cost or benefit? Valuing migration through remittances by irregular migrants in Thailand”, Paper presented at the conference *Rethinking Development in an Age of Scarcity and Uncertainty: New Values, Voices and Alliances for Increased Resilience*, York, United Kingdom, 19–22 September 2011, p. 11; see also UNODC, *Transnational Organized Crime in East Asia and the Pacific: A Threat Assessment* (2013), p. 12.
- 701 Sarah R. Meyer and others, “Trafficking, Exploitation and Migration on the Thailand-Burma Border: A Qualitative Study», *International Migration*, Vol. 53 (2014), 42.
- 702 IOM, *Migrant Smuggling Data and Research: A Global Review of the Emerging Evidence Base* (2016).
- 703 UNODC, *Migrant Smuggling in Asia: Comparative Research on Financial Flows within Asia and Europe* (2013) [restricted circulation], p. 29; UNODC, *Transnational Organized Crime in East Asia and the Pacific: A Threat Assessment* (2013), p. 5; S. 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, 1291–1294; D. Silverstone, “From triads to snakeheads: Organised crime and illegal migration within Britain’s Chinese community”, *Global Crime*, Vol. 12, No. 2 (2011), pp. 93, 105; UNODC, *Transnational Organized Crime in East Asia and the Pacific: A Threat Assessment* (2013), p. 27; UNODC, *Migrant Smuggling in Asia: Comparative Research on Financial Flows within Asia and Europe* (2013) [restricted circulation], pp. 20–24, 27–28; John F. Simanski and Lesley M. Sapp, “Immigration enforcement actions: 2012”, *Annual Report* (Washington, D.C., Department of Homeland Security, 2013), pp. 4–5, 7.
- 704 UNODC, *Transnational Organized Crime in East Asia and the Pacific: A Threat Assessment* (2013), pp. 33, 34
- 705 G. McLane, “Escape from North Korea: Economic and cultural determinants of female refugee migration patterns into China”, PhD Thesis (2013), pp. 11, 19; United Nations, Human Rights Council, *Report of the Detailed Findings of the Commission of Inquiry on Human Rights in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea*, (7 February 2014) A/HRC/25/CRP.1, pp. 366 [1213]; R. Margesson,

- “Displaced populations in Burma’s borderlands”, in *The Borderlands of Southeast Asia: Geopolitics, Terrorism and Globalization*, J. Clad and others, eds. (2011), pp. 187, 192.
- 706 H. Jalilian, *Costs and Benefits of Cross-Country Migration in the GMS* (2012), pp. 13, 191; K. Ueno, “Love gain: The transformation of intimacy among foreign domestic workers in Singapore”, *SOJOURN: Journal of Social Issues in Southeast Asia*, Vol. 28, No. 1 (2013), pp. 36, 40; AKM A. Ullah, “Bangladeshi migrant workers in Hong Kong”, *International Migration*, Vol. 51, No. 2 (2013), pp. 165, 167, 173–174; Government of Macau SAR (China), *Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific* (2017); Government of Hong Kong (China), *Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific* (2017).
- 707 IOM, *Migrant smuggling data and research: A global review of the emerging evidence base* (2016); Japan Immigration Bureau, *Part 1: Immigration Control in Recent Years*, (Immigration Bureau of Japan, 2014), available from [www.moj.go.jp/content/000105779.pdf](http://www.moj.go.jp/content/000105779.pdf); L. Jones and others, “Human trafficking between Thailand and Japan”, *International Journal of Social Welfare*, Vol. 20 (2011), pp. 203, 209; UNODC, *Migrant Smuggling in Asia: A Thematic Review of Literature* (2012), pp. 118, 203.
- 708 Ibid.
- 709 IOM, *Migrant smuggling data and research: A global review of the emerging evidence base* (2016) p. 243; G. McLane, “Escape from North Korea: Economic and cultural determinants of female refugee migration patterns into China”, PhD Thesis (2013), pp. 11, 19; United Nations, Human Rights Council, *Report of the Detailed Findings of the Commission of Inquiry on Human Rights in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea*, (7 February 2014) A/HRC/25/CRP.1, p. 366 [1213].
- 710 United Nations, Human Rights Council, *Report of the Detailed Findings of the Commission of Inquiry on Human Rights in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea*, (7 February 2014) A/HRC/25/CRP.1, p. 111 [395]–[396].
- 711 United Nations, Human Rights Council, *Report of the Detailed Findings of the Commission of Inquiry on Human Rights in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea*, (7 February 2014) A/HRC/25/CRP.1, p. 365–366 [1211]–[1214]; B. Lee and S. Kim, “South Korea’s developmental democracy and migrant workers’ policy”, *Pacific Focus*, Vol. 26, No. 3 (2011), pp. 428, 434; Verité, *Labor Brokerage and Trafficking of Nepali Migrant Workers* (2012), p. 20.
- 712 S. Castles and others, “Irregular migration: Causes, patterns and strategies”, in *Global Perspectives on Migration and Development*, I. Omenlaniuk, ed. (2012), pp. 117, 132.
- 713 M. Kim, *Securitization of Human Rights: North Korean Refugees in East Asia* (2012), p. 17.
- 714 Government of the United States of America, *Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific* (2017).
- 715 B. Lee and S. Kim, “South Korea’s developmental democracy and migrant workers’ policy”, *Pacific Focus*, Vol. 26, No. 3 (2011), pp. 428, 434; Verité, *Labor Brokerage and Trafficking of Nepali Migrant Workers* (2012), p. 20; ICMPD, *Yearbook on Illegal Migration, Human Smuggling and Trafficking in Central and Eastern Europe* (2011), p. 18; Government of Austria, *Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific* (2017); Government of Sweden, *Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific* (2017).
- 716 L. Sheng and T. Bax, “Changes in irregular emigration: A field report from Fuzhou”, *International Migration*, Vol. 50, No. 2 (2012), pp. 99, 105; Europol, “Facilitated illegal immigration intelligence bulletin”, *Intelligence Bulletin*, No. 1 (January 2011), p. 5; 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.
- 717 Council of Europe, *Chinese Migration to Europe: Challenges and Opportunities* (2013), p. 6; 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, 1291–1294; D. Silverstone, “From triads

- to snakeheads: Organised crime and illegal migration within Britain's Chinese community", *Global Crime*, Vol. 12, No. 2 (2011), pp. 93, 105; UNODC, *Transnational Organized Crime in East Asia and the Pacific: A Threat Assessment* (2013), p. 27.
- 718 UNODC, *Smuggling of Migrants: A Global Review and Annotated Bibliography of Recent Publications* (2011), p. 52.
- 719 United Nations, Human Rights Council, Report of the Detailed Findings of the Commission of Inquiry on Human Rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, (7 February 2014) A/HRC/25/CRP.1, pp. 365–366 [1211-1213]; G. McLane, "Escape from North Korea: Economic and cultural determinants of female refugee migration patterns into China", PhD Thesis (2013), pp. 11, 19; J. Song, "Twenty Years' Evolution of North Korean Migration, 1994-2014: A Human Security Perspective", *Asia and the Pacific Policy Studies*, Vol. 2, No. 2 (2015), p. 402.
- 720 United Nations, Human Rights Council, Report of the Detailed Findings of the Commission of Inquiry on Human Rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, (7 February 2014) A/HRC/25/CRP.1, pp. 366 [1213]; J. Song, "'Smuggled refugees': The social construction of North Korean migration", *International Migration*, Vol. 51, No. 4 (2013), pp. 158, 161, 166.
- 721 United Nations, Human Rights Council, Report of the Detailed Findings of the Commission of Inquiry on Human Rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, (7 February 2014) A/HRC/25/CRP.1, pp. 365–366 [1211]–[1214].
- 722 C.Y. Chu, "Human trafficking and smuggling in China", *Journal of Contemporary China*, Vol. 20, No. 68 (2011), pp. 39, 43; Europol, "Facilitated illegal immigration intelligence bulletin", *Intelligence Bulletin*, No. 1 (January 2011), p. 5.
- 723 Government of the United States of America, Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific (2017).
- 724 C. Kagan and others, *Experiences of Forced Labour Among Chinese Migrant Workers* (2011), pp. 25–26; Government of the United States of America, Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific (2017).
- 725 Council of Europe, *Chinese Migration to Europe: Challenges and Opportunities* (2013), p. 10; N. Sigona, "I have too much baggage: The impacts of legal status on the social worlds of irregular migrants", *Social Anthropology*, Vol. 20, No. 1 (2012), pp. 50, 59; C.Y. Chu, "Human trafficking and smuggling in China", *Journal of Contemporary China*, Vol. 20, No. 68 (2011), pp. 39, 43.
- 726 C.Y. Chu, "Human trafficking and smuggling in China", *Journal of Contemporary China*, Vol. 20, No. 68 (2011), pp. 39, 43; Europol, "Facilitated illegal immigration intelligence bulletin", *Intelligence Bulletin*, No. 1 (January 2011), p. 5.
- 727 United Nations, Human Rights Council, Report of the Detailed Findings of the Commission of Inquiry on Human Rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, (7 February 2014) A/HRC/25/CRP.1, pp. 111 [394].
- 728 M. Kim, *Securitization of Human Rights* (2012), p. 21.
- 729 United Nations, Human Rights Council, Report of the Detailed Findings of the Commission of Inquiry on Human Rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, (7 February 2014) A/HRC/25/CRP.1, pp. 111 [394].
- 730 L. Sheng and T. Bax, "Changes in irregular emigration: A field report from Fuzhou", *International Migration*, Vol. 50, No. 2 (2012), pp. 99, 106; D. Silverstone, "From triads to snakeheads: Organised crime and illegal migration within Britain's Chinese community", *Global Crime*, Vol. 12, No. 2 (2011), pp. 93, 102; UNODC, *Transnational Organized Crime in East Asia and the Pacific: A Threat Assessment* (2013), p. 30.



- 731 UNODC, *Transnational Organized Crime in East Asia and the Pacific: A Threat Assessment* (2013), p. 30.
- 732 D. Silverstone, "From triads to snakeheads: Organised crime and illegal migration within Britain's Chinese community", *Global Crime*, Vol. 12, No. 2 (2011), pp. 93, 103.
- 733 C. Barker, "The people smugglers' business model", *Research Paper No. 2, 2012–13* (2013), p. 7.
- 734 J. Song, "Twenty Years' Evolution of North Korean Migration, 1994-2014: A Human Security Perspective", *Asia and the Pacific Policy Studies*, Vol. 2, No. 2 (2015), p. 405.
- 735 J. Song, "'Smuggled refugees': The social construction of North Korean migration", *International Migration*, Vol. 51, No. 4 (2013), pp. 158, 164–165; M. Kim, *Securitization of Human Rights: North Korean Refugees in East Asia* (2012), p. 21.
- 736 J. Song, "'Smuggled refugees': The social construction of North Korean migration", *International Migration*, Vol. 51, No. 4 (2013), pp. 158, 162, 166.
- 737 United Nations, Human Rights Council, *Report of the Detailed Findings of the Commission of Inquiry on Human Rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea*, (7 February 2014) A/HRC/25/CRP.1, pp. 110–111 [393].
- 738 R. Yamamoto, "Migrants as a crime problem: The construction of foreign criminality discourse in contemporary Japan", *International Journal of Comparative and Applied Criminal Justice*, Vol. 34, No. (2010), pp. 301, 314.
- 739 Europol, "Facilitated illegal immigration intelligence bulletin", *Intelligence Bulletin*, No. 1 (January 2010), p. 10.
- 740 ICMPD, *Yearbook on Illegal Migration, Human Smuggling and Trafficking in Central and Eastern Europe* (2011), p. 18.
- 741 AKM A. Ullah and M. Hossain, "Gendering cross-border networks in the Greater Mekong Subregion", *Austrian Journal of South-East Asian Studies*, Vol. 4, No. 2 (2011), pp. 273, 284–285.
- 742 S. Sarkar, "Engendering trafficking and human security: A comparative study of India and Hungary", *International Journal of Research and Quantitative Techniques*, Vol. 1, No. 2 (2011), pp. 25, 29; H. Vutha and others, "Irregular migration from Cambodia", *Working Paper Series No. 58* (2011), p. 11; A. Kassim and R.H.M. Zin, "Policy on irregular migrants in Malaysia", *Discussion Paper Series No. 2011-34* (2011), pp. 28–38.
- 743 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, 73–74.
- 744 J. Song, "Twenty Years' Evolution of North Korean Migration, 1994-2014: A Human Security Perspective", *Asia and the Pacific Policy Studies*, Vol. 2, No. 2 (2015), p. 404.
- 745 *Ibid*, p. 405.
- 746 UNODC, *Transnational Organized Crime in East Asia and the Pacific: A Threat Assessment* (2013), pp. 28, 30, 33.
- 747 R. Morar and C. Brandibur, "Analysis of irregular migrants' trafficking after Romania adhering to the EU", *Journal of Criminal Investigations*, Vol. 5 (2012), pp. 88, 90; Government of Estonia, *Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific* (2017).
- 748 Government of Estonia, *Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific* (2017).
- 749 UNODC, *Transnational Organized Crime in East Asia and the Pacific: A Threat Assessment* (2013), p. 30.

- 750 UNODC, *Transnational Organized Crime in East Asia and the Pacific: A Threat Assessment* (2013), p. 30; Europol, “Facilitated illegal immigration intelligence bulletin”, *Intelligence Bulletin*, No. 1 (January 2011), p. 8.
- 751 Europol, “Facilitated illegal immigration intelligence bulletin”, *Intelligence Bulletin*, No. 1 (January 2011), pp. 8–9.
- 752 UNODC, *Migrant Smuggling in Asia: Comparative Research on Financial Flows within Asia and Europe* (2013) [restricted circulation], pp. 20–24, 27–28.
- 753 Government of Spain, *Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific* (2017).
- 754 D. Silverstone, “From triads to snakeheads: organised crime and illegal migration within Britain’s Chinese community”, *Global Crime*, Vol. 12, No. 2 (2011), pp. 93, 103.
- 755 E. Ellis, “Chinese organized crime in Latin America”, *Prism*, Vol. 1 (2013), pp. 65, 68–69; UNODC, *Transnational Organized Crime in East Asia and the Pacific: A Threat Assessment* (2013), p. 29.
- 756 Government of the United States of America, *Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific* (2017).
- 757 R. Yamamoto, “Migrants as a crime problem: The construction of foreign criminality discourse in contemporary Japan”, *International Journal of Comparative and Applied Criminal Justice*, Vol. 34, No. (2010), pp. 301, 314.
- 758 UNODC, *Migrant Smuggling in Asia: Comparative Research on Financial Flows within Asia and Europe* (2013) [restricted circulation], pp. 22, 108; Europol, “Facilitated illegal immigration intelligence bulletin”, *Intelligence Bulletin*, No. 1 (January 2011), p. 6; Council of Europe, *Chinese Migration to Europe: Challenges and Opportunities* (2013), p. 5.
- 759 United Nations, Human Rights Council, *Report of the Detailed Findings of the Commission of Inquiry on Human Rights in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea*, (7 February 2014) A/HRC/25/CRP.1, pp. 107–110, [381]-[392].
- 760 J. Song, “Twenty Years’ Evolution of North Korean Migration, 1994-2014: A Human Security Perspective”, *Asia and the Pacific Policy Studies*, Vol. 2, No. 2 (2015), p. 402.
- 761 J. Song, “‘Smuggled refugees’: The social construction of North Korean migration”, *International Migration*, Vol. 51, No. 4 (2013), pp. 158, 164.
- 762 C. Barker, “The people smugglers’ business model”, *Research Paper No. 2, 2012–13* (2013), p. 31.
- 763 P. Reuter, *Draining Development? Controlling Flows of Illicit Funds from Developing Countries* (2012), p. 188.
- 764 UNODC, *Transnational Organized Crime in East Asia and the Pacific: A Threat Assessment* (2013), p. 32.
- 765 J. Song, “Twenty Years’ Evolution of North Korean Migration, 1994-2014: A Human Security Perspective”, *Asia and the Pacific Policy Studies*, Vol. 2, No. 2 (2015), p. 402.
- 766 C.Y. Chu, “Human trafficking and smuggling in China”, *Journal of Contemporary China*, vol. 20, No. 68 (2011), pp. 39, 45.
- 767 *Ibid.*
- 768 *Ibid.*, pp. 39, 47.
- 769 IOM, *Migrant smuggling data and research: A global review of the emerging evidence base* (2016), p. 254.

- 770 S. X. Zhang, and K. Chin, "Swim against the tide: Using qualitative data to build a theory on Chinese human smuggling", in *Qualitative Research in Criminology*, J. Miller and W.R. Palacios, eds. (New Jersey, Transaction Publishers, 2015), pp. 215–234.
- 771 IOM, *Migrant smuggling data and research: A global review of the emerging evidence base* (2016) p. 254.
- 772 S. X. Zhang, and K. Chin, "Swim against the tide: Using qualitative data to build a theory on Chinese human smuggling", in *Qualitative Research in Criminology*, J. Miller and W.R. Palacios, eds. (New Jersey, Transaction Publishers, 2015); UNODC, *Migrant Smuggling in Asia: Comparative Research on Financial Flows within Asia and Europe* (2013) [restricted circulation], pp. 20–24.
- 773 COSPOL, *Vietnamese Organized Immigration Crime* (2011), p. 18; Europol, "Facilitated illegal immigration intelligence bulletin", *Intelligence Bulletin*, No. 1 January 2011), pp. 8–9.
- 774 J. Song, "'Smuggled refugees': the social construction of North Korean migration", *International Migration*, Vol. 51, No. 4 (2013), pp. 158, 164–165.
- 775 J. Song, "'Smuggled refugees': The social construction of North Korean migration", *International Migration*, Vol. 51, No. 4 (2013), pp. 158, 164.
- 776 *Ibid*, pp. 158–173.
- 777 IOM, *Migrant smuggling data and research: A global review of the emerging evidence base* (2016) p. 249; J. Song, "Twenty Years' Evolution of North Korean Migration, 1994-2014: A Human Security Perspective", *Asia and the Pacific Policy Studies*, Vol. 2, No. 2 (2015), p. 403.
- 778 ICMPCD, *Yearbook on Illegal Migration, Human Smuggling and Trafficking in Central and Eastern Europe* (2011), p. 250.
- 779 Europol, "Facilitated illegal immigration intelligence bulletin", *Intelligence Bulletin*, No. 1 (January 2011), p. 5.
- 780 UNODC, *Migrant Smuggling in Asia: Comparative Research on Financial Flows within Asia and Europe* (2013) [restricted circulation], p. 29; C. Kagan and others, *Experiences of Forced Labour Among Chinese Migrant Workers* (2011), p. 20.
- 781 Government of France, *Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific* (2017).
- 782 OECD, "Can we put an end to human smuggling?", *OECD Migration Policy Debates*, No. 9 (2015), p. 5.
- 783 Government of the United States of America, *Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific* (2017).
- 784 UNODC, *Migrant Smuggling in Asia: Comparative Research on Financial Flows within Asia and Europe* (2013) [restricted circulation], pp. 24–25.
- 785 UNODC, *Migrant Smuggling in Asia: Comparative Research on Financial Flows within Asia and Europe* (2013) [restricted circulation], pp. 24–25; 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.
- 786 C. Kagan and others, *Experiences of Forced Labour Among Chinese Migrant Workers* (2011), p. 20; UNODC, *Migrant Smuggling in Asia: Comparative Research on Financial Flows within Asia and Europe* (2013) [restricted circulation], pp. 24–25.
- 787 UNODC, *Migrant Smuggling in Asia: Comparative Research on Financial Flows within Asia and Europe* (2013) [restricted circulation], pp. 16–17; L. Zhao, "Chinese underground banks and their connections with crime", *International Criminal Justice Review*, Vol. 22, No. 1 (2012), pp. 5, 12.

- 788 Information provided to the author by a representative of the Pacific Immigration Directors' Conference, Apia, Samoa 2017.
- 789 Information provided to the author by a representative of the Pacific Immigration Directors' Conference, Apia, Samoa 2017.
- 790 PIDC, People Smuggling, Human Trafficking and Irregular Migration in the Pacific (restricted circulation report) (2014), p. 16.
- 791 Information provided by representatives of Pacific Island countries, during a VRS-MSRC workshop in Bangkok, Thailand, 2016.
- 792 Information provided to the author by a representative of the Pacific Immigration Directors' Conference, Apia, Samoa 2017.
- 793 PIDC, People Smuggling, Human Trafficking and Irregular Migration in the Pacific (restricted circulation report) (2014), p. 10.
- 794 *Ibid*, p. 13.
- 795 *Ibid*, p. 13.
- 796 Information provided by representatives of Pacific Island countries, during a VRS-MSRC workshop in Bangkok, Thailand, 2016.
- 797 PIDC, People Smuggling, Human Trafficking and Irregular Migration in the Pacific (restricted circulation report) (2014), p. 11.
- 798 *Ibid*, p. 12.
- 799 *Ibid*.
- 800 *Ibid*.
- 801 Information provided to the author by a representative of the Government of Samoa, Apia, Samoa 2017.
- 802 Immigration New Zealand, Over Stayers (2016).
- 803 Government of the United States of America, Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific (2017).
- 804 PIDC, People Smuggling, Human Trafficking and Irregular Migration in the Pacific (restricted circulation report) (2014), p. 14.
- 805 *Ibid*.
- 806 *Ibid*, p. 16.
- 807 Information provided to the author by a representative of the Pacific Immigration Directors' Conference, Apia, Samoa 2017.
- 808 Information provided to the author by a representative of the Government of Fiji, Suva, Fiji, 2017.
- 809 Information provided by representatives of Pacific Island countries, during a VRS-MSRC workshop in Bangkok, Thailand, 2016.
- 810 Information provided to the author by a representative of the Government of Samoa, Apia, Samoa 2017.
- 811 Information provided by a representative of the Pacific Immigration Directors' Conference during a meeting, Apia, Samoa 2017.
- 812 Information provided to the author by a representative of the Pacific Immigration Directors' Conference, Apia, Samoa 2017.

- 813 Information provided by representatives of Pacific Island countries, during a VRS-MSRC workshop in Bangkok, Thailand, 2016.
- 814 Information provided by representatives of Pacific Island countries, during a VRS-MSRC workshop in Bangkok, Thailand, 2016.
- 815 Information provided to the author by a representative of the Government of Samoa, Apia, Samoa 2017.
- 816 PIDC, People Smuggling, Human Trafficking and Irregular Migration in the Pacific (restricted circulation report) (2014).
- 817 Government of the Republic of Palau & The PEW Charitable Trusts, The Republic of Palau Exclusive Economic Zone Strategic Plan: The Next Five Year Plan 2016-2021 (2015).
- 818 Information provided by representatives of Pacific Island countries, during a VRS-MSRC workshop in Bangkok, Thailand, 2016.
- 819 ILO, Caught at Sea: Forced Labour and Trafficking in Fisheries (2013); United States, Department of State, Trafficking in Persons Report 2015 (2015); UNODC, Global Report on Trafficking in Persons (2016).
- 820 PIDC, People Smuggling, Human Trafficking and Irregular Migration in the Pacific (restricted circulation report) (2014), p. 14.
- 821 United States, Department of State, Trafficking in Persons Report 2015 (2015).
- 822 United States, Department of State, Trafficking in Persons Report 2015 (2015).
- 823 PIDC, People Smuggling, Human Trafficking and Irregular Migration in the Pacific (restricted circulation report) (2014).
- 824 United States, Department of State, Trafficking in Persons Report 2015 (2015).
- 825 Danielle Lynas, Health and safety issues faced by women engaged in small scale mining in PNG - could a flexible and informal training program improve their quality of life?, Proceedings 19th Triennial Congress of the IEA (Melbourne, 2015).
- 826 United States, Department of State, Trafficking in Persons Report 2015 (2015).
- 827 PIDC, People Smuggling, Human Trafficking and Irregular Migration in the Pacific (restricted circulation report) (2014).
- 828 Ibid.
- 829 Information provided to the author by a representative of the Pacific Immigration Directors' Conference, Apia, Samoa 2017.
- 830 Immigration New Zealand, Airline Border Report, July 2017, p. 2.
- 831 European Migrant Network, The Use of Social Media in the Fight Against Migrant Smuggling, EMN Inform, European Commission, 2016. p 2; European Migrant Smuggling Centre, Activity Report Year One: Jan 2016-Jan 2017, Europol and EMSC, 2017.
- 832 Ibid.
- 833 Ann Lukowiak, External contribution: smuggling in human beings, an organised crime [http://www.myria.be/files/External\\_contribution\\_-\\_Smuggling\\_in\\_human\\_beings\\_-\\_an\\_organised\\_crime.pdf](http://www.myria.be/files/External_contribution_-_Smuggling_in_human_beings_-_an_organised_crime.pdf)
- 834 Patrick Kingsley, 'People smugglers use Facebook to lure migrants into "Italy trips"', The Guardian, 9 May 2015, Available from <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/may/08/people-smugglers-using-facebook-to-lure-migrants-into-italy-trips>

- <sup>835</sup> European Migrant Network, *The Use of Social Media in the Fight Against Migrant Smuggling*, EMN Inform, European Commission, 2016. p 3.
- <sup>836</sup> Smuggling of Migrants Protocol, article 16(1).
- <sup>837</sup> Smuggling of Migrants Protocol, article 16(4).
- <sup>838</sup> See UNODC, *Toolkit to Combat Smuggling of Migrants (2010) Tool 9: Prevention of the smuggling of migrants*, pp. 10–16.



# Annexes

## Annex 1: Additional statistical information for Southwest Asia

### Country: Afghanistan

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

		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1 Jan. - 30 June 2017
Austria	<b>Total</b>	<b>3741</b>	<b>2199</b>	<b>4494</b>	<b>22785</b>	<b>12058</b>	<b>1564</b>
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Bosnia and Herzegovina	<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>		<b>25</b>
	By land	11	2	5	3		25
	By sea						
	By air				1		
Bulgaria	<b>Total</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>1944</b>	<b>1563</b>	<b>2256</b>	<b>1348</b>	<b>72</b>
	By land	101	1920	1460	2256	1348	72
	By sea		24	103			
	By air						
Croatia	<b>Total</b>	<b>1618</b>	<b>611</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>903</b>	<b>405</b>
	By land	1618	610	387	374	903	405
	By sea						
	By air		1	1	12		
Estonia	<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>5</b>	
	By land						
	By sea	2		1	11	4	
	By air				1	1	
France	<b>Total</b>	<b>624</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>1336</b>	<b>3455</b>	<b>4891</b>	<b>1938</b>
	By land	578	394	1300	3405	4788	1866
	By sea	23	7	21	27	59	36
	By air	23	42	15	23	44	36
Germany	<b>Total</b>	<b>2897</b>	<b>2375</b>	<b>3067</b>	<b>23437</b>	<b>29990</b>	
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Hungary	<b>Total</b>	<b>1456</b>	<b>2289</b>	<b>8734</b>	<b>92673</b>	<b>6689</b>	<b>32</b>
	By land	1456	2289	8734	92673	6689	32
	By sea						
	By air						



<b>Latvia</b>	<b>Total</b>			<b>13</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>29</b>	
	By land			13	30	29	
	By sea						
	By air				3		
<b>Lithuania</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>23</b>	
	By land	54	42	54	27	23	
	By sea						
	By air						
<b>Montenegro</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>23</b>
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
<b>Norway</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>19</b>
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
<b>Poland</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>18</b>
	By land	80	14	19	24	32	17
	By sea				1		
	By air	2	18	1			1
<b>Republic of Moldova</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>7</b>	
	By land	9	7	6	10	7	
	By sea						
	By air			1	4		
<b>Romania</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>66</b>
	By land	189	70	113	128	76	66
	By sea			158	5		
	By air	1	7	4	3		
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>648</b>	<b>3441</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>10</b>
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
<b>Serbia</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>5102</b>	<b>1633</b>	<b>2607</b>	<b>3377</b>	<b>2340</b>	<b>869</b>
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
<b>Slovakia</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>42</b>		
	By land	64	75	107	37		
	By sea						
	By air			7	5		
<b>Spain</b>	<b>Total</b>			<b>2</b>			
	By land			1			
	By sea			1			
	By air						

Sweden	<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	
	By land					
	By sea			1		
	By air	2	2	5	2	
Switzerland	<b>Total</b>			<b>5990</b>	<b>1816</b>	<b>366</b>
	By land			5986	1813	364
	By sea					
	By air			4	3	2

The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in March 2017 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific.

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1 Jan. - 30 June 2017
<b>Austria</b>	400	384	292	1055	1041	295
<b>Bosnia and Herzegovina</b>	50	9	20	3	4	9
<b>Bulgaria</b>	230	311	3798	8383	6078	318
<b>Croatia</b>	898	273	200	351	563	234
<b>Denmark</b>	10	14	18	22	153	51
<b>Estonia</b>	2		1	4		
<b>France</b>	3136	3803	3988	9296	9111	4658
<b>Germany</b>	3238	3743	4321	30612	34959	
<b>Hungary</b>	562	217	725	2496	438	116
<b>Latvia</b>	3		3	5		
<b>Lithuania</b>	14	7	7	12	4	
<b>Norway</b>	414	382	493	421	501	227
<b>Poland</b>	16	12	19	27	17	9
<b>Romania</b>			1	1	2	5
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	1894	5161	7399	5760	2658	3297
<b>Slovakia</b>	20	45	40	223	114	20
<b>Spain</b>	25	18	14	12	51	29
<b>Sweden</b>	4430	2645	2811	40009	38	8
<b>Ukraine</b>		9	112	134	62	34
<b>United States of America</b>	71	61	54	65	48	26
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15413</b>	<b>17094</b>	<b>24316</b>	<b>98891</b>	<b>55842</b>	<b>9336</b>

The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in March 2017 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific.

Table A1.3 Smuggled Afghan migrants detected, by reporting countries

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1 Jan. - 30 June 2017	
<b>Austria</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>3079</b>	<b>1638</b>	<b>4041</b>	<b>20991</b>	<b>9446</b>	<b>870</b>
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						

<b>Bulgaria</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>812</b>	<b>1069</b>	<b>1453</b>	<b>203</b>
	By land	48	42	707	1069	1453	203
	By sea			105			
	By air	4					
<b>Estonia</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>			<b>7</b>		
	By land						
	By sea	2			7		
	By air						
<b>Latvia</b>	<b>Total</b>			<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>		
	By land			8	7		
	By sea						
	By air						
<b>Lithuania</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>28</b>	
	By land	8	25	18	39	28	
	By sea						
	By air						
<b>Norway</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>828</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>21</b>
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
<b>Romania</b>	<b>Total</b>			<b>235</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>2</b>
	By land			3	69	17	2
	By sea			232	5		
	By air						
<b>Serbia</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>738</b>	<b>963</b>	<b>2321</b>	<b>321</b>
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
<b>Slovakia</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>40</b>
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
<b>Sweden</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>4755</b>	<b>3011</b>	<b>3104</b>	<b>41564</b>	<b>2969</b>	<b>810</b>
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						

The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in March 2017 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific.

Table A1.4 Economic data for Afghanistan and other countries of Southwest Asia, 2015

	Total population (million)	GDP per capita PPP in US\$	Unemployment %		Labour force participation %	
			Male	Female	Male	Female
Afghanistan	32.5	1925	8%	14%	79%	16%
Iran	79.1	-	11%	20%	74%	17%
Iraq	36.4	15394	15%	24%	70%	15%
Pakistan	188.9	5010	4%	9%	83%	25%

Sources: Total population=World Bank, Population, total. Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL> (accessed 15 April 2017); GDP=World Bank, GDP per capita, (PPP) (current international \$). Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.PP.CD> (accessed 15 April 2017); Unemployment =World Bank, total (% of total labor force). Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.TOTL.ZS> (accessed 15 April 2017); Labour force=World Bank, labor force participation. Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.TLF.TOTL.IN> (accessed 15 April 2017).

Table A1.5 Afghan nationals in refugee or asylum-seeker status, by country, 2015

	Refugees	Asylum seekers
Argentina	5	*
Australia	7785	1422
Austria	17458	24267
Azerbaijan	602	134
Belarus	403	5
Belgium	2934	1643
Brazil	76	43
Bulgaria	197	3241
Canada	2890	368
Chile	14	0
China	7	*
China, Hong Kong SAR	*	10
Colombia	*	5
Croatia	22	*
Cuba	14	23
Cyprus	7	16
Czech Rep.	234	6
Denmark	2166	217
Ecuador	112	0
Egypt	*	34
Estonia	16	*
Fiji	7	*
Finland	1406	3217
France	4397	2110
Georgia	*	7
Germany	30026	42602
Greece	5223	587
Hungary	942	8469
Iceland	12	21

India	10196	2728
Indonesia	2890	3782
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	951142	33
Iraq	9	133
Ireland	182	162
Italy	12203	2690
Japan	40	14
Jordan	8	9
Kazakhstan	644	49
Kyrgyzstan	258	118
Latvia	36	33
Lebanon	20	14
Liechtenstein	0	7
Lithuania	199	15
Luxembourg	37	222
Malaysia	173	336
Mexico	*	6
Nauru	41	7
Nepal	69	0
Netherlands	5803	2360
New Zealand	38	7
Nigeria	5	0
Norway	5684	6076
Pakistan	1560592	6358
Panama	*	8
Papua New Guinea	27	7
Philippines	5	*
Poland	93	9
Portugal	10	*
Rep. of Korea	32	20
Rep. of Moldova	17	9
Romania	141	41
Russian Federation	945	291
Senegal	0	9
Serbia and Kosovo (S/RES/1244 (1999))	0	35
Slovakia	279	0
Slovenia	22	16
South Africa	10	5
Spain	144	115
Sri Lanka	124	108
Sudan	6	0

Sweden	13064	40614
Switzerland	4686	7243
Syrian Arab Rep.	1213	274
Tajikistan	1950	287
Thailand	16	47
Turkey	3846	90156
Turkmenistan	18	0
Ukraine	1520	2821
United Kingdom	9354	2536
United States of America	1361	609
Uzbekistan	106	0

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](http://popstats.unhcr.org/PSQ_POC.aspx) (accessed 10 March 2017).

## Country: Islamic Republic of Iran

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

		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1 Jan. - 30 June 2017
Austria	<b>Total</b>	<b>724</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>583</b>	<b>2909</b>	<b>2506</b>	<b>346</b>
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Bosnia and Herzegovina	<b>Total</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>
	By land			3		2	1
	By sea						
	By air		1				
Bulgaria	<b>Total</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>16</b>
	By land	48	97	73	65	68	16
	By sea			1			
	By air						
Croatia	<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>57</b>
	By land	60	19	10	73	106	57
	By sea						
	By air				4		
Estonia	<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>10</b>	
	By land					8	
	By sea	1		2	1		
	By air		2		4	2	
France	<b>Total</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>248</b>
	By land	107	74	104	404	466	185
	By sea	30	20	18	20	31	15
	By air	23	35	43	57	71	48

<b>France</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>248</b>
	By land	107	74	104	404	466	185
	By sea	30	20	18	20	31	15
	By air	23	35	43	57	71	48
<b>Germany</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>878</b>	<b>758</b>	<b>605</b>	<b>2506</b>	<b>6220</b>	
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
<b>Hungary</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>5203</b>	<b>696</b>	<b>12</b>
	By land	25	67	231	5203	696	12
	By sea						
	By air						
<b>Latvia</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>
	By land						
	By sea				1		
	By air	2	4			1	4
<b>Montenegro</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
<b>Poland</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>15</b>
	By land	13	9	4	6	20	4
	By sea						
	By air	8		2	16	24	11
<b>Republic of Moldova</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>		
	By land			1			
	By sea						
	By air	4		2	2		
<b>Romania</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>39</b>
	By land	13	24	8	8	15	39
	By sea	3		50	9		
	By air	2	4	2		2	
<b>Slovakia</b>	<b>Total</b>					<b>1</b>	
	By land					1	
	By sea						
	By air						
<b>Spain</b>	<b>Total</b>				<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	
	By land				5	2	
	By sea						
	By air						

Sweden	<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air	6	3	7	4	2	1
Switzerland	<b>Total</b>				<b>458</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>97</b>
	By land				445	210	67
	By sea						
	By air				13	37	30
United States of America	<b>Total</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>554</b>	<b>807</b>	<b>740</b>	<b>744</b>	<b>253</b>
	By land	302	343	582	519	518	168
	By sea	3	11	6	3	7	2
	By air	187	200	219	218	219	83

The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in March 2017 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific.

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1 Jan. - 30 June 2017
Austria	51	36	32	101	196	79
Bosnia and Herzegovina	6	3	1			9
Bulgaria	130	144	239	200	359	25
Croatia	28	7	3	69	117	27
Estonia	5	5	1	3	4	2
France	1894	1438	1389	2136	924	1058
Germany	1832	1915	1648	4144	8632	
Hungary	20	31	16	150	46	25
Latvia	5	2	1	5		
Lithuania	3	1	1	8	7	3
Norway	65	122	153	132	105	46
Poland	18	15	8	18	26	16
Republic of Moldova	1			1	1	
Romania	8	3	1	2	5	4
Serbia	1	1	5		27	10
Slovakia	4	7	9	15	13	6
Spain	127	62	47	138	294	80
Sweden	1196	662	791	4127	70	23
Ukraine		11	24	23	15	18
United States of America	265	240	196	122	90	53
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5659</b>	<b>4705</b>	<b>4565</b>	<b>11394</b>	<b>10931</b>	<b>1484</b>

The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in March 2017 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific.



Table A1.8 Smuggled Iranian migrants detected, by reporting countries

		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1 Jan. - 30 June 2017
Austria	<b>Total</b>	<b>631</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>522</b>	<b>2737</b>	<b>1851</b>	<b>196</b>
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Bulgaria	<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>20</b>
	By land	11	17	30	13	69	20
	By sea		1				
	By air	1					
Norway	<b>Total</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>4</b>
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Romania	<b>Total</b>			<b>51</b>	<b>12</b>		<b>2</b>
	By land			1	3		2
	By sea			50	9		
	By air						
Serbia	<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>20</b>
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Slovakia	<b>Total</b>				<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Sweden	<b>Total</b>	<b>1529</b>	<b>1172</b>	<b>997</b>	<b>4560</b>	<b>1279</b>	<b>436</b>
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						

The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in March 2017 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific.

Table A1.9 Economic data for the Islamic Republic of Iran and other countries of Southwest Asia, 2015

	Total population (million)	GDP per capita PPP in US\$	Unemployment %		Labour force participation %	
			Male	Female	Male	Female
Iran	79.1	-	11%	20%	74%	17%
Iraq	36.4	15394	15%	24%	70%	15%
Pakistan	188.9	5010	4%	9%	83%	25%
Afghanistan	32.5	1925	8%	14%	79%	16%

Sources: Total population=World Bank, Population, total. Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL> (accessed 15 April 2017); GDP=World Bank, GDP per capita, (PPP) (current international \$). Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.PP.CD> (accessed 15 April 2017); Unemployment =World Bank, total (% of total labor force). Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.TOTL.ZS> (accessed 15 April 2017);

Labour force=World Bank, labor force participation. Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.TLF.TOTL.IN> (accessed 15 April 2017).

Table A1.10 Iranian asylum seekers in refugee or asylum-seeker status, by host country, 2015

	Refugees	Asylum Seekers
Afghanistan	30	19
Albania	9	813
Argentina	22	0
Armenia	30	22
Australia	5201	1549
Austria	3379	3520
Azerbaijan	71	13
Belarus	10	*
Belgium	934	229
Brazil	52	70
Bulgaria	72	132
Canada	2639	107
China, Hong Kong SAR	0	6
Cuba	27	*
Cyprus	502	68
Czech Rep.	26	*
Cote d'Ivoire	6	0
Denmark	2009	325
Ecuador	24	0
Egypt	*	5
Finland	606	556
France	2417	205
Georgia	*	30
Germany	19763	9390
Greece	543	121
Honduras	*	5
Hungary	104	354
Iceland	25	8
India	72	*
Indonesia	316	341
Iraq	8231	4276
Ireland	144	35
Israel	6	0
Italy	1573	314
Japan	24	201
Jordan	6	8
Kenya	8	0
Kuwait	9	108
Latvia	19	0
Lebanon	20	44
Lithuania	6	0
Luxembourg	136	69
Malaysia	247	237

Malta	20	*
Mexico	27	*
Nauru	191	181
Nepal	6	0
Netherlands	4125	1692
New Zealand	169	8
Norway	1487	1352
Pakistan	42	26
Papua New Guinea	35	327
Peru	10	0
Philippines	48	16
Poland	20	5
Portugal	19	7
Rep. of Korea	35	20
Romania	69	13
Russian Federation	9	*
Slovakia	36	0
Slovenia	45	12
Spain	70	140
Sri Lanka	6	6
Sweden	4232	4731
Switzerland	1604	694
Syrian Arab Rep.	38	498
Tajikistan	5	0
Thailand	31	135
Turkey	5262	18735
Ukraine	57	102
United Kingdom	12667	2844
United States of America	5216	2288
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	0	18
Yemen	*	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](http://popstats.unhcr.org/PSQ_POC.aspx) (accessed 10 March 2017).

## Country: Iraq

Table A1.11 Iraqi nationals detected attempting illegal entry into reporting countries

		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1 Jan. - 30 June 2017
Austria	Total	435	377	1031	14693	3135	552
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						

<b>Bosnia and Herzegovina</b>	<b>Total</b>				<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>
	By land					1	3
	By sea						
	By air				2		
<b>Bulgaria</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>2729</b>	<b>1484</b>	<b>86</b>
	By land	241	230	373	2729	1484	86
	By sea						
	By air						
<b>Croatia</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>57</b>
	By land	37	21	20	422	258	57
	By sea						
	By air			1	5	1	
<b>Estonia</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>		<b>14</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>11</b>	
	By land			9		2	
	By sea	3		2	26	3	
	By air	1		3	1	6	
<b>France</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>1457</b>	<b>649</b>
	By land	178	107	115	903	1336	592
	By sea	109	54	58	75	81	34
	By air	69	110	78	83	40	23
<b>Germany</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1183</b>	<b>760</b>	<b>865</b>	<b>14106</b>	<b>21563</b>	
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
<b>Hungary</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>25229</b>	<b>1804</b>	<b>136</b>
	By land	16	45	489	25229	1804	136
	By sea						
	By air						
<b>Latvia</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>
	By land			11	70		5
	By sea						
	By air		4	3	2	2	
<b>Lithuania</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>		<b>4</b>		<b>11</b>	
	By land	4		4		4	
	By sea						
	By air					7	
<b>Montenegro</b>	<b>Total</b>					<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
<b>Myanmar</b>	<b>Total</b>				<b>1</b>		
	By land				1		
	By sea						
	By air						

<b>Norway</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>33</b>
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
<b>Poland</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>37</b>
	By land	4		5	39	27	13
	By sea	2		4	2	2	
	By air	11	8	6	38	35	24
<b>Republic of Moldova</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>		
	By land	1		3			
	By sea			1	6		
	By air						
<b>Romania</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>616</b>
	By land	17	19	44	97	268	616
	By sea			90	12		
	By air	3	1	7	3		
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>5</b>
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
<b>Serbia</b>	<b>Total</b>			<b>123</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>1607</b>	<b>30</b>
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
<b>Slovakia</b>	<b>Total</b>					<b>7</b>	
	By land					7	
	By sea						
	By air						
<b>Spain</b>	<b>Total</b>			<b>7</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>
	By land			7	16	8	1
	By sea				1		
	By air						
<b>Sweden</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>
	By land						
	By sea				1		
	By air	12	5	15	11	8	4
<b>Switzerland</b>	<b>Total</b>				<b>1242</b>	<b>742</b>	<b>177</b>
	By land				1241	735	174
	By sea						
	By air				1	7	3

The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in March 2017 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific.

Table A1.12 Iraqi nationals detected in a situation of illegal residence within reporting countries

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1 Jan. - 30 June 2017
Austria	34	59	53	1243	467	84
Bosnia and Herzegovina		1	2	1	1	1
Bulgaria	552	441	983	5835	2419	105
Croatia	25	15	14	429	144	22
Denmark	40	30	34	52	114	33
Estonia	4	1	5	24	13	4
France	889	580	399	3030	7512	4187
Germany	1580	1419	1470	15866	20315	
Hungary	12	9	50	999	75	34
Latvia	2	1	4	2	2	
Lithuania	1			11	12	2
Myanmar				1		
Norway	323	234	136	210	346	133
Poland	19	20	18	67	26	14
Republic of Moldova		3	2	2		
Romania	7	4	7	4	67	29
Saudi Arabia	410	282	145	185	199	86
Serbia	8	2	6	12	42	25
Slovakia		7	8	136	138	20
Spain	18	15	8	37	83	32
Sweden	1154	1102	2108	19817	81	35
Ukraine		32	19	35	58	65
United States of America	216	155	153	132	140	58
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5294</b>	<b>4412</b>	<b>5624</b>	<b>48130</b>	<b>32254</b>	<b>4969</b>

The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in March 2017 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific.

Table A1.13 Smuggled Iraqi migrants detected, by reporting countries

		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1 Jan. - 30 June 2017
Austria	<b>Total</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>915</b>	<b>13081</b>	<b>2138</b>	<b>233</b>
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Bulgaria	<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>1717</b>	<b>1286</b>	<b>130</b>
	By land	30	16	206	1717	1286	130
	By sea						
	By air		1				
Estonia	<b>Total</b>				<b>21</b>		
	By land						
	By sea				21		
	By air						

Latvia	<b>Total</b>				<b>15</b>		
	By land				15		
	By sea						
	By air						
Lithuania	<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>			<b>26</b>	<b>1</b>	
	By land	3			26	1	
	By sea						
	By air						
Norway	<b>Total</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Romania	<b>Total</b>			<b>204</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>16</b>
	By land				79	171	16
	By sea			204	12		
	By air						
Serbia	<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>919</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>92</b>
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Slovakia	<b>Total</b>				<b>197</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>6</b>
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Sweden	<b>Total</b>	<b>1322</b>	<b>1476</b>	<b>2666</b>	<b>20858</b>	<b>2758</b>	<b>790</b>
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						

The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in March 2017 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific.

Table A1.14 Economic data for Iraq and other countries of Southwest Asia, 2015

	Total population (million)	GDP per capita PPP in US\$	Unemployment %		Labour force participation %	
			Male	Female	Male	Female
Iraq	36.4	15394	15%	24%	70%	15%
Iran	79.1	-	11%	20%	74%	17%
Pakistan	188.9	5010	4%	9%	83%	25%
Afghanistan	32.5	1925	8%	14%	79%	16%

Sources: Total population=World Bank, Population, total. Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL> (accessed 15 April 2017); GDP=World Bank, GDP per capita, (PPP) (current international \$). Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.PP.CD> (accessed 15 April 2017); Unemployment =World Bank, total (% of total labor force). Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.TOTL.ZS> (accessed 15 April 2017);

Labour force=World Bank, labor force participation. Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.TLF.TOTL.IN> (accessed 15 April 2017).

Table A1.15 Iraqi nationals in refugee or asylum-seeker status, by host country, 2015

	Refugees	Asylum Seekers
Algeria	21	*
Argentina	18	5
Armenia	1019	14
Australia	2925	1317
Austria	3732	11742
Azerbaijan	16	*
Bahrain	237	96
Belarus	9	23
Belgium	1943	4769
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	16	0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	*	*
Brazil	261	114
Bulgaria	1339	3511
Canada	1892	351
China	*	59
Colombia	*	6
Croatia	9	*
Cyprus	760	339
Czech Rep.	199	30
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea	0	0
Denmark	938	264
Djibouti	12	5
Ecuador	36	0
Egypt	4347	2844
El Salvador	5	0
Estonia	*	13
Ethiopia	*	7
Finland	4124	16903
France	4787	585
Georgia	553	392
Germany	51396	25278
Ghana	11	*
Greece	4348	397
Hungary	396	2265
Iceland	6	23
India	287	167
Indonesia	217	655
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	28268	0
Iraq	0	0
Ireland	409	42
Israel	9	0
Italy	3428	165
Japan	*	9



Jordan	33256	19477
Kuwait	391	282
Latvia	6	74
Lebanon	7234	9929
Libya	2507	524
Liechtenstein	*	6
Lithuania	38	*
Luxembourg	214	523
Malaysia	591	653
Malta	29	10
Mauritania	31	10
Mexico	34	5
Morocco	132	17
Nauru	19	13
Netherlands	12397	3227
New Zealand	166	*
Niger	6	0
Norway	4916	2835
Oman	237	180
Pakistan	27	9
Papua New Guinea	8	51
Paraguay	6	0
Peru	17	*
Philippines	25	15
Poland	200	25
Portugal	7	*
Qatar	95	107
Rep. of Korea	17	65
Rep. of Moldova	23	*
Romania	345	68
Russian Federation	13	17
Saudi Arabia	29	23
Serbia and Kosovo (S/RES/1244 (1999))	7	5
Slovakia	110	0
Slovenia	5	17
South Africa	26	17
Spain	190	225
Sudan	16	23
Sweden	23886	20223
Switzerland	3501	2120
Syrian Arab Rep.	18253	3491
Thailand	75	214
Togo	5	0
Tunisia	13	9

Turkey	24135	94455
Turkmenistan	0	0
Ukraine	86	269
United Arab Emirates	589	274
United Kingdom	3014	2375
United States of America	5760	2729
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	*	8
Yemen	3404	134

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](http://popstats.unhcr.org/PSQ_POC.aspx) (accessed 10 March 2017).

## Country: Pakistan

Table A1.16 Pakistani nationals detected attempting illegal entry into reporting countries

		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1. Jan - 30 June 2017
Austria	<b>Total</b>	<b>2464</b>	<b>2348</b>	<b>869</b>	<b>3629</b>	<b>4077</b>	<b>1416</b>
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Bosnia and Herzegovina	<b>Total</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>52</b>
	By land	24				1	52
	By sea						
	By air		1	2	1	5	
Bulgaria	<b>Total</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>24</b>
	By land	33	71	93	223	234	24
	By sea			11			
	By air						
Croatia	<b>Total</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>155</b>
	By land	338	207	193	64	333	155
	By sea						
	By air			1	2		
Estonia	<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	
	By land		8		4		
	By sea	5					
	By air					5	
France	<b>Total</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>626</b>	<b>1877</b>	<b>2836</b>	<b>1858</b>
	By land	436	437	562	1799	2656	1716
	By sea	27	12	27	25	22	14
	By air	29	26	37	53	158	128
Germany	<b>Total</b>	<b>711</b>	<b>1087</b>	<b>1014</b>	<b>4407</b>	<b>3714</b>	
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						

<b>Hong Kong SAR, China</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>686</b>	<b>685</b>	<b>62</b>
	By land	88	147	164	109	94	11
	By sea	151	304	151	573	555	36
	By air						
	Unknown	2	6	43	4	36	15
<b>Hungary</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>2996</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>21484</b>	<b>3225</b>	<b>40</b>
	By land	622	2996	327	21484	3225	40
	By sea						
	By air						
<b>Latvia</b>	<b>Total</b>			<b>3</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>8</b>	
	By land			3	11	5	
	By sea						
	By air				1	3	
<b>Lithuania</b>	<b>Total</b>			<b>4</b>		<b>2</b>	
	By land			3			
	By sea						
	By air			1		2	
<b>Montenegro</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>4</b>			<b>12</b>
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
<b>Myanmar</b>	<b>Total</b>					<b>18</b>	
	By land					18	
	By sea						
	By air						
<b>Norway</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>11</b>
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
<b>Poland</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>21</b>
	By land	18	5	23	22	25	12
	By sea			1	1		
	By air	84	3	8	16	13	9
<b>Republic of Moldova</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	
	By land	2	1	1	2	1	
	By sea						
	By air						
<b>Romania</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>210</b>
	By land	329	15	8	30	84	210
	By sea			4			
	By air	2	5	1	2	2	

Saudi Arabia	<b>Total</b>	<b>4714</b>	<b>9555</b>	<b>2821</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>74</b>
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Serbia	<b>Total</b>	<b>3798</b>	<b>1961</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>113</b>
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Slovakia	<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>			<b>1</b>		
	By land	2			1		
	By sea						
	By air						
Spain	<b>Total</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>
	By land		1	3	4	1	4
	By sea		1	3			3
	By air						
Sweden	<b>Total</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air		2	6	2	1	
Switzerland	<b>Total</b>				<b>723</b>	<b>674</b>	<b>354</b>
	By land				720	668	351
	By sea						
	By air				3	6	3
United States of America	<b>Total</b>	<b>599</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>664</b>	<b>832</b>	<b>1204</b>	<b>277</b>
	By land	182	167	191	361	629	137
	By sea	219	131	127	90	91	35
	By air	198	201	346	381	484	105

The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in March 2017 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific.

Table A1.17 Pakistani nationals detected in a situation of illegal residence within reporting countries

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1. Jan - 30 June 2017
<b>Austria</b>	643	1330	400	418	613	410
<b>Bosnia and Herzegovina</b>	15	1	1		3	
<b>Bulgaria</b>	89	93	271	681	1287	136
<b>Croatia</b>	229	127	106	73	260	110
<b>Denmark</b>	57	62	60	42	29	20
<b>Estonia</b>	8	5		2	1	
<b>France</b>	2017	2180	2371	4211	2816	1912
<b>Germany</b>	1756	2080	2034	7628	5626	
<b>Hungary</b>	393	116	61	475	282	47
<b>Latvia</b>	4	1	7	2	7	2

Lithuania	6	11	13	28	18	6
Myanmar					18	
Norway	53	81	149	157	175	60
Poland	69	68	51	79	46	33
Republic of Moldova		1		4	1	1
Romania	6	3	3	7	7	23
Saudi Arabia	22175	28267	57819	93575	55916	55916
Serbia				6	14	36
Spain	2158	1800	1661	1284	992	395
Sri Lanka	69	26	369	51	57	7
Sweden	253	184	284	430	31	
Ukraine		4	10	38	20	21
United States of America	308	198	192	125	127	75
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>30308</b>	<b>36638</b>	<b>65862</b>	<b>109316</b>	<b>68346</b>	<b>59210</b>

The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in March 2017 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific.

Table A1.18 Smuggled Pakistani migrants detected, by reporting countries

		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1. Jan - 30 June 2017
Austria	<b>Total</b>	<b>1716</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>2658</b>	<b>2312</b>	<b>500</b>
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Bulgaria	<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>29</b>
	By land	22	9	30	59	268	29
	By sea			11			
	By air						
Latvia	<b>Total</b>				<b>3</b>		
	By land				3		
	By sea						
	By air						
Lithuania	<b>Total</b>			<b>3</b>		<b>1</b>	
	By land			3		1	
	By sea						
	By air						
Norway	<b>Total</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>3</b>	
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Romania	<b>Total</b>			<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>
	By land			4	4	3	2
	By sea			4			
	By air			1			

Serbia	<b>Total</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>616</b>	<b>91</b>
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Slovakia	<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>4</b>
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Sweden	<b>Total</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>76</b>
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
United States of America	<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>17</b>
	By land	11	5	5	59	152	17
	By sea			1		3	
	By air						

The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in March 2017 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific.

Table A1.19 Economic data for Pakistan and other countries of Southwest Asia, 2015

	Total population (million)	GDP per capita PPP in US\$	Unemployment %		Labour force participation %	
			Male	Female	Male	Female
Pakistan	188.9	5010	4%	9%	83%	25%
Afghanistan	32.5	1925	8%	14%	79%	16%
Iran	79.1		11%	20%	74%	17%
Iraq	36.4	15394	15%	24%	70%	15%

Sources: Total population=World Bank, Population, total. Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL> (accessed 15 April 2017); GDP=World Bank, GDP per capita, (PPP) (current international \$). Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.PP.CD> (accessed 15 April 2017); Unemployment =World Bank, total (% of total labor force). Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.TOTL.ZS> (accessed 15 April 2017); Labour force=World Bank, labor force participation. Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.TLF.TOTL.IN> (accessed 15 April 2017).

Table A1.20 Pakistani nationals in refugee or asylum-seeker status, by host country, 2015

	Refugees	Asylum Seekers
Afghanistan	257523	51
Argentina	33	*
Australia	3333	1605
Austria	203	1899
Azerbaijan	18	*
Belgium	188	168
Benin	5	0
Brazil	133	853
Bulgaria	7	349
Cambodia	*	6
Canada	7207	546
China	*	15
China, Hong Kong SAR	13	266

Costa Rica	0	10
Cyprus	17	53
Czech Rep.	20	*
Denmark	60	18
Djibouti	6	0
Ecuador	29	0
Finland	45	49
France	961	2141
Georgia	0	13
Germany	4702	14966
Ghana	13	10
Greece	522	1060
Hungary	47	3630
Indonesia	344	155
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	10	9
Iraq	0	87
Ireland	167	1329
Italy	9202	8328
Japan	24	712
Jordan	*	9
Kenya	6	8
Kuwait	0	12
Latvia	*	6
Lebanon	*	11
Liberia	*	6
Lithuania	5	0
Madagascar	6	5
Malaysia	237	1178
Mali	21	0
Malta	48	5
Mexico	5	5
Nauru	71	6
Nepal	261	7
Netherlands	390	92
New Zealand	49	12
Norway	90	289
Pakistan	0	0
Papua New Guinea	26	*
Peru	*	10
Philippines	24	44
Poland	14	27
Portugal	26	45
Rep. of Korea	69	1009
Romania	34	30
Russian Federation	*	6

Serbia and Kosovo (S/RES/1244 (1999))	0	7
Slovenia	*	18
South Africa	37	8313
Spain	228	130
Sri Lanka	631	454
Sweden	322	630
Switzerland	112	233
Syrian Arab Rep.	66	107
Tajikistan	8	0
Thailand	554	4712
Turkey	41	1974
Uganda	135	291
Ukraine	9	195
United Kingdom	6319	3071
United States of America	3111	2748
Yemen	0	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](http://popstats.unhcr.org/PSQ_POC.aspx) (accessed 10 March 2017).



Table A1.21 Fees paid by smuggled migrants from/to/through Southwest Asia

Nationality	From	via	To	Smuggling Method	Currency	Point Estimate	Min	Max	Source
<b>All Southwest Asia</b>									
All Southwest Asia	All Southwest Asia countries		Continental Europe	Air	USD		10,000	20,000	Government of Germany, Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of Migrants in Asia and the Pacific (2017)
All Southwest Asia	All Southwest Asia countries		Sweden	Air	USD			25,000	Government of Sweden, Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of Migrants in Asia and the Pacific (2017)
All Southwest Asia	All Southwest Asia countries		Continental Europe	Air, Land	EUR		4,700	5,500	Government of Germany, Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of Migrants in Asia and the Pacific (2017); Government of Romania, Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of Migrants in Asia and the Pacific (2017)
<b>Afghanistan</b>									
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. Hatziprokiopiou and A. Triandafylidou, "Governing Irregular Migration", IRMA Concept Paper (2013) p. 29
Afghanistan	Afghanistan		United Kingdom	Air	USD		13,000.00	14,000.00	P. Hatziprokiopiou and A. Triandafylidou, "Governing Irregular Migration", IRMA Concept Paper (2013) p. 29
Afghanistan	Afghanistan	Not Specified	Continental Europe	Air	USD		9,000.00	10,000.00	P. Hatziprokiopiou and A. Triandafylidou, "Governing Irregular Migration", IRMA Concept Paper (2013) p. 29
Afghanistan	Afghanistan	Not Specified		Air, Air	USD		6,000.00	12,000.00	P. Hatziprokiopiou and A. Triandafylidou, "Governing Irregular Migration", IRMA Concept Paper (2013) p. 29
Afghanistan	Afghanistan			Air, Land	USD	4,000.00			P. Hatziprokiopiou and A. Triandafylidou, "Governing Irregular Migration", IRMA Concept Paper (2013) p. 29
Afghanistan	Afghanistan	Indonesia	Australia	Air	AUD		11,750.00	14,700.00	C. Barker, "The people smugglers' business model", Research paper No. 2, (2013) p. 17

Nationality	From	via	To	Smuggling Method	Currency	Point Estimate	Min	Max	Source
Afghanistan	Afghanistan		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	Estonia	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		Indonesia	Air	USD		7,000.00	12,000.00	Human Rights Watch, Barely Surviving: Detention, Abuse, and Neglect of Migrant Children in Indonesia (2014), p. 15
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	Indonesia		Australia	Sea	AUD		590.00	2,450.00	C. Barker, "The people smugglers' business model", Research Paper No. 2, (2013) pp.17
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	Iraq		EU Member States		EUR		2,000.00	20,000.00	C. Barker, "The people smugglers' business model", Research Paper No. 2, (2013) pp. 17
Afghanistan	Kabul, Afghanistan		Christmas Island, Australia		AUD	12,000.00			UNODC, Recent Trends of Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling to and From Pakistan (2013), pp. 40
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
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	Pakistan		Thailand	Air	USD	6,000.00			UNODC, Recent Trends of Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling to and From Pakistan (2013), pp. 40

Nationality	From	via	To	Smuggling Method	Currency	Point Estimate	Min	Max	Source
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
<b>Iraq</b>									
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		United Kingdom		USD	14,000.00			IOM and UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office, <i>Perspectives on Migration from Iraq</i> (2013) p. 26
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
<b>Pakistan</b>									
Pakistan	Indonesia		Australia	Sea	AUD		590.00	2,450.00	C. Barker, "The people smugglers' business model", Research Paper No. 2, (2013) pp. 17
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

Nationality	From	via	To	Smuggling Method	Currency	Point Estimate	Min	Max	Source
Pakistan	Pakistan		North America	Air	USD		17,000.00	20,000.00	P. Hatziprokopiou and A. Triandafylidou, "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. Triandafylidou, "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. Triandafylidou, "Governing Irregular Migration", IRMA Concept Paper (2013) p.29
Pakistan	Pakistan			Air, Air	USD		6,000.00	12,000.00	P. Hatziprokopiou and A. Triandafylidou, "Governing Irregular Migration", IRMA Concept Paper (2013) p.29
Pakistan	Pakistan			Air, Land	USD	4,000.00			P. Hatziprokopiou and A. Triandafylidou, "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		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
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		Australia		USD	10,000.00			UNODC, Recent Trends of Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling to and From Pakistan (2013), pp. 40

## Annex 2: Additional statistical information for South Asia

## Country: Bangladesh

Table A2.1 Bangladeshi nationals attempting illegal entry into reporting countries

		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1 Jan. - 30 June 2017
Austria	<b>Total</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>983</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>128</b>
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Croatia	<b>Total</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>28</b>
	By land	83	33	107	25	39	28
	By sea						
	By air						
France	<b>Total</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>894</b>	<b>860</b>	<b>638</b>
	By land	185	262	285	867	827	610
	By sea	6	5	21	7	6	
	By air	27	4	5	20	27	24
Germany	<b>Total</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>762</b>	<b>494</b>	
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Hong Kong SAR, China	<b>Total</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>50</b>
	By land	18	42	92	29	8	10
	By sea	98	229	228	384	134	29
	By air						
	Unknown		3	22	1	13	11
Hungary	<b>Total</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>632</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>5182</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>5</b>
	By land	79	632	236	5182	262	5
	By sea						
	By air						
Latvia	<b>Total</b>			<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>11</b>
	By land					3	11
	By sea						
	By air			1	1	1	
Montenegro	<b>Total</b>		<b>5</b>				<b>2</b>
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Myanmar	<b>Total</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>1550</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>25</b>
	By land	291	42	28	773	31	25
	By sea	48	36	85	777		
	By air						

Norway	<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>8</b>	
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Poland	<b>Total</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>13</b>
	By land	16	6	2	3	5	8
	By sea						
	By air	22		2	3	5	5
Romania	<b>Total</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>20</b>
	By land	67	10	1	5	8	20
	By sea						
	By air		1	1			
Saudi Arabia	<b>Total</b>	<b>6166</b>	<b>7790</b>	<b>2104</b>	<b>687</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>102</b>
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Serbia	<b>Total</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>5</b>
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Slovakia	<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>		
	By land	13	3	7	6		
	By sea						
	By air						
Spain	<b>Total</b>			<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>28</b>
	By land			3	4	6	8
	By sea			6	6	12	20
	By air						
Sri Lanka	<b>Total</b>		<b>73</b>				
	By land						
	By sea		73				
	By air						
Sweden	<b>Total</b>		<b>3</b>				
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air		3				
Switzerland	<b>Total</b>				<b>433</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>142</b>
	By land				432	272	142
	By sea						
	By air				1	3	
United States of America	<b>Total</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>686</b>	<b>1170</b>	<b>1017</b>	<b>1030</b>	<b>426</b>
	By land	83	466	885	718	762	337
	By sea	169	93	79	66	62	14
	By air	93	127	206	233	206	75

The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in March 2017 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific.

Table A2.2 Bangladeshi nationals detected in a situation of illegal residence within reporting countries

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1 Jan. - 30 June 2017
<b>Austria</b>	87	163	59	136	56	32
<b>Bosnia and Herzegovina</b>	1					
<b>Croatia</b>	70	29	72	16	31	31
<b>Estonia</b>				1	4	2
<b>France</b>	781	1128	1218	2031	1180	781
<b>Germany</b>	115	228	200	928	338	
<b>Hungary</b>	24	69	35	71	12	1
<b>Latvia</b>			2		1	1
<b>Lithuania</b>					1	1
<b>Myanmar</b>	291	42	28	773	31	25
<b>Norway</b>	9	31	37	42	24	7
<b>Poland</b>	41	23	18	12	35	23
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	23754	27320	23989	26953	22100	25251
<b>Slovakia</b>	4	1	1	19	2	6
<b>Spain</b>	771	577	404	420	371	122
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	12	93	139	33	56	1
<b>Sweden</b>	111	88	141	208		2
<b>Ukraine</b>		7	6	23	29	80
<b>United States of America</b>	115	95	124	88	124	50
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>26186</b>	<b>29894</b>	<b>26473</b>	<b>31754</b>	<b>24395</b>	<b>26416</b>

The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in March 2017 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific.

Table A2.3 Smuggled Bangladeshi migrants detected, by reporting countries

		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1 Jan. - 30 June 2017
<b>Austria</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>611</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>53</b>
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
<b>Latvia</b>	<b>Total</b>					<b>3</b>	
	By land					3	
	By sea						
	By air						
<b>Norway</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>2</b>		
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						

Republic of Moldova	Total	6					
	By land	6					
	By sea						
	By air						
Romania	Total				2	5	1
	By land				2	5	1
	By sea						
	By air						
Serbia	Total	41	43	31	50	19	1
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Slovakia	Total			1	1		5
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Sweden	Total	137	164	185	343	135	61
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
United States of America	Total	38	52	7	41	86	15
	By land	38	52	7	41	85	15
	By sea					1	
	By air						

The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in March 2017 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific.

Table A2.4 Economic data for Bangladesh and South Asia countries, 2015

	Total population (million)	GDP per capita PPP in US\$	Unemployment %		Labour force participation %	
			Male	Female	Male	Female
Bangladesh	161.0	3339	4%	5%	84%	58%
Bhutan	0.8	8369	2%	3%	78%	67%
India	1,311.1	6100	4%	4%	80%	27%
Maldives	0.4	12770	7%	18%	78%	57%
Nepal	28.5	2462	3%	3%	87%	80%
Sri Lanka	21.0	11762	3%	7%	76%	35%

Sources: Total population=World Bank, Population, total. Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL> (accessed 15 April 2017); GDP=World Bank, GDP per capita, (PPP) (current international \$). Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.PP.CD> (accessed 15 April 2017); Unemployment =World Bank, total (% of total labor force). Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.TOTL.ZS> (accessed 15 April 2017);

Labour force=World Bank, labor force participation. Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.TLF.TOTL.IN> (accessed 15 April 2017).



Table A2.5 Bangladeshi nationals in refugee or asylum-seeker status, by host country, 2015

	Refugees	Asylum Seekers
Argentina	5	*
Australia	380	687
Austria	201	551
Belgium	19	28
Brazil	5	773
Bulgaria	7	41
Canada	1112	204
China, Hong Kong SAR	*	89
Costa Rica	0	20
Cyprus	*	28
Denmark	16	17
Egypt	0	25
Finland	19	61
France	3960	3763
Georgia	0	61
Germany	186	1487
Greece	200	496
Guatemala	0	24
Hungary	7	953
Indonesia	0	105
Ireland	13	335
Italy	2545	4687
Japan	22	666
Lebanon	0	18
Malaysia	16	17
Malta	8	*
Mexico	*	9
Montenegro	0	6
Netherlands	42	21
New Zealand	6	7
Norway	11	85
Panama	0	18
Papua New Guinea	*	5
Peru	16	0
Philippines	*	6
Poland	7	5
Rep. of Korea	83	306
Romania	*	25
Russian Federation	13	*
Somalia	5	0
South Africa	861	9582
Spain	15	0
Sweden	228	388

Switzerland	56	54
Thailand	0	9
Trinidad and Tobago	10	*
Turkey	*	370
Ukraine	*	134
United Kingdom	940	1215
United States of America	1121	3375

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](http://popstats.unhcr.org/PSQ_POC.aspx) (accessed 10 March 2017).

## Country: Bhutan

Table A2.6 Bhutanese nationals detected attempting illegal entry into reporting countries

		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1 Jan. - 30 June 2017
France	Total	6	1	3			
	By land	6	1	3			
	By sea						
	By air						

The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in March 2017 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific.

Table A2.7 Bhutanese nationals detected in a situation of illegal residence within reporting countries

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1 Jan. - 30 June 2017
France	12	16	8	7	3	
Spain	4	1	2		1	
United States of America	4	5	7	21	14	15
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>15</b>

The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in March 2017 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific.

Table A2.8 Economic data for Bhutan and other South Asian countries, 2015

	Total population (million)	GDP per capita PPP in US\$	Unemployment %		Labour force participation %	
			Male	Female	Male	Female
Bhutan	0.8	8369	2%	3%	78%	67%
Bangladesh	161.0	3339	4%	5%	84%	58%
India	1,311.1	6100	4%	4%	80%	27%
Maldives	0.4	12770	7%	18%	78%	57%
Nepal	28.5	2462	3%	3%	87%	80%
Sri Lanka	21.0	11762	3%	7%	76%	35%

Sources: Total population=World Bank, Population, total. Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL> (accessed 15 April 2017); GDP=World Bank, GDP per capita, (PPP) (current international \$). Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.PP.CD> (accessed 15 April 2017); Unemployment=World Bank, total (% of total labor force). Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.TOTL.ZS> (accessed 15 April 2017); Labour force=World Bank, labor force participation. Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.TLF.TOTL.IN> (accessed 15 April 2017).

Table A2.9 Bhutanese nationals in refugee or asylum-seeker status, by host country, 2015

	Refugees	Asylum Seekers
Brazil	29	23
Canada	22	*
France	113	36
Germany	27	16
Ireland	6	9
Luxembourg	6	*
Nepal	17134	0
Netherlands	199	0
Norway	5	0
Sweden	9	0
United Kingdom	91	*
United States of America	58	127

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](http://popstats.unhcr.org/PSQ_POC.aspx) (accessed 10 March 2017).

## Country: India

Table A2.10 Indian nationals detected attempting illegal entry into reporting countries

		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1 Jan. - 30 June 2017
Austria	<b>Total</b>	<b>2144</b>	<b>2124</b>	<b>1060</b>	<b>993</b>	<b>845</b>	<b>417</b>
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Bosnia and Herzegovina	<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>					<b>2</b>
	By land	5					2
	By sea						
	By air						
Croatia	<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
	By land	5	9	5	7	2	4
	By sea						
	By air				2	1	
Estonia	<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>6</b>
	By land			1	3	12	
	By sea			2	3		
	By air	1	1	5	4	12	6
France	<b>Total</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>686</b>	<b>811</b>	<b>457</b>
	By land	295	233	258	533	677	355
	By sea	15	10	24	16	17	10
	By air	87	87	102	137	117	92
Germany	<b>Total</b>	<b>586</b>	<b>579</b>	<b>596</b>	<b>556</b>	<b>677</b>	
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						

Hong Kong SAR, China	<b>Total</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>32</b>
	By land	16	16	42	138	83	17
	By sea	9	13	11	242	152	11
	By air						
	Unknown	1		7		6	4
Hungary	<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>591</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>19</b>
	By land	22	84	8	591	104	19
	By sea						
	By air						
Japan	<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>50</b>
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Latvia	<b>Total</b>				<b>9</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>6</b>
	By land				2	20	6
	By sea						
	By air				7	1	
Lithuania	<b>Total</b>		<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>8</b>		
	By land		10	10	8		
	By sea						
	By air		1				
Montenegro	<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>				
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Myanmar	<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>16</b>
	By land	10	31	17	23	12	16
	By sea						
	By air						
Poland	<b>Total</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>35</b>
	By land	13	12	14	23	18	25
	By sea		1				
	By air	12	2	5	4	26	
Republic of Moldova	<b>Total</b>		<b>8</b>				
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air		8				
Romania	<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>16</b>
	By land	16	1				13
	By sea				1		2
	By air				2	2	1
Saudi Arabia	<b>Total</b>	<b>3232</b>	<b>1511</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>16</b>
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						

Slovakia	<b>Total</b>		<b>1</b>		<b>3</b>		<b>1</b>
	By land		1				1
	By sea						
	By air				3		
Spain	<b>Total</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>			<b>2</b>
	By land		1	2			1
	By sea						1
	By air						
Sweden	<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>		
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air	1	3	3	1		
Switzerland	<b>Total</b>				<b>281</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>129</b>
	By land				250	203	102
	By sea						
	By air				31	17	27
Thailand	<b>Total</b>	<b>669</b>	<b>1247</b>	<b>2107</b>	<b>1009</b>	<b>721</b>	<b>26</b>
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
United States of America	<b>Total</b>	<b>8395</b>	<b>12744</b>	<b>9888</b>	<b>10695</b>	<b>10976</b>	<b>2758</b>
	By land	1359	4280	2351	3811	4221	968
	By sea	2860	2315	2721	2064	2083	607
	By air	4176	6149	4816	4820	4672	1183

The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in March 2017 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific.

Table A2.11 Indian nationals detected in a situation of illegal residence within reporting countries

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1 Jan. - 30 June 2017
Austria	1699	1679	647	495	332	180
Bosnia and Herzegovina			1			
Croatia	4	5	3	13	3	7
Estonia	2		5	9	3	2
France	1029	2011	2066	2095	1871	1234
Germany	1215	1205	1435	1636	1724	
Hungary	10	15	14	30	11	5
Latvia	5	6	9	25	15	24
Lithuania	2	12	16	21	22	8
Myanmar	10	31	17	23	12	16
Poland	51	35	36	60	68	67
Republic of Moldova	1			1	1	
Romania	3	6		5	4	3
Saudi Arabia	23070	18508	16444	24403	36631	18109
Serbia	1	2	1	6	1	2

Slovakia	0	4	5	7	16	0
Spain	547	423	424	315	294	176
Sri Lanka	343	336	174	175	238	76
Sweden	61	34	43	88	6	1
Ukraine		26	18	49	62	126
United States of America	740	646	469	352	337	242
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>28793</b>	<b>24984</b>	<b>21827</b>	<b>29808</b>	<b>41651</b>	<b>20278</b>

The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in March 2017 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific.

Table A2.12 Smuggled Indian migrants detected, by reporting countries

		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1 Jan. - 30 June 2017
Austria	<b>Total</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>133</b>
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Estonia	<b>Total</b>				<b>1</b>		
	By land				1		
	By sea						
	By air						
Latvia	<b>Total</b>				<b>2</b>		<b>4</b>
	By land				2		4
	By sea						
	By air						
Lithuania	<b>Total</b>		<b>1</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	
	By land		1		4	3	
	By sea						
	By air						
Slovakia	<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>4</b>
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
United States of America	<b>Total</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>926</b>	<b>206</b>
	By land	94	106	84	156	880	206
	By sea			5	3	46	
	By air						

The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in March 2017 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific.

Table A2.13 Economic data for India and other South Asian countries, 2015

	Total population (million)	GDP per capita PPP in US\$	Unemployment %		Labour force participation %	
			Male	Female	Male	Female
India	1,311.1	6100	4%	4%	80%	27%
Bangladesh	161.0	3339	4%	5%	84%	58%
Bhutan	0.8	8369	2%	3%	78%	67%
Maldives	0.4	12770	7%	18%	78%	57%
Nepal	28.5	2462	3%	3%	87%	80%
Sri Lanka	21.0	11762	3%	7%	76%	35%

Sources: Total population=World Bank, Population, total. Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL> (accessed 15 April 2017); GDP=World Bank, GDP per capita, (PPP) (current international \$). Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.PP.CD> (accessed 15 April 2017); Unemployment =World Bank, total (% of total labor force). Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.TOTL.ZS> (accessed 15 April 2017); Labour force=World Bank, labor force participation. Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.TLF.TOTL.IN> (accessed 15 April 2017).

Table A2.14 Indian nationals in refugee or asylum-seeker status, by host country, 2015

	Refugees	Asylum Seekers
Argentina	23	31
Australia	337	944
Austria	61	655
Belgium	22	20
Brazil	*	120
Bulgaria	*	24
Canada	3712	338
China, Hong Kong SAR	0	309
Cyprus	7	47
Denmark	13	5
Finland	10	21
France	202	61
Germany	299	3658
Greece	25	41
Hungary	*	93
Indonesia	0	8
Ireland	*	132
Italy	123	213
Japan	0	554
Jordan	0	9
Malaysia	0	6
Mexico	10	109
Micronesia (Federated States of)	0	6
Nepal	0	0
Netherlands	6	8
New Zealand	5	*
Norway	*	41
Papua New Guinea	0	5
Poland	*	6

Rep. of Korea	0	294
Romania	*	6
South Africa	11	5626
Spain	*	10
Sweden	42	81
Switzerland	47	16
Thailand	0	25
Turkey	0	11
Ukraine	*	41
United Kingdom	296	805
United States of America	4581	10548

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](http://popstats.unhcr.org/PSQ_POC.aspx) (accessed 10 March 2017).

## Country: Maldives

Table A2.15 Maldivian nationals detected in a situation of illegal residence within reporting countries

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1 Jan. - 30 June 2017
Ukraine		1				3
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1</b>				<b>3</b>

The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in March 2017 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific.

Table A2.16 Economic data for Maldives and other South Asian countries, 2015

	Total population (million)	GDP per capita PPP in US\$	Unemployment %		Labour force participation %	
			Male	Female	Male	Female
Maldives	0.4	12770	7%	18%	78%	57%
Bangladesh	161.0	3339	4%	5%	84%	58%
Bhutan	0.8	8369	2%	3%	78%	67%
India	1,311.1	6100	4%	4%	80%	27%
Nepal	28.5	2462	3%	3%	87%	80%
Sri Lanka	21.0	11762	3%	7%	76%	35%

Sources: Total population=World Bank, Population, total. Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL> (accessed 15 April 2017); GDP=World Bank, GDP per capita, (PPP) (current international \$). Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.PP.CD> (accessed 15 April 2017); Unemployment =World Bank, total (% of total labor force). Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.TOTL.ZS> (accessed 15 April 2017); Labour force=World Bank, labor force participation. Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.TLF.TOTL.IN> (accessed 15 April 2017).

Table A2.17 Maldivian nationals in refugee or asylum-seeker status, by host country, 2015

	Refugees	Asylum Seekers
Australia	10	*
United Kingdom	18	18
United States of America	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](http://popstats.unhcr.org/PSQ_POC.aspx) (accessed 10 March 2017).



## Country: Nepal

Table A2.18 Nepalese nationals detected attempting illegal entry into reporting countries

		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1. Jan - 30 June 2017
Austria	<b>Total</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>22</b>
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Estonia	<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>
	By land	2			16		
	By sea					6	
	By air			1	4	1	8
France	<b>Total</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>17</b>
	By land	21	11	17	42	34	11
	By sea	2	1	2	1	9	2
	By air	3	2	4	7	9	4
Hungary	<b>Total</b>		<b>7</b>		<b>37</b>	<b>47</b>	
	By land		7		37	47	
	By sea						
	By air						
Latvia	<b>Total</b>						
	By land					7	
	By sea						
	<b>By air</b>						
Myanmar	<b>Total</b>			<b>1</b>			
	By land			1			
	By sea						
	By air						
Saudi Arabia	<b>Total</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>2</b>
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Spain	<b>Total</b>			<b>1</b>			
	By land						
	By sea			1			
	By air						

The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in March 2017 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific.

Table A2.19 Nepalese nationals detected in a situation of illegal residence within reporting countries

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1. Jan - 30 June 2017
Austria	154	127	40	14	16	13
Estonia	2			3	5	5
France	84	48	36	85	45	15
Japan			113	146	185	114
Myanmar			1			
Republic of Moldova	1					
Saudi Arabia	6520	7092	1822	3194	7871	3126
Slovakia	1			1	3	
Spain	106	93	79	59	30	12
Sweden	18	15	13	67	1	
Ukraine			2	10	9	4
United States of America	59	83	5	33	25	21
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6945</b>	<b>7458</b>	<b>2111</b>	<b>3612</b>	<b>8190</b>	<b>3310</b>

The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in March 2017 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific.

Table A2.20 Smuggled Nepalese migrants detected, by reporting countries

		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1. Jan - 30 June 2017
Austria	<b>Total</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>8</b>
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Estonia	<b>Total</b>				<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	
	By land				3	6	
	By sea						
	By air						
Lithuania	<b>Total</b>					<b>3</b>	
	By land					3	
	By sea						
	By air						
United States	<b>Total</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>87</b>
	By land	64	40	25	21	330	87
	By sea					1	
	By air						

The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in March 2017 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific.

Table A2.21 Economic data for Nepal and other South Asian countries, 2015

	Total population (million)	GDP per capita PPP in US\$	Unemployment %		Labour force participation %	
			Male	Female	Male	Female
Nepal	28.5	2462	3%	3%	87%	80%
Bangladesh	161.0	3339	4%	5%	84%	58%
Bhutan	0.8	8369	2%	3%	78%	67%
India	1,311.1	6100	4%	4%	80%	27%
Maldives	0.4	12770	7%	18%	78%	57%
Sri Lanka	21.0	11762	3%	7%	76%	35%

Sources: Total population=World Bank, Population, total. Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL> (accessed 15 April 2017); GDP=World Bank, GDP per capita, (PPP) (current international \$). Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.PP.CD> (accessed 15 April 2017); Unemployment =World Bank, total (% of total labor force). Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.TOTL.ZS> (accessed 15 April 2017); Labour force=World Bank, labor force participation. Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.TLF.TOTL.IN> (accessed 15 April 2017).

Table A2.22 Nepalese nationals in refugee or asylum-seeker status, by host country, 2015

	Refugees	Asylum Seekers
Australia	0	329
Austria	47	85
Belgium	13	36
Brazil	5	62
Canada	1304	75
China, Hong Kong SAR	*	38
Costa Rica	0	115
Cyprus	*	12
Denmark	7	5
Ecuador	5	0
Finland	*	21
France	119	105
Germany	45	41
Guatemala	0	57
Hungary	9	9
Ireland	*	19
Italy	56	12
Japan	0	3096
Malaysia	6	*
Micronesia (Federated States of)	*	5
Netherlands	416	20
New Zealand	12	0
Norway	13	30
Panama	0	16
Poland	7	*
Rep. of Korea	5	127
South Africa	0	143
Spain	6	0

Sweden	19	70
Switzerland	18	17
Thailand	11	10
Turkey	0	9
Ukraine	*	17
United Kingdom	110	67
United States of America	6605	4293

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](http://popstats.unhcr.org/PSQ_POC.aspx) (accessed 10 March 2017).

## Country: Sri Lanka

Table A2.23 Sri Lankan nationals detected attempting illegal entry into reporting countries

		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1. Jan - 30 June 2017
Austria	<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>22</b>
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Bosnia and Herzegovina	<b>Total</b>			<b>3</b>			
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air			3			
Bulgaria	<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>
	By land	2	2	3	8	5	1
	By sea						
	By air						
Croatia	<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>2</b>
	By land	1	5	7	2	17	2
	By sea						
	By air						
Estonia	<b>Total</b>			<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>		
	By land			2	6		
	By sea						
	By air			2	1		
France	<b>Total</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>128</b>
	By land	98	72	82	84	154	90
	By sea	28	14	17	15	22	4
	By air	50	32	44	44	59	34
Hungary	<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>199</b>	
	By land	1	7	20	107	199	
	By sea						
	By air						

<b>Latvia</b>	<b>Total</b>			<b>11</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	
	By land			6	1	6	
	By sea						
	By air			5	2		
<b>Lithuania</b>	<b>Total</b>					<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>
	By land					1	4
	By sea						
	By air						
<b>Myanmar</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>12</b>	<b>17</b>			
	By land		12	17			
	By sea						
	By air						
<b>Poland</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>
	By land	4	2	10	5	3	1
	By sea						
	By air			2	1	1	
<b>Romania</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>3</b>
	By land	11	1	1	16	11	3
	By sea						
	By air	1		4			
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>1340</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>10</b>
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
<b>Slovakia</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>4</b>			<b>3</b>	
	By land		4			3	
	By sea						
	By air						
<b>Switzerland</b>	<b>Total</b>				<b>157</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>107</b>
	By land				155	152	99
	By sea						
	By air				2	3	8
<b>United States of America</b>	<b>Total</b>				<b>1</b>		<b>2</b>
	By land						
	By sea				1		2
	By air						

The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in March 2017 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific.

Table A2.24 Sri Lankan nationals detected in a situation of illegal residence within reporting countries

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1. Jan - 30 June 2017
Austria	3	5	1	11	14	7
Bulgaria	6	7	22	18	80	9
Croatia	1	5	3	6	19	1
Estonia			2	2		
France	254	411	580	505	600	353
Hungary			2		17	
Japan	303	199	222	182	153	78
Latvia		1	6	3	5	1
Lithuania	3	1	3	6	7	4
Myanmar		12	17			
Saudi Arabia	6575	7369	4564	5088	5289	2425
Slovakia		1			1	6
Spain	16	17	3	14	13	3
Sweden	15	25	15	14		
Ukraine		2	10	18	34	15
United States of America	30	32	22	17	12	9
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7206</b>	<b>8087</b>	<b>5472</b>	<b>5884</b>	<b>6244</b>	<b>2911</b>

The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in March 2017 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific.

Table A2.25 Smuggled Sri Lankan migrants detected, by reporting country

		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1. Jan - 30 June 2017
Austria	<b>Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>1</b>
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Bulgaria	<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	
	By land	8	1	1	4	4	
	By sea						
	By air						
Lithuania	<b>Total</b>				<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>
	By land				2	1	2
	By sea						
	By air						
Republic of Moldova	<b>Total</b>			<b>9</b>		<b>5</b>	
	By land			2		5	
	By sea						
	By air			7			
Romania	<b>Total</b>			<b>3</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>
	By land			1	11	8	3
	By sea						
	By air			2			

<b>Slovakia</b>	<b>Total</b>						<b>5</b>
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
<b>Switzerland</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>		
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air	2	11	1	4		

The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in March 2017 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific.

Table A2.26 Number of illegal entries, and residencies recorded in Sri Lanka, by year

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1 Jan. - 30 June 2017
<b>Illegal entries</b>	5	169	0	3	0	31
<b>Illegal residencies</b>	487	510	731	373	422	110

The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in March 2017 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific.

Table A2.27 Illegal entries detected into Sri Lanka, by nationality

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1 Jan. - 30 June 2017
<b>Bangladesh</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>73</b>			
	By land					
	By sea		73			
	By air					
<b>Stateless</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>96</b>			<b>31</b>
	By land					
	By sea		96			31
	By air					

The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in March 2017 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific.

Table A2.28 Illegal residencies detected in Sri Lanka, by nationality

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1 Jan. - 30 June 2017
<b>Bangladesh</b>	12	93	139	33	56	1
<b>China</b>	29	44	40	110	59	7
<b>India</b>	343	336	174	175	238	76
<b>Pakistan</b>	69	26	369	51	57	7
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>722</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>91</b>

The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in March 2017 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific.

Table A2.29 Economic data for Sri Lanka and other South Asian countries, 2015

	Total population (million)	GDP per capita PPP in US\$	Unemployment %		Labour force participation %	
			Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>11762</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>76%</b>	<b>35%</b>
Bangladesh	161.0	3339	4%	5%	84%	58%
Bhutan	0.8	8369	2%	3%	78%	67%
India	1,311.1	6100	4%	4%	80%	27%
Maldives	0.4	12770	7%	18%	78%	57%
Nepal	28.5	2462	3%	3%	87%	80%

Sources: Total population=World Bank, Population, total. Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL> (accessed 15 April 2017); GDP=World Bank, GDP per capita, (PPP) (current international \$). Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.PP.CD> (accessed 15 April 2017); Unemployment =World Bank, total (% of total labor force). Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.TOTL.ZS> (accessed 15 April 2017); Labour force=World Bank, labor force participation. Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.TLF.TOTL.IN> (accessed 15 April 2017).

Table A2.30 Sri Lankan nationals in refugee or asylum-seeker status, by host country, 2015

	Refugees	Asylum Seekers
Argentina	37	0
Australia	3556	2173
Austria	54	42
Belgium	387	102
Benin	5	*
Brazil	18	8
Bulgaria	*	7
Cambodia	5	*
Canada	8807	159
Chile	6	0
China, Hong Kong SAR	26	52
Cyprus	25	45
Czech Rep.	14	*
Denmark	81	12
Ecuador	16	0
Egypt	*	7
Estonia	9	*
Finland	108	26
France	24220	2015
Germany	3920	1271
Ghana	0	10
Greece	38	6
Guinea	13	0
Hungary	12	35
India	64208	0
Indonesia	319	293
Ireland	20	12
Israel	0	74
Italy	707	69



Japan	51	1196
Jordan	5	*
Kenya	14	0
Kuwait	*	5
Lebanon	0	*
Lithuania	9	0
Malaysia	1545	1528
Malta	7	*
Mexico	19	10
Nauru	5	34
Nepal	22	*
Netherlands	733	31
New Zealand	85	18
Norway	275	32
Peru	0	7
Philippines	17	0
Poland	51	8
Portugal	31	6
Rep. of Korea	8	63
Senegal	0	81
South Africa	15	30
Spain	91	25
Sri Lanka	0	0
Sweden	49	36
Switzerland	4989	1538
Syrian Arab Rep.	0	8
Thailand	152	153
Togo	*	6
Turkey	14	10
Ukraine	9	64
United Kingdom	5279	2535
United States of America	1313	995

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](http://popstats.unhcr.org/PSQ_POC.aspx) (accessed 10 March 2017).

Table A2.31 Fees paid by smuggled migrants from/to/through South Asia

Nationality	From	via	To	Smuggling Method	Currency	Point Estimate	Min	Max	Source
<b>Bangladesh</b>									
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		Saudi Arabia		BDT	180,920.00			Mr. 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			Mr. 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		Qatar		BDT	188,237.00			Mr. 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			Mr. 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			Mr. 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			Mr. 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			Mr. 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				Mr. 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				Mr. 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				Mr. 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 of America		BDT	519,008.00				Mr. 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	India	Land	BDT		3,000.00	5,000.00		Asia Foundation, Labour Migration Trends and Patterns: Bangladesh, India, and Nepal 2013 (2013) pp. 47
<b>India</b>									
India	India	United States of America	Air	USD			50,000		Government of the United States of America, Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of Migrants in Asia and the Pacific (2017)
India	India	United Kingdom		USD		16,700.00	18,800.00		N Smith, 'Donkey Flights': Illegal Immigration from the Punjab of the United Kingdom (2014), pp. 4-5-6
India	India	United Kingdom		USD		21,000.00	42,000.00		N Smith, 'Donkey Flights': Illegal Immigration from the Punjab of the United Kingdom (2014), pp. 4-5-6
<b>Sri Lanka</b>									
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	India	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	United States of America	Air	USD				50,000		Government of the United States of America, Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of Migrants in Asia and the Pacific (2017)
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	Romania	Land	EUR			4,000			Government of Romania, Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of Migrants in Asia and the Pacific (2017)
Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka	Romania	Air	EUR			10,000			Government of Romania, Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of Migrants in Asia and the Pacific (2017)
Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka	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		USD			20,000.00	60,000.00		UNODC, Strategic Assessment Report on Migrant Smuggling from Sri Lanka (2013) [restricted circulation], p. 89

## Annex 3: Additional statistical information for Southeast Asia

### Country: Brunei Darussalam

Table A3.1 Bruneian nationals detected in a situation of illegal residence within reporting countries

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1 Jan. - 30 June 2017
United States of America	3	2			1	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>			<b>1</b>	

The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in March 2017 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific.

Table A3.2 Economic data for Brunei Darussalam and other countries of Southeast Asia, 2015

	Total population (million)	GDP per capita PPP in US\$	Unemployment %		Labour force participation %	
			Male	Female	Male	Female
Brunei Darussalam	0.4	78369	4	4	75	52
Cambodia	15.6	3490	0	0	87	79
Indonesia	257.6	11057	6	7	84	51
Lao PDR	6.8	5691	2	1	79	76
Malaysia	30.3	26950	2	2	76	45
Myanmar	53.9	5249	3	4	82	75
Singapore	5.5	85382	3	3	77	59
Philippines	100.7	7387	7	7	80	51
Thailand	68.0	16340	1	1	81	64
Timor-Leste	1.2	2399	4	7	51	25
Viet Nam	91.7	6034	2	3	83	73

Sources: Total population=World Bank, Population, total. Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL> (accessed 15 April 2017); GDP=World Bank, GDP per capita, (PPP) (current international \$). Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.PP.CD> (accessed 15 April 2017); Unemployment =World Bank, total (% of total labor force). Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.TOTL.ZS> (accessed 15 April 2017); Labour force= World Bank, labor force participation. Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.TLFTOTL.IN> (accessed 15 April 2017).

### Country: Cambodia

Table A3.3 Cambodian nationals detected attempting illegal entry into reporting countries

		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1 Jan. - 30 June 2017
France	<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>
	By land		2	6		4	4
	By sea						
	By air	8	9	7	5	4	2
Thailand	<b>Total</b>	<b>97983</b>	<b>60543</b>	<b>151473</b>	<b>41154</b>	<b>50819</b>	<b>77077</b>
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						

The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in March 2017 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific.

Table A3.4 Cambodian nationals detected in a situation of illegal residence within reporting countries

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1 Jan. - 30 June 2017
Estonia						1
Lithuania					1	1
Sweden			1			
Ukraine					1	
United States of America	274	213	160	127	175	46
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>48</b>

The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in March 2017 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific.

Table A3.5 Economic data for Cambodia and other countries of Southeast Asia, 2015

	Total population (million)	GDP per capita PPP in US\$	Unemployment %		Labour force participation %	
			Male	Female	Male	Female
Cambodia	15.6	3490	0	0	87	79
Brunei Darussalam	0.4	78369	4	4	75	52
Indonesia	257.6	11057	6	7	84	51
Lao PDR	6.8	5691	2	1	79	76
Malaysia	30.3	26950	2	2	76	45
Myanmar	53.9	5249	3	4	82	75
Singapore	5.5	85382	3	3	77	59
Philippines	100.7	7387	7	7	80	51
Thailand	68.0	16340	1	1	81	64
Timor-Leste	1.2	2399	4	7	51	25
Viet Nam	91.7	6034	2	3	83	73

Sources: Total population=World Bank, Population, total. Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL> (accessed 15 April 2017); GDP=World Bank, GDP per capita, (PPP) (current international \$). Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.PP.CD> (accessed 15 April 2017); Unemployment =World Bank, total (% of total labor force). Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.TOTL.ZS> (accessed 15 April 2017); Labour force=World Bank, labor force participation. Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.TLF.TOTL.IN> (accessed 15 April 2017).

Table A3.6 Cambodian nationals in refugee or asylum-seeker status, by host country, 2015

	Refugees	Asylum Seekers
Belgium	9	0
Canada	153	*
Cote d'Ivoire	28	0
Finland	5	0
France	11824	58
Germany	26	20
Japan	0	74
Malaysia	56	5
Netherlands	31	0
Rep. of Korea	*	9
Sweden	5	*
Switzerland	342	0

<b>Thailand</b>	82	85
<b>United States of America</b>	208	49

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](http://popstats.unhcr.org/PSQ_POC.aspx) (accessed 10 March 2017).

## Country: Indonesia

Table A3.7 Indonesian nationals detected attempting illegal entry into reporting countries

		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1 Jan. - 30 June 2017
<b>France</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>17</b>
	By land	16	26	18	14	16	11
	By sea		3		1		
	By air	20	10	19	12	8	6
<b>Japan</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>901</b>	<b>1683</b>	<b>704</b>
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
<b>Myanmar</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>21</b>		
	By land		2	56	21		
	By sea						
	By air						
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>4984</b>	<b>12002</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>30</b>
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						

The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in March 2017 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific.

Table A3.8 Indonesian nationals detected in a situation of illegal residence within reporting countries

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1 Jan. - 30 June 2017
<b>Estonia</b>	1			2	1	
<b>France</b>	7	11	10	19	16	6
<b>Japan</b>	327	271	268	507	1059	395
<b>Latvia</b>	1					5
<b>Myanmar</b>		2	56	21		
<b>New Caledonia</b>			13	1		2
<b>Romania</b>	3	1	1		2	
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	16209	25903	14314	16776	12023	10945
<b>Spain</b>	3	2	1	6	4	3
<b>Sweden</b>	1	2	3	13		
<b>Ukraine</b>				2	1	4
<b>United States of America</b>	180	110	76	30	26	15
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16732</b>	<b>26302</b>	<b>14742</b>	<b>17377</b>	<b>13132</b>	<b>11375</b>

The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in March 2017 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific.

Table A3.9 Economic data for Indonesia and other countries of Southeast Asia, 2015

	Total population (million)	GDP per capita PPP in US\$	Unemployment %		Labour force participation %	
			Male	Female	Male	Female
Indonesia	257.6	11057	6	7	84	51
Brunei Darussalam	0.4	78369	4	4	75	52
Cambodia	15.6	3490	0	0	87	79
Lao PDR	6.8	5691	2	1	79	76
Malaysia	30.3	26950	2	2	76	45
Myanmar	53.9	5249	3	4	82	75
Singapore	5.5	85382	3	3	77	59
Philippines	100.7	7387	7	7	80	51
Thailand	68.0	16340	1	1	81	64
Timor-Leste	1.2	2399	4	7	51	25
Viet Nam	91.7	6034	2	3	83	73

Sources: Total population=World Bank, Population, total. Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL> (accessed 15 April 2017); GDP=World Bank, GDP per capita, (PPP) (current international \$). Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.PP.CD> (accessed 15 April 2017); Unemployment =World Bank, total (% of total labor force). Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.TOTL.ZS> (accessed 15 April 2017); Labour force=World Bank, labor force participation. Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.TLF.TOTL.IN> (accessed 15 April 2017).

Table A3.10 Indonesian nationals in refugee or asylum-seeker status, by host country, 2015

	Refugees	Asylum Seekers
Australia	226	268
Canada	308	13
China, Hong Kong SAR	*	429
France	6	*
Germany	20	7
Greece	12	*
Japan	0	854
Malaysia	782	37
Netherlands	22	0
Papua New Guinea	9368	0
Rep. of Korea	0	7
Sweden	5	15
United Kingdom	10	14
United States of America	3183	979

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](http://popstats.unhcr.org/PSQ_POC.aspx) (accessed 10 March 2017).



## Country: Lao PDR

Table A3.11 Lao nationals detected attempting illegal entry into reporting countries

		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1 Jan. - 30 June 2017
France	<b>Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
	By land	6	2		1	2	1
	By sea						
	By air	15	8	13	8	1	3
Myanmar	<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>			<b>2</b>		
	By land	12			2		
	By sea						
	By air						
Sweden	<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>			<b>2</b>		
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air	1			2		
Thailand	<b>Total</b>	<b>37745</b>	<b>42249</b>	<b>25718</b>	<b>19531</b>	<b>38641</b>	<b>17927</b>
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						

The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in March 2017 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific.

Table A3.12 Lao nationals detected in a situation of illegal residence within reporting countries

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1 Jan. - 30 June 2017
Estonia	1					
France	25	15	43	31	28	7
Myanmar	12			2		
Spain	1				1	
United States of America	766	578	352	184	193	90
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>805</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>97</b>

The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in March 2017 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific.

Table A3.13 Economic data for Lao PDR and other countries of Southeast Asia, 2015

	Total population (million)	GDP per capita PPP in US\$	Unemployment %		Labour force participation %	
			Male	Female	Male	Female
Lao PDR	6.8	5691	2	1	79	76
Brunei	0.4	78369	4	4	75	52
Cambodia	15.6	3490	0	0	87	79
Indonesia	257.6	11057	6	7	84	51
Malaysia	30.3	26950	2	2	76	45

Myanmar	53.9	5249	3	4	82	75
Singapore	5.5	85382	3	3	77	59
Philippines	100.7	7387	7	7	80	51
Thailand	68.0	16340	1	1	81	64
Timor-Leste	1.2	2399	4	7	51	25
Viet Nam	91.7	6034	2	3	83	73

Sources: Total population=World Bank, Population, total. Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL> (accessed 15 April 2017); GDP=World Bank, GDP per capita, (PPP) (current international \$). Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.PP.CD> (accessed 15 April 2017); Unemployment =World Bank, total (% of total labor force). Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.TOTL.ZS> (accessed 15 April 2017); Labour force=World Bank, labor force participation. Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.TLF.TOTL.IN> (accessed 15 April 2017).

Table A3.14 Lao nationals in refugee or asylum-seeker status, by host country, 2015

	Refugees	Asylum Seekers
Belgium	13	0
Canada	5	0
France	6944	18
Germany	50	*
Netherlands	33	0
Switzerland	136	*
United States of America	173	133

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](http://popstats.unhcr.org/PSQ_POC.aspx) (accessed 10 March 2017).

## Country: Malaysia

Table A3.15 Malaysian nationals detected attempting illegal entry into reporting countries

		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1 Jan. - 30 June 2017
Estonia	<b>Total</b>					1	
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air					1	
France	<b>Total</b>	9	19	23	26	17	12
	By land	4	3	8	4	8	5
	By sea						1
	By air	5	16	15	22	9	6
Japan	<b>Total</b>	10	47	88	89	118	46
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Myanmar	<b>Total</b>	1	3	1	1	2	1
	By land	1	3	1	1	2	1
	By sea						
	By air						

Republic of Moldova	<b>Total</b>			<b>1</b>			
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air			1			
United States of America	<b>Total</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>165</b>
	By land	21	19	19	15	16	
	By sea	139	103	101	162	183	66
	By air	205	204	176	226	254	99

The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in March 2017 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific.

Table A3.16 Malaysian nationals detected in a situation of illegal residence within reporting countries

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1 Jan. - 30 June 2017
Bosnia and Herzegovina			5			
Estonia			2			
France	10	11	17	15	12	12
Latvia		2				
Myanmar	1	3	1	1	2	1
Saudi Arabia	47	89	38	14	23	8
Spain	7	7	3	1	4	1
United States of America	40	26	26	10	9	5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>27</b>

The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in March 2017 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific.

Table A3.17 Economic data for Malaysia and other countries of Southeast Asia, 2015

	Total population (million)	GDP per capita PPP in US\$	Unemployment %		Labour force participation %	
			Male	Female	Male	Female
Malaysia	30.3	26950	2	2	76	45
Brunei Darussalam	0.4	78369	4	4	75	52
Cambodia	15.6	3490	0	0	87	79
Indonesia	257.6	11057	6	7	84	51
Lao PDR	6.8	5691	2	1	79	76
Myanmar	53.9	5249	3	4	82	75
Singapore	5.5	85382	3	3	77	59
Philippines	100.7	7387	7	7	80	51
Thailand	68.0	16340	1	1	81	64
Timor-Leste	1.2	2399	4	7	51	25
Viet Nam	91.7	6034	2	3	83	73

Sources: Total population=World Bank, Population, total. Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL> (accessed 15 April 2017); GDP=World Bank, GDP per capita, (PPP) (current international \$). Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.PP.CD> (accessed 15 April 2017); Unemployment =World Bank, total (% of total labor force). Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.TOTL.ZS> (accessed 15 April 2017); Labour force=World Bank, labor force participation. Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.TLF.TOTL.IN> (accessed 15 April 2017).

Table A3.18 Malaysian nationals in refugee or asylum-seeker status, by host country, 2015

	Refugees	Asylum Seekers
Australia	123	2549
Canada	91	*
France	7	0
Germany	6	*
Netherlands	7	0
United Kingdom	88	48
United States of America	103	206

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](http://popstats.unhcr.org/PSQ_POC.aspx) (accessed 10 March 2017).

### Country: Myanmar

Table A3.19 Myanmar nationals detected attempting illegal entry into reporting countries

		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1. Jan - 30 June 2017
Croatia	<b>Total</b>	7	7	3			
	By land	7	7	3			
	By sea						
	By air						
France	<b>Total</b>	48	8	12	24	46	11
	By land	47	8	9	24	43	10
	By sea			2			
	By air	1		1		3	1
Hungary	<b>Total</b>	1	20		84		
	By land	1	20		84		
	By sea						
	By air						
Saudi Arabia	<b>Total</b>	381	43	3	32	1	
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Slovakia	<b>Total</b>		4				
	By land		4				
	By sea						
	By air						
Spain	<b>Total</b>				1		3
	By land				1		
	By sea						3
	By air						
Thailand	<b>Total</b>	75546	84543	63199	76941	132046	73489
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						

The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in March 2017 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific.

Table A3.20 Myanmar nationals detected in a situation of illegal residence within reporting countries

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1. Jan - 30 June 2017
France	28	25	51	92	75	29
Hungary	4					
Republic of Moldova		1				
Saudi Arabia	88	11	10	23	39	24
Spain	8	5	11	18	4	
Sweden	3	4	3	6		
United States of America	46	45	48	43	54	27
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>80</b>

The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in March 2017 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific.

Table A3.21 Number of illegal entries, and residencies recorded in Myanmar, by year

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1 Jan. - 30 June 2017
Illegal entries	590	352	587	2050	238	154
Illegal residencies	590	352	587	2050	238	154

The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in March 2017 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific.

Table A3.22 Illegal entries detected into Myanmar, by nationality

		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1. Jan - 30 June 2017
Bangladesh	<b>Total</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>1550</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>25</b>
	By land	291	42	28	773	31	25
	By sea	48	36	85	777		
	By air						
China	<b>Total</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>82</b>
	By land	129	212	340	418	141	82
	By sea						
	By air						
India	<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>16</b>
	By land	10	31	17	23	12	16
	By sea						
	By air						
Indonesia	<b>Total</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>21</b>		
	By land		2	56	21		
	By sea						
	By air						

Iraq	<b>Total</b>				<b>1</b>		
	By land				1		
	By sea						
	By air						
Lao PDR	<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>			<b>2</b>		
	By land	12			2		
	By sea						
	By air						
Malaysia	<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>
	By land	1	3	1	1	2	1
	By sea						
	By air						
Nepal	<b>Total</b>			<b>1</b>			
	By land			1			
	By sea						
	By air						
Pakistan	<b>Total</b>					<b>18</b>	
	By land					18	
	By sea						
	By air						
Philippines	<b>Total</b>				<b>1</b>		
	By land				1		
	By sea						
	By air						
Republic of Korea	<b>Total</b>		<b>1</b>		<b>2</b>		<b>3</b>
	By land		1		2		3
	By sea						
	By air						
Sri Lanka	<b>Total</b>		<b>12</b>	<b>17</b>			
	By land		12	17			
	By sea						
	By air						
Taiwan, China	<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	
	By land	1	1		1	3	
	By sea						
	By air						
Thailand	<b>Total</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>17</b>
	By land	97	7	34	25	21	17
	By sea						
	By air						

Viet Nam	Total				2		7
	By land				2		7
	By sea						
	By air						

The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in March 2017 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific.

Table A3.23 Illegal residencies detected into Myanmar, by nationality

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1. Jan - 30 June 2017
Bangladesh	291	42	28	773	31	25
China	129	212	340	418	141	87
India	10	31	17	23	12	16
Indonesia		2	56	21		
Iraq				1		
Lao PDR	12			2		
Malaysia	1	3	1	1	2	1
Nepal			1			
Pakistan					18	
Philippines				1		
Republic of Korea		1		2		
Sri Lanka		12	17			
Taiwan, China	1	1		1	3	
Thailand	97	7	34	25	21	17
Viet Nam				2		7
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>1270</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>153</b>

The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in March 2017 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific.

Table A3.24 Economic data for Myanmar and other countries of Southeast Asia, 2015

	Total population (million)	GDP per capita PPP in US\$	Unemployment %		Labour force participation %	
			Male	Female	Male	Female
Myanmar	53.9	5249	3	4	82	75
Brunei Darussalam	0.4	78369	4	4	75	52
Cambodia	15.6	3490	0	0	87	79
Indonesia	257.6	11057	6	7	84	51
Lao PDR	6.8	5691	2	1	79	76
Malaysia	30.3	26950	2	2	76	45
Singapore	5.5	85382	3	3	77	59
Philippines	100.7	7387	7	7	80	51
Thailand	68.0	16340	1	1	81	64
Timor-Leste	1.2	2399	4	7	51	25
Viet Nam	91.7	6034	2	3	83	73

Sources: Total population=World Bank, Population, total. Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL> (accessed 15 April 2017); GDP=World Bank, GDP per capita, (PPP) (current international \$). Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.PP.CD> (accessed 15 April 2017); Unemployment =World Bank, total (% of total labor force). Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.TOTL.ZS> (accessed 15 April 2017); Labour force=World Bank, labor force participation. Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.TLF.TOTL.IN> (accessed 15 April 2017).

Table A3.25 Myanmar nationals in refugee or asylum-seeker status, by host country

	Refugees	Asylum Seekers
Australia	495	69
Austria	34	16
Bangladesh	231948	0
Belgium	10	9
Bulgaria	0	19
Cambodia	19	*
Canada	223	*
Czech Rep.	160	0
Denmark	54	9
Finland	27	*
France	311	51
Germany	708	168
Greece	13	11
Hungary	*	25
India	15735	2891
Indonesia	686	419
Ireland	13	6
Israel	*	43
Italy	31	*
Japan	1826	1492
Malaysia	88637	53598
Nepal	156	8
Netherlands	878	11
New Zealand	22	*
Norway	148	10
Pakistan	24	0
Philippines	6	0
Rep. of Korea	213	17
Romania	43	0
Spain	*	5
Sweden	26	10
Switzerland	53	7
Thailand	106349	1189
Timor-Leste	0	0
Turkey	0	20
Ukraine	0	9
United Kingdom	942	159
United States of America	1999	346

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](http://popstats.unhcr.org/PSQ_POC.aspx) (accessed 10 March 2017).



## Country: Philippines

Table A3.26 Filipino nationals detected attempting illegal entry into reporting countries

		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1. Jan - 30 June 2017
France	<b>Total</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>105</b>
	By land	68	51	69	72	177	71
	By sea		7	15	7	4	1
	By air	307	142	126	97	55	33
Japan	<b>Total</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>119</b>
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Myanmar	<b>Total</b>				<b>1</b>		
	By land				1		
	By sea						
	By air						
Romania	<b>Total</b>				<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
	By land					1	1
	By sea				1		
	By air				1		
Saudi Arabia	<b>Total</b>	<b>701</b>	<b>3325</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>21</b>
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Spain	<b>Total</b>				<b>4</b>		
	By land				4		
	By sea						
	By air						
Sweden	<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>				<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air	1				2	1
Switzerland	<b>Total</b>				<b>43</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>33</b>
	By land				35	68	29
	By sea						
	By air				8	10	4
United States of America	<b>Total</b>	<b>23787</b>	<b>22656</b>	<b>24553</b>	<b>22184</b>	<b>13631</b>	<b>3113</b>
	By land	324	364	402	329	296	61
	By sea	22383	20874	22973	20513	11694	2445
	By air	1080	1418	1178	1342	1641	607

The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in March 2017 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific.

Table A3.27 Filipino nationals detected in a situation of illegal residence within reporting countries

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1. Jan - 30 June 2017
Bosnia and Herzegovina		1	2	2	2	
Estonia	3	1	1	4	1	1
France	109	130	182	146	110	96
Japan	2972	1778	1414	1467	1452	677
Latvia	1	23				
Lithuania	9	3	2	6	4	2
Myanmar				1		
Poland	9	17	3	3	5	7
Republic of Moldova	1	1				
Romania	9	6	1	2	4	2
Saudi Arabia	3924	6729	3839	5424	5325	6565
Serbia	3	1		4		
Slovakia	1	1	1	3	1	
Spain	158	109	62	43	37	20
Sweden	22	17	27	31	34	1
Ukraine				2	2	1
United States of America	781	639	479	280	226	121
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8002</b>	<b>9456</b>	<b>6013</b>	<b>7418</b>	<b>7203</b>	<b>7493</b>

The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in March 2017 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific.

Table A3.28 Economic data for Philippines and other countries of Southeast Asia, 2015

	Total population (million)	GDP per capita PPP in US\$	Unemployment %		Labour force participation %	
			Male	Female	Male	Female
Philippines	100.7	7387	7	7	80	51
Brunei Darussalam	0.4	78369	4	4	75	52
Cambodia	15.6	3490	0	0	87	79
Indonesia	257.6	11057	6	7	84	51
Lao PDR	6.8	5691	2	1	79	76
Malaysia	30.3	26950	2	2	76	45
Myanmar	53.9	5249	3	4	82	75
Singapore	5.5	85382	3	3	77	59
Thailand	68.0	16340	1	1	81	64
Timor-Leste	1.2	2399	4	7	51	25
Viet Nam	91.7	6034	2	3	83	73

Sources: Total population=World Bank, Population, total. Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL> (accessed 15 April 2017); GDP=World Bank, GDP per capita, (PPP) (current international \$). Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.PP.CD> (accessed 15 April 2017); Unemployment =World Bank, total (% of total labor force). Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.TOTL.ZS> (accessed 15 April 2017); Labour force=World Bank, labor force participation. Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.TLFTOTL.IN> (accessed 15 April 2017).

Table A3.29 Filipino nationals in refugee or asylum-seeker status, by host country, 2015

	Refugees	Asylum Seekers
Australia	34	91
Austria	7	7
Brazil	*	89
Canada	277	14
China	0	17
China, Hong Kong SAR	*	170
Cyprus	8	22
Finland	*	5
Germany	28	26
Greece	7	*
Italy	6	52
Japan	0	392
Lebanon	0	5
Malaysia	6	*
Netherlands	9	0
Norway	0	7
Rep. of Korea	0	105
South Africa	0	6
Sweden	15	26
Switzerland	6	*
Syrian Arab Rep.	0	7
Thailand	0	5
Turkey	*	8
United Kingdom	6	57
United States of America	169	754

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](http://popstats.unhcr.org/PSQ_POC.aspx) (accessed 10 March 2017).

## Country: Singapore

Table A3.30 Singaporean nationals detected attempting illegal entry into reporting countries

		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1. Jan - 30 June 2017
France	Total	4		4	2	3	
	By land	3		2	1	1	
	By sea				1		
	By air	1		2		2	

The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in March 2017 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific.

Table A3.31 Singaporean nationals detected in a situation of illegal residence within reporting countries

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1. Jan - 30 June 2017
France		4	5	2	1	
Republic of Moldova			1			
Saudi Arabia	1	1		1	1	
Spain	1		3	1		
Sweden	1		1	1		
Ukraine				2		2
United States of America	7	14	9	3	7	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>

The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in March 2017 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific.

Table A3.32 Economic data for Singapore and other countries of Southeast Asia, 2015

	Total population (million)	GDP per capita PPP in US\$	Unemployment %		Labour force participation %	
			Male	Female	Male	Female
Singapore	5.5	85382	3	3	77	59
Brunei Darussalam	0.4	78369	4	4	75	52
Cambodia	15.6	3490	0	0	87	79
Indonesia	257.6	11057	6	7	84	51
Lao PDR	6.8	5691	2	1	79	76
Malaysia	30.3	26950	2	2	76	45
Myanmar	53.9	5249	3	4	82	75
Philippines	100.7	7387	7	7	80	51
Thailand	68.0	16340	1	1	81	64
Timor-Leste	1.2	2399	4	7	51	25
Viet Nam	91.7	6034	2	3	83	73

Sources: Total population=World Bank, Population, total. Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL> (accessed 15 April 2017); GDP=World Bank, GDP per capita, (PPP) (current international \$). Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.PP.CD> (accessed 15 April 2017); Unemployment =World Bank, total (% of total labor force). Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.TOTL.ZS> (accessed 15 April 2017); Labour force=World Bank, labor force participation. Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.TLF.TOTL.IN> (accessed 15 April 2017).

Table A3.33 Singaporean nationals in refugee or asylum-seeker status, by host country, 2015

	Refugees	Asylum Seekers
Australia	0	15
Canada	27	5
Germany	6	0
United Kingdom	*	5
United States of America	17	16

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](http://popstats.unhcr.org/PSQ_POC.aspx) (accessed 10 March 2017).

## Country: Thailand

Table A3.34 Thai nationals detected attempting illegal entry into reporting countries

		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1. Jan - 30 June 2017
Estonia	<b>Total</b>				2		4
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air				2		4
France	<b>Total</b>	29	31	39	40	52	47
	By land	13	12	19	25	37	37
	By sea	3	2	2	3	3	10
	By air	13	17	18	12	12	
Japan	<b>Total</b>	33	489	1039	1140	1002	454
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Latvia	<b>Total</b>			1		1	
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air			1		1	
Myanmar	<b>Total</b>	97	7	34	25	21	17
	By land	97	7	34	25	21	17
	By sea						
	By air						
Slovakia	<b>Total</b>					1	
	By land					1	
	By sea						
	By air						
Sweden	<b>Total</b>	1			2		
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air	1			2		
United States of America	<b>Total</b>	326	262	406	352	353	112
	By land	36	25	35	23	28	8
	By sea	155	101	208	135	108	24
	By air	135	136	163	194	217	80

The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in March 2017 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific.

Table A3.35 Thai nationals detected in a situation of illegal residence within reporting countries

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1. Jan - 30 June 2017
Denmark	68	36	40	57	52	41
Estonia		2		3	2	1
France	102	95	119	85	60	39
Hungary			5			
Japan	786	604	899	1475	1770	1007
Latvia		1	1	36	1	4
Lithuania	2	3	1	2	2	
Myanmar	97	7	34	25	21	17
New Caledonia	1					3
Saudi Arabia	136	109	265	249	242	286
Slovakia	2	5	7		5	1
Spain	6	5	8		1	1
Sweden	14	16	20	19	25	7
Ukraine				1	1	1
United States of America	190	157	119	77	49	41
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1404</b>	<b>1040</b>	<b>1518</b>	<b>2029</b>	<b>2231</b>	<b>1449</b>

The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in March 2017 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific.

Table A3.36 Number of illegal entries in Thailand, by year

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1 Jan. - 30 June 2017
<b>Illegal entries</b>	213562	190144	245597	140597	224807	168841

The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in March 2017 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific.

Table A3.37 Illegal entries into Thailand, by nationality

		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1 Jan. - 30 June 2017
<b>Cambodia</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>97983</b>	<b>60543</b>	<b>151473</b>	<b>41154</b>	<b>50819</b>	<b>77077</b>
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
<b>China</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>1746</b>	<b>45</b>
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
<b>India</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>669</b>	<b>1247</b>	<b>2107</b>	<b>1009</b>	<b>721</b>	<b>26</b>
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						

<b>Lao PDR</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>37745</b>	<b>42249</b>	<b>25718</b>	<b>19531</b>	<b>38641</b>	<b>17927</b>
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
<b>Myanmar</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>75546</b>	<b>84543</b>	<b>63199</b>	<b>76941</b>	<b>132046</b>	<b>73489</b>
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
<b>Stateless</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1227</b>	<b>1114</b>	<b>2099</b>	<b>1697</b>	<b>619</b>	<b>180</b>
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						

The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in March 2017 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific.

Table A3.38 Economic data for Thailand and other countries of Southeast Asia, 2015

	Total population (million)	GDP per capita PPP in US\$	Unemployment %		Labour force participation %	
			Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>Thailand</b>	<b>68.0</b>	<b>16340</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>64</b>
<b>Brunei Darussalam</b>	0.4	78369	4	4	75	52
<b>Cambodia</b>	15.6	3490	0	0	87	79
<b>Indonesia</b>	257.6	11057	6	7	84	51
<b>Lao PDR</b>	6.8	5691	2	1	79	76
<b>Malaysia</b>	30.3	26950	2	2	76	45
<b>Myanmar</b>	53.9	5249	3	4	82	75
<b>Singapore</b>	5.5	85382	3	3	77	59
<b>Philippines</b>	100.7	7387	7	7	80	51
<b>Timor-Leste</b>	1.2	2399	4	7	51	25
<b>Viet Nam</b>	91.7	6034	2	3	83	73

Sources: Total population=World Bank, Population, total. Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL> (accessed 15 April 2017); GDP=World Bank, GDP per capita, (PPP) (current international \$). Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.PP.CD> (accessed 15 April 2017); Unemployment =World Bank, total (% of total labor force). Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.TOTL.ZS> (accessed 15 April 2017); Labour force=World Bank, labor force participation. Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.TLF.TOTL.IN> (accessed 15 April 2017).

Table A3.39 Thai nationals in refugee or asylum-seeker status, by host country, 2015

	Refugees	Asylum Seekers
<b>Australia</b>	15	124
<b>Brazil</b>	0	24
<b>Cambodia</b>	0	8
<b>Canada</b>	33	9
<b>France</b>	5	5
<b>Germany</b>	46	6
<b>Japan</b>	0	131
<b>Malaysia</b>	17	14

Norway	31	0
Rep. of Korea	*	54
South Africa	0	32
Sweden	12	17
United Kingdom	25	19
United States of America	26	386

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](http://popstats.unhcr.org/PSQ_POC.aspx) (accessed 10 March 2017).

## Country: Timor-Leste

Table A3.40 Timor-Leste nationals detected in a situation of illegal residence within reporting countries

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1. Jan - 30 June 2017
Spain	2					
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2</b>					

The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in March 2017 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific.

Table A3.41 Economic data for Timor-Leste and other countries of Southeast Asia, 2015

	Total population (million)	GDP per capita PPP in US\$	Unemployment %		Labour force participation %	
			Male	Female	Male	Female
Timor-Leste	1.2	2399	4	7	51	25
Brunei Darussalam	0.4	78369	4	4	75	52
Cambodia	15.6	3490	0	0	87	79
Indonesia	257.6	11057	6	7	84	51
Lao PDR	6.8	5691	2	1	79	76
Malaysia	30.3	26950	2	2	76	45
Myanmar	53.9	5249	3	4	82	75
Singapore	5.5	85382	3	3	77	59
Philippines	100.7	7387	7	7	80	51
Thailand	68.0	16340	1	1	81	64
Viet Nam	91.7	6034	2	3	83	73

Sources: Total population=World Bank, Population, total. Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POPTOTL> (accessed 15 April 2017); GDP=World Bank, GDP per capita, (PPP) (current international \$). Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.PP.CD> (accessed 15 April 2017); Unemployment = World Bank, total (% of total labor force). Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.TOTL.ZS> (accessed 15 April 2017); Labour force=World Bank, labor force participation. Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.TLF.TOTL.IN> (accessed 15 April 2017).



Table A3.42 Timor-Leste nationals in refugee or asylum-seeker status, by host country, 2015

	Refugees	Asylum Seekers
Australia	14	*

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](http://popstats.unhcr.org/PSQ_POC.aspx) (accessed 10 March 2017).

### Country: Viet Nam

Table A3.43 Vietnamese nationals detected attempting illegal entry into reporting countries

		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1. Jan - 30 June 2017
Croatia	<b>Total</b>	2			6		
	By land	2			6		
	By sea						
	By air						
Estonia	<b>Total</b>	52	58	21	54	62	16
	By land	52	58	21	54	61	16
	By sea						
	By air					1	
France	<b>Total</b>	105	123	48	114	105	80
	By land	42	39	25	57	63	42
	By sea	1			2		
	By air	62	84	23	55	42	38
Germany	<b>Total</b>	494	393	317	265	244	
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Hong Kong SAR, China	<b>Total</b>	342	424	1180	2278	1073	317
	By land	147	167	319	971	498	172
	By sea	193	250	567	810	484	114
	By air						
	Unknown	2	7	294	497	91	31
Hungary	<b>Total</b>	7		13		10	2
	By land	7		13		10	2
	By sea						
	By air						
Latvia	<b>Total</b>		27	102	309	251	33
	By land		25	98	309	251	33
	By sea						
	By air		2	4			
Lithuania	<b>Total</b>	85	66	112	104	72	
	By land	85	66	112	104	72	
	By sea						
	By air						

Macau SAR, China	<b>Total</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>128</b>
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Myanmar	<b>Total</b>				<b>2</b>		<b>7</b>
	By land				2		7
	By sea						
	By air						
Norway	<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>8</b>
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Poland	<b>Total</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>51</b>
	By land	80	54	169	219	109	49
	By sea						
	By air	1	2	1	4	3	2
Romania	<b>Total</b>		<b>1</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>	
	By land		1		1	10	
	By sea						
	By air						
Slovakia	<b>Total</b>			<b>21</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>12</b>
	By land			21	5	47	12
	By sea						
	By air						
Spain	<b>Total</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>		
	By land			1			
	By sea		4		2		
	By air						
Sweden	<b>Total</b>			<b>2</b>			
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air			2			
United States of America	<b>Total</b>	<b>749</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>782</b>	<b>627</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>241</b>
	By land	50	74	76	56	70	8
	By sea	468	307	450	228	156	130
	By air	231	191	256	343	304	103

The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in March 2017 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific.

Table A3.44 Vietnamese nationals detected in a situation of illegal residence within reporting countries

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1. Jan - 30 June 2017
<b>Bosnia and Herzegovina</b>			2			
<b>Estonia</b>	52	54	9	38	43	17
<b>France</b>	1057	523	640	1236	1318	875
<b>Germany</b>	1255	1039	821	859	1042	
<b>Hungary</b>	16	7	5	7	7	9
<b>Japan</b>	592	688	953	1643	2273	1303
<b>Latvia</b>		2	7	54	13	
<b>Lithuania</b>	36	78	319	619	274	20
<b>Myanmar</b>				2		7
<b>New Caledonia</b>	3	1			16	58
<b>Norway</b>	40	56	39	115	92	37
<b>Poland</b>	217	159	215	265	244	98
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	153	128	165	344	459	239
<b>Serbia</b>	1	1		1	28	
<b>Slovakia</b>	24	24	35	18	15	26
<b>Spain</b>	37	40	20	7	15	17
<b>Sweden</b>	50	13	44	29	36	2
<b>Ukraine</b>		8	109	189	201	31
<b>United States of America</b>	1242	862	614	417	425	228
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4775</b>	<b>3683</b>	<b>3997</b>	<b>5843</b>	<b>6501</b>	<b>2967</b>

The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in March 2017 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific.

Table A3.45 Smuggled Vietnamese migrants detected by reporting countries

		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1. Jan - 30 June 2017
<b>Estonia</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>16</b>
	By land	37	52	21	32	45	16
	By sea						
	By air						
<b>Latvia</b>	<b>Total</b>			<b>71</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>23</b>
	By land			71	296	232	23
	By sea						
	By air						
<b>Lithuania</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>139</b>	
	By land	66	26	107	172	139	
	By sea						
	By air						
<b>Macau SAR, China</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>85</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>128</b>
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						

Romania	Total					2	
	By land					2	
	By sea						
	By air						
Slovakia	Total	22	32	75	17	36	32
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						

The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in March 2017 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific.

Table A3.46 Economic data for Viet Nam and other countries of Southeast Asia, 2015

	Total population (million)	GDP per capita PPP in US\$	Unemployment %		Labour force participation %	
			Male	Female	Male	Female
Viet Nam	91.7	6034	2	3	83	73
Brunei Darussalam	0.4	78369	4	4	75	52
Cambodia	15.6	3490	0	0	87	79
Indonesia	257.6	11057	6	7	84	51
Lao PDR	6.8	5691	2	1	79	76
Malaysia	30.3	26950	2	2	76	45
Myanmar	53.9	5249	3	4	82	75
Singapore	5.5	85382	3	3	77	59
Philippines	100.7	7387	7	7	80	51
Thailand	68.0	16340	1	1	81	64
Timor-Leste	1.2	2399	4	7	51	25

Sources: Total population=World Bank, Population, total. Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL> (accessed 15 April 2017); GDP=World Bank, GDP per capita, (PPP) (current international \$). Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.PP.CD> (accessed 15 April 2017); Unemployment =World Bank, total (% of total labor force). Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.TOTL.ZS> (accessed 15 April 2017); Labour force=World Bank, labor force participation. Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.TLF.TOTL.IN> (accessed 15 April 2017).

Table A3.47 Vietnamese nationals in refugee or asylum-seeker status, by host country, 2015

	Refugees	Asylum Seekers
Australia	94	507
Austria	32	17
Belgium	42	0
Cambodia	45	*
Canada	114	*
China	300896	0
China, Hong Kong SAR	*	487
Cyprus	*	73
Czech Rep.	70	31
Cote d'Ivoire	9	*
France	8132	37
Germany	1357	1086
Greece	7	*

Hungary	8	0
Ireland	7	8
Italy	8	*
Japan	19	582
Netherlands	15	23
New Zealand	8	*
Norway	14	*
Paraguay	6	0
Philippines	8	0
Poland	15	23
Rep. of Korea	0	81
Sweden	76	26
Switzerland	1130	5
Thailand	201	568
Ukraine	5	18
United Kingdom	533	545
United States of America	266	213
Yemen	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](http://popstats.unhcr.org/PSQ_POC.aspx) (accessed 10 March 2017).

Table A3.48 Fees paid by smuggled migrants from/to/through Southeast Asia

Nationality	From	via	To	Smuggling Method	Currency	Point Estimate	Min	Max	Source
<b>Cambodia</b>									
Cambodia	Cambodia		Thailand		USD	100.00			A.C. Orbeta Jr and K. Gonzales, "Managing International Labour Migration in ASEAN", Discussion Paper No. 26 (2013) p. 14
Cambodia	Cambodia		Thailand		USD	325.32			UNODC, <i>Transnational Organized Crime in East Asia and the Pacific: A Threat Assessment</i> (2013), p. 13
Cambodia	Cambodia		Thailand		USD		34.00	138.00	UNODC, <i>Transnational Organized Crime in East Asia and the Pacific: A Threat Assessment</i> (2013), p. 13
Cambodia	Cambodia		Thailand		USD		80.00	112.33	UNODC, <i>Transnational Organized Crime in East Asia and the Pacific: A Threat Assessment</i> (2013), p. 13
Cambodia	Cambodia		Thailand		USD	74.35			UNODC, <i>Transnational Organized Crime in East Asia and the Pacific: A Threat Assessment</i> (2013), p. 13
Cambodia	Cambodia		Thailand		USD	95.00			UNODC, <i>Transnational Organized Crime in East Asia and the Pacific: A Threat Assessment</i> (2013), p. 13
Cambodia	Cambodia		Thailand		THB		2,500.00	3,000.00	Mekong Migration Network and Asian Migrant Centre, <i>Migration in the Greater Mekong Subregion</i> Resource Book, Fourth Edition, (2013), p. 121
Cambodia	Cambodia		Thailand		USD	79.00			H. Jalilian and G. Reyes, "Migrants of the Mekong", in <i>Costs and Benefits of Cross-Country Labour Migration in the GMS</i> H. Jalilian, ed. (2013) pp. 1, 67-68
Cambodia	Cambodia		Thailand		USD		70.00	100.00	C. Sophal, "Economic Costs and Benefits of Labour Migration: Case of Cambodia", in <i>Costs and Benefits of Cross-Country Labour Migration in the GMS</i> H. Jalilian, ed. (2013) pp. 118, 145

Nationality	From	via	To	Smuggling Method	Currency	Point Estimate	Min	Max	Source
Cambodia	Cambodia		Thailand		USD	4.00			C. Sophal, "Economic Costs and Benefits of Labour Migration: Case of Cambodia", in <i>Costs and Benefits of Cross-Country Labour Migration in the GMS</i> 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 <i>Costs and Benefits of Cross-Country Labour Migration in the GMS</i> H. Jalilian, ed. (2013) pp. 118, 142-5
Cambodia	Cambodia		Thailand		USD	150.00			H. Jalilian and G. Reyes, "Migrants of the Mekong", in <i>Costs and Benefits of Cross-Country Labour Migration in the GMS</i> H. Jalilian, ed. (2013) pp. 1, 67
Cambodia	Cambodia		Thailand		USD	217.00			H. Jalilian and G. Reyes, "Migrants of the Mekong", in <i>Costs and Benefits of Cross-Country Labour Migration in the GMS</i> H. Jalilian, ed. (2013) pp. 1, 67
<b>Indonesia</b>									
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, <i>Recent Trends of Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling to and From Pakistan</i> (2013), pp. 40
Afghanistan, Pakistan	Indonesia		Australia	Sea	USD	5,000.00			UNODC, <i>Transnational Organized Crime in East Asia and the Pacific: A Threat Assessment</i> (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
	Indonesia		Australia		AUD		1,700.00	3,500.00	C. Barker, "The people smugglers' business model", Research Paper No. 2, (2013) pp. 132
Somalia	Somalia		Indonesia	Air	USD	1,000.00			Human Rights Watch, <i>Barely Surviving: Detention, Abuse, and Neglect of Migrant Children in Indonesia</i> (2013), p. 13

Nationality	From	via	To	Smuggling Method	Currency	Point Estimate	Min	Max	Source
Myanmar	Malaysia		Indonesia		USD	3,225.00			Human Rights Watch, Barely Surviving: Detention, Abuse, and Neglect of Migrant Children in Indonesia (2013), p. 13
<b>Lao PDR</b>									
Lao PDR	Lao PDR		Thailand	Land	THB		5,000	10,000	IOM, Assessing Potential Changes in the Migration Patterns of Laotian Migrants and their Impacts on Thailand and Lao People's Democratic Republic (2016), p. 10.
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
<b>Malaysia</b>									
Cambodia	Cambodia		Malaysia		USD	1,370.00			C. Sophal, "Economic Costs and Benefits of Labour Migration: Case of Cambodia", in <i>Costs and Benefits of Cross-Country Labour Migration in the GMS</i> H. Jalilian, ed. (2013) pp. 118, 142-5
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
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



Nationality	From	via	To	Smuggling Method	Currency	Point Estimate	Min	Max	Source
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
<b>Myanmar</b>									
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
<b>Singapore</b>									
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
<b>Thailand</b>									
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

Nationality	From	via	To	Smuggling Method	Currency	Point Estimate	Min	Max	Source
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. 87
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 <i>Costs and Benefits of Cross-Country Labour Migration in the GMS</i> H. Jalilian, ed. (2013) pp. 118, 145
Cambodia	Cambodia		Thailand		USD	4.00			C. Sophal, "Economic Costs and Benefits of Labour Migration: Case of Cambodia", in <i>Costs and Benefits of Cross-Country Labour Migration in the GMS</i> H. Jalilian, ed. (2013) pp. 118, 145
Cambodia	Cambodia		Malaysia		USD	1,370.00			C. Sophal, "Economic Costs and Benefits of Labour Migration: Case of Cambodia", in <i>Costs and Benefits of Cross-Country Labour Migration in the GMS</i> H. Jalilian, ed. (2013) pp. 118, 145
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	Myanmar		Thailand		USD		323.00	485.00	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
Lao PDR	Lao PDR		Thailand		USD	80.00	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	75.00	150.00	UNODC, Transnational Organized Crime in East Asia and the Pacific: A Threat Assessment (2013), p. 13
	Pakistan		Thailand		USD	6,000.00			UNODC, Recent Trends of Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling to and From Pakistan (2013), pp. 40
Viet Nam									
Viet Nam	Viet Nam		Poland		USD	8,000	8,000	12,000	Government of Lithuania, Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific (2017).
Viet Nam	Viet Nam		Czech Republic		USD	7,000.00			UNODC, Migrant Smuggling in Asia: Comparative Research on Financial Flow 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 Flow within Asia and Europe (2013) [restricted circulation], pp. 34-7
	Viet Nam		European Union		USD	7,000.00	7,000.00	12,000.00	UNODC, Migrant Smuggling in Asia: Comparative Research on Financial Flow 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), p. 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

## Annex 4: Additional statistical information for East Asia

### Country: DPR Korea

Table A4.1 DPR Korean nationals detected attempting illegal entry into reporting countries

		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1 Jan. - 30 June 2017
France	Total			2	1	1	3
	By land			2	1	1	3
	By sea						
	By air						

The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in March 2017 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific.

Table A4.2 DPR Korean nationals detected in a situation of illegal residence within reporting countries

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	First 6 months of 2017
France	4	8	10	4	12	3
Hungary						1
Republic of Moldova	1	3				
Slovakia				3		
Spain			4	2	1	3
Sweden	1	7	1			
United States of America	223	165	115	64	53	18
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>25</b>

The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in March 2017 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific.

Table A4.3 Economic data for DPR Korea and other East Asian countries, 2015

	Total population (million)	GDP per capita PPP in US\$	Unemployment %		Labour force participation %	
			Male	Female	Male	Female
DPR Korea	25.2	-	5	3	84	72
Hong Kong SAR, China	7.3	56,923	4	3	68	51
Japan	127.0	40,763	4	3	70	49
Macau SAR, China	0.6	111,496	2	1	78	66
Mongolia	3.0	12,220	5	5	70	57
People's Republic of China	1371.2	14,450	5	4	78	64
Republic of Korea	50.6	34,647	4	3	72	50

Sources: Total population=World Bank, Population, total. Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL> (accessed 15 April 2017); GDP=World Bank, GDP per capita, (PPP) (current international \$). Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.PP.CD> (accessed 15 April 2017); Unemployment =World Bank, total (% of total labor force). Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.TOTL.ZS> (accessed 15 April 2017); Labour force=World Bank, labor force participation. Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.TLFTOTL.IN> (accessed 15 April 2017).

Table A4.4 DPR Korea nationals in refugee or asylum-seeker status, by host country, 2015

	Refugees	Asylum Seekers
Australia	26	*
Belgium	46	*
Canada	126	*
Chile	0	5
Denmark	10	0
France	0	9
Germany	101	116
Luxembourg	6	11
Netherlands	56	*
Norway	13	0
Russian Federation	72	13
Sweden	6	5
United Kingdom	608	47
United States of America	19	7

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](http://popstats.unhcr.org/PSQ_POC.aspx) (accessed 10 March 2017).

### Country: Hong Kong SAR, China

Table A4.5 Hong Kong SAR, China nationals detected in a situation of illegal residence within reporting countries

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1 Jan. - 30 June 2017
Slovakia				1		
Spain					1	
Ukraine				1		
United States of America	28	24	13	12	8	4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>

The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in March 2017 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific.

Table A4.6 Number of illegal entries, and residencies recorded in Hong Kong SAR, China, by year

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1 Jan. - 30 June 2017
Illegal entries	2042	2170	2720	4602	2686	806
Illegal residencies	2876	2556	2660	3145	2741	1428

The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in March 2017 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific.

Table A4.7 Illegal entries detected into Hong Kong SAR, China, by nationality

		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1 Jan. - 30 June 2017
Bangladesh	<b>Total</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>50</b>
	By land	18	42	92	29	8	10
	By sea	98	229	228	384	134	29
	By air						
	Unknown		3	22	1	13	11
China	<b>Total</b>	<b>1286</b>	<b>952</b>	<b>736</b>	<b>783</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>327</b>
	By land	211	138	101	79	47	52
	By sea	1072	813	635	704	417	274
	By air						
	Unknown	3	1			1	1
India	<b>Total</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>32</b>
	By land	16	16	42	138	83	17
	By sea	9	13	11	242	152	11
	By air						
	Unknown	1		7		6	4
Pakistan	<b>Total</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>686</b>	<b>685</b>	<b>62</b>
	By land	88	147	164	109	94	11
	By sea	151	304	151	573	555	36
	By Air						
	Unknown	2	6	43	4	36	15
Viet Nam	<b>Total</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>1180</b>	<b>2278</b>	<b>1073</b>	<b>317</b>
	By land	147	167	319	971	498	172
	By sea	193	250	567	810	484	114
	By air						
	Unknown	2	7	294	497	91	31

The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in March 2017 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific.

Table A4.8 Illegal residencies detected into Hong Kong SAR, China, by nationality

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1 Jan. - 30 June 2017
<b>China</b>	2146	1567	1158	1444	1599	964

The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in March 2017 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific.

Table A4.9 Economic data for Hong Kong SAR, China and other East Asian countries, 2015

	Total population (million)	GDP per capita PPP in US\$	Unemployment %		Labour force participation %	
			Male	Female	Male	Female
Hong Kong SAR, China	7.3	56,923	4	3	68	51
DPR Korea	25.2	-	5	3	84	72
Japan	127.0	40,763	4	3	70	49
Macau SAR, China	0.6	111,496	2	1	78	66
Mongolia	3.0	12,220	5	5	70	57
People's Republic of China	1371.2	14,450	5	4	78	64
Republic of Korea	50.6	34,647	4	3	72	50

Sources: Total population=World Bank, Population, total. Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL> (accessed 15 April 2017); GDP=World Bank, GDP per capita, (PPP) (current international \$). Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.PP.CD> (accessed 15 April 2017); Unemployment =World Bank, total (% of total labor force). Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.TOTL.ZS> (accessed 15 April 2017); Labour force=World Bank, labor force participation. Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.TLF.TOTL.IN> (accessed 15 April 2017).

Table A4.10 Hong Kong SAR, China nationals in refugee or asylum-seeker status, by host country, 2015

	Refugees	Asylum seekers
Australia	0	59
Canada	28	*
United States of America	*	16

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](http://popstats.unhcr.org/PSQ_POC.aspx) (accessed 10 March 2017).

## Country: Japan

Table A4.11 Japanese nationals detected attempting illegal entry into reporting countries

		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1 Jan. - 30 June 2017
France	Total	25	26	27	39	27	21
	By land	24	22	27	35	23	18
	By sea						
	By air	1	4		4	4	3
Hungary	Total						1
	By land						1
	By sea						
	By air						
United States of America	Total	580	630	580	672	706	228
	By land	50	52	57	77	59	18
	By sea	64	51	26	16	31	10
	By air	466	527	497	579	616	200

The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in March 2017 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific.

Table A4.12 Japanese nationals detected in a situation of illegal residence within reporting countries

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1 Jan. - 30 June 2017
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	2	1			
Estonia	1	1		2	1	
France	39	22	31	32	18	7
Hungary		6				
Latvia		3	1		4	1
Republic of Moldova	1		1	1	1	
Romania	2		6	2	4	
Slovakia	2	1	2		1	
Spain	2	4	8	3	2	
Sweden		2	2	4	3	
Ukraine					1	2
United States of America	44	41	28	11	11	6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>16</b>

The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in March 2017 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific.

Table A4.13 Number of illegal entries, and residencies recorded in Japan, by year

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1 Jan. - 30 June 2017
Illegal entries	2487	2859	3580	4612	5805	3018
Illegal residencies	15178	11428	10676	12272	13361	6772

The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in March 2017 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific.

Table A4.14 Illegal entries detected into Japan, by nationality

		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1 Jan. - 30 June 2017
China	<b>Total</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>360</b>
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
India	<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>50</b>
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Indonesia	<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>901</b>	<b>1683</b>	<b>704</b>
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						



<b>Malaysia</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>46</b>
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
<b>Philippines</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>119</b>
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
<b>Republic of Korea</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>846</b>	<b>683</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>382</b>
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
<b>Taiwan, China</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>579</b>	<b>171</b>
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
<b>Thailand</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>1039</b>	<b>1140</b>	<b>1002</b>	<b>454</b>
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						

The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in March 2017 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific.

Table A4.15 Illegal residencies detected in Japan, by nationality

	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>1 Jan. - 30 June 2017</b>
<b>China</b>	4574	4063	3989	4320	4006	1972
<b>Indonesia</b>	327	271	268	507	1059	395
<b>Mongolia</b>			117	109	169	100
<b>Nepal</b>			113	146	185	114
<b>Philippines</b>	2972	1778	1414	1467	1452	677
<b>Republic of Korea</b>	2028	1336	921	704	599	228
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	303	199	222	182	153	78
<b>Thailand</b>	786	604	899	1475	1770	1007
<b>Viet Nam</b>	592	688	953	1643	2273	1303
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11582</b>	<b>8939</b>	<b>8896</b>	<b>10553</b>	<b>11666</b>	<b>5874</b>

The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in March 2017 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific.

Table A4.16 Economic data for Japan and other East Asian countries, 2015

	Total population (million)	GDP per capita PPP in US\$	Unemployment %		Labour force participation %	
			Male	Female	Male	Female
Japan	127.0	40,763	4	3	70	49
DPR Korea	25.2	-	5	3	84	72
Hong Kong SAR, China	7.3	56,923	4	3	68	51
Macau SAR, China	0.6	111,496	2	1	78	66
Mongolia	3.0	12,220	5	5	70	57
People's Republic of China	1371.2	14,450	5	4	78	64
Republic of Korea	50.6	34,647	4	3	72	50

Sources: Total population=World Bank, Population, total. Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL> (accessed 15 April 2017); GDP=World Bank, GDP per capita, (PPP) (current international \$). Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.PP.CD> (accessed 15 April 2017); Unemployment =World Bank, total (% of total labor force). Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.TOTL.ZS> (accessed 15 April 2017); Labour force=World Bank, labor force participation. Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.TLE.TOTL.IN> (accessed 15 April 2017).

Table A4.17 Japanese nationals in refugee or asylum-seeker status, by host country, 2015

	Refugees	Asylum Seekers
Australia	7	5
Canada	23	*
Germany	101	*
United States of America	9	53

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](http://popstats.unhcr.org/PSQ_POC.aspx) (accessed 10 March 2017).

### Country: Macau SAR, China

Table A4.18 Macau SAR, China nationals detected in a situation of illegal residence within reporting countries

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1 Jan. - 30 June 2017
United States of America			4	1	1	
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	

The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in March 2017 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific.

Table A4.19 Number of illegal entries, residencies, and smuggled migrants recorded in Macau SAR, China, by year

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1 Jan. - 30 June 2017
Illegal entries	1151	1465	1530	2313	1553	612
Illegal residencies	37080	42809	48154	28193	26508	12932
Smuggled migrants	1151	1465	1530	2313	1553	612

The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in March 2017 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific.

Table A4.20 Illegal entries into Macau SAR, China, by citizenship

		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1 Jan. - 30 June 2017
<b>Viet Nam</b>	<b>Total</b>		85	105	511	309	128
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
<b>Citizenship Unknown</b>	<b>Total</b>		1		8	2	
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						

The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in March 2017 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific.

Table A4.21 Illegal residencies detected in Macau SAR, China by nationality

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1 Jan. - 30 June 2017
<b>Citizenship Unknown</b>	3062	2971	2893	3140	2491	873

The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in March 2017 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific.

Table A4.22 Smuggled migrants detected in Macau SAR, China, by nationality

		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1 Jan. - 30 June 2017
<b>Viet Nam</b>	<b>Total</b>		85	105	511	309	128
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
<b>Citizenship Unknown</b>	<b>Total</b>		1		8	2	
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						

The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in March 2017 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific.

Table A4.23 Economic data for Macau SAR, China and other East Asian countries, 2015

	Total population (million)	GDP per capita PPP in US\$	Unemployment %		Labour force participation %	
			Male	Female	Male	Female
Macau SAR, China	0.6	111,496	2	1	78	66
DPR Korea	25.2	-	5	3	84	72
Hong Kong SAR, China	7.3	56,923	4	3	68	51
Japan	127.0	40,763	4	3	70	49
Mongolia	3.0	12,220	5	5	70	57
People's Republic of China	1371.2	14,450	5	4	78	64
Republic of Korea	50.6	34,647	4	3	72	50

Sources: Total population=World Bank, Population, total. Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL> (accessed 15 April 2017); GDP=World Bank, GDP per capita, (PPP) (current international \$). Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.PP.CD> (accessed 15 April 2017); Unemployment =World Bank, total (% of total labor force). Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.TOTL.ZS> (accessed 15 April 2017); Labour force=World Bank, labor force participation. Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.TLE.TOTL.IN> (accessed 15 April 2017).

Table A4.24 Macau SAR, China nationals in refugee or asylum-seeker status, by host country, 2015

	Refugees	Asylum Seekers
United States of America	*	20

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](http://popstats.unhcr.org/PSQ_POC.aspx) (accessed 10 March 2017).

### Country: Mongolia

Table A4.25 Mongolian nationals detected attempting illegal entry into reporting countries

		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1 Jan. - 30 June 2017
Austria	Total	148	125	117	173	89	44
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Croatia	Total			3			4
	By land			3			4
	By sea						
	By air						
Estonia	Total	13	1				6
	By land						
	By sea		1				
	By air	13					6

Hungary	<b>Total</b>			<b>2</b>	<b>91</b>		
	By land			2	91		
	By sea						
	By air						
Poland	<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>13</b>		<b>6</b>
	By land	2	4	10	11		5
	By sea						
	By air	2	1	4	2		1
Slovakia	<b>Total</b>		<b>5</b>				<b>2</b>
	By land		5				2
	By sea						
	By air						
Sweden	<b>Total</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>	
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air		2	4	9	2	
Switzerland	<b>Total</b>				<b>30</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>20</b>
	By land					28	20
	By sea						
	By air				2	1	

The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in March 2017 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific.

Table A4.26 Mongolian nationals detected in a situation of illegal residence within reporting countries

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1 Jan. - 30 June 2017
Austria	64	43	35	21	28	15
Estonia	1	1		1		
Hungary	5			7		1
Japan			117	109	169	100
Latvia	2	5	3	3	4	6
Lithuania	1			2		
Poland	37	30	31	34	16	8
Serbia				1		8
Slovakia	2		1			1
Spain	45	42	30	15	26	17
Sweden	495	486	652	1134	27	2
Ukraine			1		2	3
United States of America	86	67	43	19	24	12
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>738</b>	<b>674</b>	<b>913</b>	<b>1346</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>173</b>

The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in March 2017 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific.

Table A4.27 Smuggled Mongolian nationals detected, by reporting countries

		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1. Jan - 30 June 2017
<b>Austria</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>17</b>
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
<b>Estonia</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>					
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air	13					
<b>Slovakia</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>4</b>				
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
<b>Sweden</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>683</b>	<b>1152</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>173</b>
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						

The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in March 2017 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific.

Table A4.28 Economic data for Mongolia and other East Asian countries, 2015

	Total population (million)	GDP per capita PPP in US\$	Unemployment %		Labour force participation %	
			Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>Mongolia</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>12,220</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>57</b>
DPR Korea	25.2	-	5	3	84	72
Hong Kong SAR, China	7.3	56,923	4	3	68	51
Japan	127.0	40,763	4	3	70	49
Macau SAR, China	0.6	111,496	2	1	78	66
People's Republic of China	1371.2	14,450	5	4	78	64
Republic of Korea	50.6	34,647	4	3	72	50

Sources: Total population=World Bank, Population, total. Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL> (accessed 15 April 2017); GDP=World Bank, GDP per capita, (PPP) (current international \$). Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.PP.CD> (accessed 15 April 2017); Unemployment =World Bank, total (% of total labor force). Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.TOTL.ZS> (accessed 15 April 2017); Labour force=World Bank, labor force participation. Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.TLF.TOTL.IN> (accessed 15 April 2017).

Table A4.29 Mongolian nationals in refugee or asylum-seeker status, by host country, 2015

	Refugees	Asylum Seekers
<b>Australia</b>	46	41
<b>Austria</b>	200	340
<b>Belgium</b>	0	13
<b>Canada</b>	131	18

France	384	131
Germany	36	701
Ireland	*	5
Italy	6	0
Japan	0	5
Netherlands	46	81
Poland	19	*
Spain	0	5
Sweden	283	1208
Switzerland	86	86
Turkey	0	65
United Kingdom	77	28
United States of America	874	786

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](http://popstats.unhcr.org/PSQ_POC.aspx) (accessed 10 March 2017).

## Country: People's Republic of China

Table A4.30 Chinese nationals detected attempting illegal entry into reporting countries

		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1 Jan. - 30 June 2017
Austria	<b>Total</b>	<b>682</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>212</b>
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Bosnia and Herzegovina	<b>Total</b>				<b>1</b>		
	By land				1		
	By sea						
	By air						
Estonia	<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>4</b>
	By land	2	2				
	By sea	1					
	By air		10	2	4	29	4
France	<b>Total</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>609</b>	<b>901</b>	<b>479</b>
	By land	237	268	235	358	649	289
	By sea	12	12	8	17	3	3
	By air	138	260	185	254	249	187
Germany	<b>Total</b>	<b>938</b>	<b>747</b>	<b>798</b>	<b>721</b>	<b>742</b>	
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						

Hungary	<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>11</b>		<b>15</b>	
	By land	8	1	11		15	
	By sea						
	By air						
Japan	<b>Total</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>360</b>
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Latvia	<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>		<b>3</b>	
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air	1	1	5		3	
Myanmar	<b>Total</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>87</b>
	By land	129	212	340	418	141	82
	By sea						
	By air						5
Poland	<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>21</b>
	By land	10	12	18	25	22	6
	By sea				1		
	By air	2	1	4	1	8	15
Romania	<b>Total</b>				<b>1</b>		<b>4</b>
	By land				1		4
	By sea						
	By air						
Sweden	<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air	2	3	4	2	4	3
Switzerland	<b>Total</b>				<b>214</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>94</b>
	By land				179	212	77
	By sea						
	By air				35	11	17
Thailand	<b>Total</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>1746</b>	<b>45</b>
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
United States of America	<b>Total</b>	<b>14524</b>	<b>14394</b>	<b>16926</b>	<b>16667</b>	<b>14369</b>	<b>3566</b>
	By land	1485	1940	2361	2232	3658	595
	By sea	11279	9814	11657	10623	5756	1063
	By air	1760	2640	2908	3812	4955	1908

The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in March 2017 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific.



Table A4.31 Chinese nationals detected in a situation of illegal residence within reporting countries

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1 Jan. - 30 June 2017
Austria	461	396	199	148	146	93
Bosnia and Herzegovina	26	6	2		4	2
Denmark	96	83	48	39	30	17
Estonia	4	7	6	3	3	
France	741	1237	1318	1575	1327	661
Germany	936	905	915	1032	964	
Hungary		16	35	8	18	2
Japan	4574	4063	3989	4320	4006	1972
Latvia	12	26	28	23	14	2
Lithuania	7	8	11	5	27	2
Myanmar	129	212	340	418	141	82
Poland	86	142	118	132	166	119
Republic of Moldova	4	6	1	4	3	
Romania	12	23	16	17	17	14
Saudi Arabia	59	56	122	2342	936	116
Serbia	28	17	21	24	31	14
Slovakia	24	16	21	10	5	9
Spain	1261	798	718	833	672	343
Sri Lanka	29	44	40	110	59	7
Sweden	59	36	59	70	13	2
Ukraine		56	215	136	44	61
United States of America	1100	802	830	482	515	358
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9648</b>	<b>8955</b>	<b>9052</b>	<b>11731</b>	<b>9141</b>	<b>3876</b>

The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in March 2017 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific.

Table A4.32 Smuggled Chinese migrants detected, by reporting country

		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1 Jan. - 30 June 2017
Austria	<b>Total</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>70</b>
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Estonia	<b>Total</b>				<b>4</b>	<b>14</b>	
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air				4	14	
Romania	<b>Total</b>						<b>4</b>
	By land						4
	By sea						
	By air						

<b>Slovakia</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>1</b>	
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
<b>Sweden</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>30</b>
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
<b>Switzerland</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>		
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air	8	6	1	4		
<b>United States of America</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>594</b>	<b>78</b>
	By land	241	274	128	300	584	70
	By sea	14	1		48	10	8
	By air						

The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in March 2017 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific.

Table A4.33 Economic data for China and other East Asian countries, 2015

	Total population (million)	GDP per capita PPP in US\$	Unemployment %		Labour force participation %	
			Male	Female	Male	Female
People's Republic of China	1371.2	14,450	5	4	78	64
DPR Korea	25.2	-	5	3	84	72
Hong Kong SAR, China	7.3	56,923	4	3	68	51
Japan	127.0	40,763	4	3	70	49
Macau SAR, China	0.6	111,496	2	1	78	66
Mongolia	3.0	12,220	5	5	70	57
Republic of Korea	50.6	34,647	4	3	72	50

Sources: Total population=World Bank, Population, total. Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL> (accessed 15 April 2017); GDP=World Bank, GDP per capita, (PPP) (current international \$). Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.PP.CD> (accessed 15 April 2017); Unemployment =World Bank, total (% of total labor force). Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.TOTL.ZS> (accessed 15 April 2017); Labour force=World Bank, labor force participation. Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.TLE.TOTL.IN> (accessed 15 April 2017).

Table A4.34 Chinese nationals in refugee or asylum-seeker status, by host country, 2015

	Refugees	Asylum Seekers
<b>Albania</b>	11	0
<b>Australia</b>	2955	2178
<b>Austria</b>	499	500
<b>Belgium</b>	1305	158
<b>Brazil</b>	*	345
<b>Canada</b>	11415	1068
<b>Cyprus</b>	*	8
<b>Czech Rep.</b>	13	36

Denmark	21	22
Ecuador	12	0
Egypt	*	9
Finland	93	12
France	3260	1525
Germany	1406	1273
Greece	38	75
Hungary	6	*
India	110098	0
Indonesia	20	12
Ireland	53	39
Israel	0	20
Italy	129	310
Japan	78	175
Kazakhstan	8	6
Liechtenstein	11	11
Malaysia	40	7
Malta	12	*
Mexico	5	*
Mongolia	6	*
Netherlands	1236	69
New Zealand	137	10
Norway	651	29
Philippines	*	6
Poland	14	*
Portugal	0	46
Rep. of Korea	35	469
Romania	*	14
Russian Federation	5	*
Saudi Arabia	14	*
Slovakia	5	0
South Africa	6	2057
Spain	16	0
Sweden	262	100
Switzerland	3022	590
Syrian Arab Rep.	0	6
Thailand	112	120
Turkey	14	62
Ukraine	*	8
United Kingdom	1837	805
United States of America	74020	45500

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](http://popstats.unhcr.org/PSQ_POC.aspx) (accessed 10 March 2017).

## Country: Republic of Korea

Table A4.35 Republic of Korea nationals detected attempting illegal entry into reporting countries

		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1. Jan - 30 June 2017
Estonia	<b>Total</b>					3	
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air					3	
France	<b>Total</b>	52	20	79	19	37	28
	By land	41	20	74	18	31	20
	By sea						5
	By air	11	0	5	1	6	3
Japan	<b>Total</b>	846	683	622	535	555	382
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air						
Myanmar	<b>Total</b>		1		2		3
	By land		1		2		3
	By sea						
	By air						
United States of America	<b>Total</b>	1605	1680	1619	1917	1669	480
	By land	258	257	269	226	258	64
	By sea	399	351	335	402	99	52
	By air	948	1072	1015	1289	1312	364

The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in March 2017 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific.

Table A4.36 Republic of Korea nationals detected in a situation of illegal residence within reporting countries

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1. Jan - 30 June 2017
Bosnia and Herzegovina		1	3	2		
Estonia		1			1	
France	24	28	27	30	32	16
Hungary	7	5		9	5	
Japan	2028	1336	921	704	599	228
Lithuania			1	1		
Myanmar		1		2		
Romania	1				3	
Serbia	2		2		3	
Slovakia	20	4	14	6	10	4
Spain	3	2	12	6	2	5
Sweden			2	2		
Ukraine			1			4
United States of America	276	243	173	127	92	48
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2361</b>	<b>1621</b>	<b>1156</b>	<b>889</b>	<b>747</b>	<b>305</b>

The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in March 2017 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific.

Table A4.37 Number of illegal residences recorded in Republic of Korea, by year

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1 Jan. - 30 June 2017
Illegal residences					208971	

The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in March 2017 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific.

Table A4.38 Economic data for the Republic of Korea and other East Asian countries, 2015

	Total population (million)	GDP per capita PPP in US\$	Unemployment %		Labour force participation %	
			Male	Female	Male	Female
Republic of Korea	50.6	34,647	4	3	72	50
DPR Korea	25.2	-	5	3	84	72
Hong Kong SAR, China	7.3	56,923	4	3	68	51
Japan	127.0	40,763	4	3	70	49
Macau SAR, China	0.6	111,496	2	1	78	66
Mongolia	3.0	12,220	5	5	70	57
People's Republic of China	1371.2	14,450	5	4	78	64

Sources: Total population=World Bank, Population, total. Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL> (accessed 15 April 2017); GDP=World Bank, GDP per capita, (PPP) (current international \$). Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.PP.CD> (accessed 15 April 2017); Unemployment=World Bank, total (% of total labor force). Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.TOTL.ZS> (accessed 15 April 2017); Labour force=World Bank, labor force participation. Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.TLF.TOTL.IN> (accessed 15 April 2017).

Table A4.39 Republic of Korea nationals in refugee or asylum-seeker status, by host country

	Refugees	Asylum Seekers
Australia	46	111
Brazil	0	7
Canada	174	12
Germany	82	12
Japan	0	7
Sweden	6	*
United Kingdom	9	*
United States of America	29	99

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](http://popstats.unhcr.org/PSQ_POC.aspx) (accessed 10 March 2017).

Table A4.40 Fees paid by smuggled migrants from/to/through East Asia

Nationality	From	via	To	Smuggling Method	Currency	Point Estimate	Min	Max	Source
<b>Democratic People's Republic of Korea</b>									
DPRK	DPRK		Seoul, Korea	Air	USD	10,000.00			J. Song, "Smuggled refugees: the social construction of North Korea migration", <i>International Migration</i> , vol. 51, No. 4 (2013), pp. 158, 165
<b>China</b>									
China	China		Czech Republic		USD	10,000.00			UNODC, <i>Migrant Smuggling in Asia: Comparative Research on Financial Flows with Asia and Europe</i> (2013) [restricted circulation], pp. 29
China	Czech Republic		Germany		USD	1,500.00			UNODC, <i>Migrant Smuggling in Asia: Comparative Research on Financial Flows with Asia and Europe</i> (2013) [restricted circulation], pp. 29
China	Germany		France		USD	1,500.00			UNODC, <i>Migrant Smuggling in Asia: Comparative Research on Financial Flows with Asia and Europe</i> (2013) [restricted circulation], pp. 29
China	China		United States of America	Air	USD	40,000			Government of the United States of America, Response to questions by UNODC relating to smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific (2017)
China	China		United States of America		USD			50,000	OECD, "Can we put an end to human smuggling?", <i>OECD Migration Policy Debates</i> , No. 9 (2015), p. 5.
China	China		United States of America		USD	50,000.00			UNODC, <i>Transnational Organized Crime in East Asia and the Pacific: A Threat Assessment</i> (2013), p. 5
<b>Japan</b>									
Myanmar	Myanmar		Japan		USD	11,000.00			Mekong Migration Network and Asian Migrant Centre, <i>Migration in the Greater Mekong Subregion Resource Book</i> , Fourth Edition, (2013) p. 87
Unspecified			Japan		USD		12,000	35,000	D. Maclean, <i>Dangerous unions: Mapping human smuggling and human trafficking in international marriage through Japan's legal response</i> (2016), p. 27.

## Annex 5: Additional statistical information for the Pacific Islands region

### Country: Federated States of Micronesia

Table A5.1 Federated States of Micronesia nationals detected in a situation of illegal residence within reporting countries

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1 Jan. - 30 June 2017
United States of America	106	105	93	79	88	49
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>49</b>

The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in March 2017 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific.

### Country: Fiji

Table A5.2 Fijian nationals detected in a situation of illegal residence within reporting countries

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1 Jan. - 30 June 2017
Latvia		2				
United States of America	82	64	33	20	22	8
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>8</b>

The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in March 2017 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific.

Table A5.3 Economic data for Fiji and other Pacific countries, 2015

	Total population (million)	GDP per capita PPP in US\$	Unemployment %		Labour force participation %	
			Male	Female	Male	Female
Fiji	0.9	9323	6	11	72	38
Kiribati	0.1	1994				
New Caledonia	0.3				67	46
Palau	0.0	15317				
Papua New Guinea	7.6		2	3	74	70
Samoa	0.2	5934			59	24
Solomon Islands	0.6	2200	4	4	7	53
Tonga	0.1	5534			74	54
Tuvalu	0.0	3926				
Vanuatu	0.3	2987			80	62

Sources: Total population=World Bank, Population, total. Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL> (accessed 15 April 2017); GDP=World Bank, GDP per capita, (PPP) (current international \$). Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.PP.CD> (accessed 15 April 2017); Unemployment =World Bank, total (% of total labor force). Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.TOTL.ZS> (accessed 15 April 2017); Labour force=World Bank, labor force participation. Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.TLF.TOTL.IN> (accessed 15 April 2017).

Table A5.4 Fijian nationals in refugee or asylum-seeker status, by host country, 2015

	Refugees	Asylum Seekers
Australia	379	316
Canada	127	0
New Zealand	24	12
United Kingdom	8	*
United States of America	339	96

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](http://popstats.unhcr.org/PSQ_POC.aspx) (accessed 10 March 2017).

### Country: Kiribati

Table A5.5 Kiribati nationals detected in a situation of illegal residence within reporting countries

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1 Jan. - 30 June 2017
United States of America	1	1				
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>				

The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in March 2017 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific.

Table A5.6 Economic data for Kiribati and other Pacific countries, 2015

	Total population (million)	GDP per capita PPP in US\$	Unemployment %		Labour force participation %	
			Male	Female	Male	Female
Kiribati	0.1	1994				
Fiji	0.9	9323	6	11	72	38
New Caledonia	0.3				67	46
Palau	0.0	15317				
Papua New Guinea	7.6		2	3	74	70
Samoa	0.2	5934			59	24
Solomon Islands	0.6	2200	4	4	7	53
Tonga	0.1	5534			74	54
Tuvalu	0.0	3926				
Vanuatu	0.3	2987			80	62

Sources: Total population=World Bank, Population, total. Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL> (accessed 15 April 2017); GDP=World Bank, GDP per capita, (PPP) (current international \$). Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.PP.CD> (accessed 15 April 2017); Unemployment =World Bank, total (% of total labor force). Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.TOTL.ZS> (accessed 15 April 2017); Labour force=World Bank, labor force participation. Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.TLF.TOTL.IN> (accessed 15 April 2017).



**Country: Marshall Islands**

Table A5.7 Marshall Islands nationals detected in a situation of illegal residence within reporting countries

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1 Jan. - 30 June 2017
United States of America	26	41	68	35	26	11
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>11</b>

The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in March 2017 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific.

**Country: New Caledonia**

Table A5.8 Number of illegal entries, and residencies recorded in New Caledonia, by year

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Jan. 1 - 30 June 2017
Illegal entries	4	1	1	3	4	0
Illegal residencies	56	32	93	48	67	83

The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in March 2017 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific.

Table A5.9 Illegal entries detected into New Caledonia, by nationality

		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1 Jan. - 30 June 2017
Vanuatu	<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>			<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	
	By land						
	By sea						
	By air	1			3	2	

The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in March 2017 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific.

Table A5.10 Illegal residencies detected into New Caledonia, by nationality

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1 Jan. - 30 June 2017
Indonesia			13	1		2
Thailand	1					3
Vanuatu	37	16	35	23	33	15
Viet Nam	3	1			16	58

The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in March 2017 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific.

Table A5.11 Economic data for New Caledonia and other Pacific countries, 2015

	Total population (million)	GDP per capita PPP in US\$	Unemployment %		Labour force participation %	
			Male	Female	Male	Female
New Caledonia	0.3				67	46
Fiji	0.9	9323	6	11	72	38
Kiribati	0.1	1994				
Palau	0.0	15317				
Papua New Guinea	7.6		2	3	74	70
Samoa	0.2	5934			59	24
Solomon Islands	0.6	2200	4	4	7	53
Tonga	0.1	5534			74	54
Tuvalu	0.0	3926				
Vanuatu	0.3	2987			80	62

Sources: Total population=World Bank, Population, total. Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL> (accessed 15 April 2017); GDP=World Bank, GDP per capita, (PPP) (current international \$). Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.PP.CD> (accessed 15 April 2017); Unemployment =World Bank, total (% of total labor force). Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.TOTL.ZS> (accessed 15 April 2017); Labour force=World Bank, labor force participation. Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.TLF.TOTL.IN> (accessed 15 April 2017).

### Country: Palau

Table A5.12 Palau nationals detected in a situation of illegal residence within reporting countries

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1. Jan - 30 June 2017
United States of America	24	23	22	10	19	8
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>8</b>

The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in March 2017 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific.

Table A5.13 Economic data for Palau and other Pacific countries, 2015

	Total population (million)	GDP per capita PPP in US\$	Unemployment %		Labour force participation %	
			Male	Female	Male	Female
Palau	0.0	15317				
Fiji	0.9	9323	6	11	72	38
Kiribati	0.1	1994				
New Caledonia	0.3				67	46
Papua New Guinea	7.6		2	3	74	70
Samoa	0.2	5934			59	24
Solomon Islands	0.6	2200	4	4	7	53
Tonga	0.1	5534			74	54
Tuvalu	0.0	3926				
Vanuatu	0.3	2987			80	62

Sources: Total population=World Bank, Population, total. Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL> (accessed 15 April 2017); GDP=World Bank, GDP per capita, (PPP) (current international \$). Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.PP.CD> (accessed 15 April 2017); Unemployment =World Bank, total (% of total labor force). Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.TOTL.ZS> (accessed 15 April 2017); Labour force=World Bank, labor force participation. Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.TLF.TOTL.IN> (accessed 15 April 2017).

### Country: Papua New Guinea

Table A5.14 Papua New Guinean nationals detected in a situation of illegal residence within reporting countries

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1. Jan - 30 June 2017
Lithuania	1					
Spain			1			
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>1</b>			

The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in March 2017 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific.

Table A5.15 Economic data for Papua New Guinea and other Pacific countries, 2015

	Total population (million)	GDP per capita PPP in US\$	Unemployment %		Labour force participation %	
			2	3	74	70
Papua New Guinea	7.6		2	3	74	70
Fiji	0.9	9323	6	11	72	38
Kiribati	0.1	1994				
New Caledonia	0.3				67	46
Palau	0.0	15317				
Samoa	0.2	5934			59	24
Solomon Islands	0.6	2200	4	4	7	53
Tonga	0.1	5534			74	54
Tuvalu	0.0	3926				
Vanuatu	0.3	2987			80	62

Sources: Total population=World Bank, Population, total. Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL> (accessed 15 April 2017); GDP=World Bank, GDP per capita, (PPP) (current international \$). Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.PP.CD> (accessed 15 April 2017); Unemployment=World Bank, total (% of total labor force). Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.TOTL.ZS> (accessed 15 April 2017); Labour force=World Bank, labor force participation. Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.TLF.TOTL.IN> (accessed 15 April 2017).

Table A5.16 Papua New Guinea nationals in refugee or asylum-seeker status, by country, 2015

	Refugees	Asylum Seekers
Australia	335	176
Costa Rica	0	22

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](http://popstats.unhcr.org/PSQ_POC.aspx) (accessed 10 March 2017).

### Country: Samoa

Table A5.17 Samoan nationals detected in a situation of illegal residence within reporting countries

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1. Jan - 30 June 2017
United States of America	28	37	17	10	24	11
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>11</b>

The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in March 2017 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific.

Table A5.18 Economic data for Samoa and other Pacific countries, 2015

	Total population (million)	GDP per capita PPP in US\$	Unemployment %		Labour force participation %	
			Male	Female	Male	Female
Samoa	0.2	5934			59	24
Fiji	0.9	9323	6	11	72	38
Kiribati	0.1	1994				
New Caledonia	0.3				67	46
Palau	0.0	15317				
Papua New Guinea	7.6		2	3	74	70
Solomon Islands	0.6	2200	4	4	7	53
Tonga	0.1	5534			74	54
Tuvalu	0.0	3926				
Vanuatu	0.3	2987			80	62

Sources: Total population=World Bank, Population, total. Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL> (accessed 15 April 2017); GDP=World Bank, GDP per capita, (PPP) (current international \$). Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.PP.CD> (accessed 15 April 2017); Unemployment =World Bank, total (% of total labor force). Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.TOTL.ZS> (accessed 15 April 2017); Labour force=World Bank, labor force participation. Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.TLF.TOTL.IN> (accessed 15 April 2017).

Table A5.19 Samoan nationals in refugee or asylum-seeker status, by country, 2015

	Refugees	Asylum Seekers
Australia	*	11

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](http://popstats.unhcr.org/PSQ_POC.aspx) (accessed 10 March 2017).

### Country: Solomon Islands

Table A5.20 Solomon Islands nationals detected in a situation of illegal residence within reporting countries

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1. Jan - 30 June 2017
United States of America	2	1				
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>				

The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in March 2017 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific.

Table A5.20 Economic data for Solomon Islands and other Pacific countries, 2015

	Total population (million)	GDP per capita PPP in US\$	Unemployment %		Labour force participation %	
			Male	Female	Male	Female
Fiji	0.9	9323	6	11	72	38
Kiribati	0.1	1994				
New Caledonia	0.3				67	46
Palau	0.0	15317				
Papua New Guinea	7.6		2	3	74	70
Samoa	0.2	5934			59	24

<b>Solomon Islands</b>	0.6	2200	4	4	7	53
<b>Tonga</b>	0.1	5534			74	54
<b>Tuvalu</b>	0.0	3926				
<b>Vanuatu</b>	0.3	2987			80	62

Sources: Total population=World Bank, Population, total. Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POPTOTL> (accessed 15 April 2017); GDP=World Bank, GDP per capita, (PPP) (current international \$). Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.PP.CD> (accessed 15 April 2017); Unemployment =World Bank, total (% of total labor force). Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.TOTL.ZS> (accessed 15 April 2017); Labour force=World Bank, labor force participation. Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.TLF.TOTL.IN> (accessed 15 April 2017).

Table A5.21 Solomon Islands nationals in refugee or asylum-seeker status, by country, 2015

	Refugees	Asylum Seekers
<b>Australia</b>	22	32
<b>Canada</b>	39	0
<b>South Africa</b>	10	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](http://popstats.unhcr.org/PSQ_POC.aspx) (accessed 10 March 2017).

### Country: Tonga

Table A5.22 Tongan nationals detected in a situation of illegal residence within reporting countries

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1. Jan - 30 June 2017
<b>United States of America</b>	85	50	42	26	24	7
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>7</b>

The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in March 2017 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific.

Table A5.23 Economic data for Tonga and other Pacific countries, 2015

	Total population (million)	GDP per capita PPP in US\$	Unemployment %		Labour force participation %	
			Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>Tonga</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>5534</b>			<b>74</b>	<b>54</b>
<b>Fiji</b>	0.9	9323	6	11	72	38
<b>Kiribati</b>	0.1	1994				
<b>New Caledonia</b>	0.3				67	46
<b>Palau</b>	0.0	15317				
<b>Papua New Guinea</b>	7.6		2	3	74	70
<b>Samoa</b>	0.2	5934			59	24
<b>Solomon Islands</b>	0.6	2200	4	4	7	53
<b>Tuvalu</b>	0.0	3926				
<b>Vanuatu</b>	0.3	2987			80	62

Sources: Total population=World Bank, Population, total. Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POPTOTL> (accessed 15 April 2017); GDP=World Bank, GDP per capita, (PPP) (current international \$). Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.PP.CD> (accessed 15 April 2017); Unemployment =World Bank, total (% of total labor force). Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.TOTL.ZS> (accessed 15 April 2017); Labour force=World Bank, labor force participation. Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.TLF.TOTL.IN> (accessed 15 April 2017).

Table A5.24 Tongan nationals in refugee or asylum-seeker status, by country, 2015

	Refugees	Asylum Seekers
Australia	22	56
New Zealand	0	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](http://popstats.unhcr.org/PSQ_POC.aspx) (accessed 10 March 2017).

### Country: Tuvalu

Table A5.25 Tuvalu nationals detected in a situation of illegal residence within reporting countries

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1. Jan - 30 June 2017
United States of America		1				
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1</b>				

The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in March 2017 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific.

Table A5.26 Economic data for Tuvalu and other Pacific countries, 2015

	Total population (million)	GDP per capita PPP in US\$	Unemployment %		Labour force participation %	
			Male	Female	Male	Female
Tuvalu	0.0	3926				
Fiji	0.9	9323	6	11	72	38
Kiribati	0.1	1994				
New Caledonia	0.3				67	46
Palau	0.0	15317				
Papua New Guinea	7.6		2	3	74	70
Samoa	0.2	5934			59	24
Solomon Islands	0.6	2200	4	4	7	53
Tonga	0.1	5534			74	54
Vanuatu	0.3	2987			80	62

Sources: Total population=World Bank, Population, total. Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL> (accessed 15 April 2017); GDP=World Bank, GDP per capita, (PPP) (current international \$). Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.PP.CD> (accessed 15 April 2017); Unemployment =World Bank, total (% of total labor force). Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.TOTL.ZS> (accessed 15 April 2017); Labour force=World Bank, labor force participation. Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.TLF.TOTL.IN> (accessed 15 April 2017).

### Country: Vanuatu

Table A5.27 Vanuatu nationals detected attempting illegal entry into reporting countries

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1. Jan - 30 June 2017
New Caledonia	<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	
	By land					
	By sea					
	By air	1			3	2

The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in March 2017 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific.

Table A5.28 Vanuatu nationals detected in a situation of illegal residence within reporting countries

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	1. Jan - 30 June 2017
New Caledonia	37	16	35	23	33	15
United States of America	1					
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>15</b>

The information in this table is based on responses from national authorities in the countries listed to a questionnaire that UNODC distributed in March 2017 on the smuggling of migrants in Asia and the Pacific.

Table A5.29 Economic data for Vanuatu and other Pacific countries, 2015

	Total population (million)	GDP per capita PPP in US\$	Unemployment %		Labour force participation %	
			Male	Female	Male	Female
Vanuatu	0.3	2987			80	62
Fiji	0.9	9323	6	11	72	38
Kiribati	0.1	1994				
New Caledonia	0.3				67	46
Palau	0.0	15317				
Papua New Guinea	7.6		2	3	74	70
Samoa	0.2	5934			59	24
Solomon Islands	0.6	2200	4	4	7	53
Tonga	0.1	5534			74	54
Tuvalu	0.0	3926				

Sources: Total population=World Bank, Population, total. Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POPTOTL> (accessed 15 April 2017); GDP=World Bank, GDP per capita, (PPP) (current international \$). Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.PP.CD> (accessed 15 April 2017); Unemployment =World Bank, total (% of total labor force). Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.TOTL.ZS> (accessed 15 April 2017); Labour force=World Bank, labor force participation. Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.TLF.TOTL.IN> (accessed 15 April 2017).

Table A5.30 Fees paid by smuggled migrants from/to/through the Pacific

Nationality	From	via	To	Smuggling Method	Currency	Point Estimate	Min	Max	Source
Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka	Samoa	New Zealand	Air	USD			10,000	Information provided to the author by a representative of the Government of Samoa, Apia, Samoa 2017.
Through the Pacific region									



## Annex 6: List of national authorities' definitions of 'migrant smuggling' and related terms

State	Information provided by the national authority
Croatia	The number of detected persons does not include persons who presented themselves to border authorities, but were rejected at the border for lack of holding valid travel documents or any other illegal act or offence that is not migration-related (such as drug-trafficking, the smuggling of goods, customs fraud, etc.).
France	Detection attempting illegal entry and illegal entry are collected in the same term: entry refusals. Readmission is illegal entry from a neighbouring country (person crossed the land border illegally by evading border controls altogether and is arrested on the side of France).
New Caledonia	Detection attempting illegal entry and illegal entry are collected in the same term: entry refusals.
Sweden	The numbers represent refused entry according to the Schengen border code 526/2006, at Sweden's external borders. In addition the numbers also include persons entering the territory by clandestine means.

### 'Illegal residence/illegal stay'

State	Information provided by the national authority
Sweden	From 2012-2015 the numbers include asylum seekers that presented themselves to the Swedish migration agency on national territory, NOT at the external BCP (and was therefore considered residing illegally in the territory). As of 2016 the compilation changed and does no longer include asylum seekers (hence the noticeable difference in the numbers).

### 'Smuggling of migrants', 'smuggled migrant', 'migrant smuggler'

State	Information provided by the national authority
Norway	Migrant smuggler is not a unique concept with generally accepted meaning. The Immigration Act contains two provisions that affect helping foreigners to illegal entry or stay in the kingdom. These are often called the smuggling of migrants' provisions and are included in Section 108 (penalties) fourth and fifth paragraph. In the fourth paragraph, there are no requirements for financial or material benefits: Section 108, fourth paragraph: "A fine imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years shall be imposed by anyone who: (a) Willfully helps a foreign national to stay illegally in the realm or in another country participating in cooperation under the Schengen Agreement or, (b) Willfully helps a foreign national to enter the realm or any other state illegally" Section 108, fifth paragraph: "A fine or imprisonment for a term not exceeding six years shall be imposed on anyone who: (a) For the purpose of gain engages in organized illegal activity with a view to helping a foreign national to enter the realm or any other state, or (b) For the purpose of gain helps a foreign national to enter the realm or any other state illegally if as a consequence of such action the person affected by the action is put in danger of his or her life. Complicity shall be subject to the same penalties"

**Annex 7: List of agencies that participated in an interview for the study**

Agency name	Date
Immigration Department, Ministry of Public Security, Viet Nam	14 November 2016
Immigration Department, Fiji	15 June 2017
Immigration Department, Samoa	19 June 2017
Pacific Immigration Directors' Conference	23 June 2017
National Police, Cambodia	12 October 2017
Royal Thai Government	30 March 2018



# UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

UNODC would like to specifically recognize the contribution of the Australian Government and the Government of Canada



**Australian Government**  
**Department of Home Affairs**



**Global Affairs  
Canada**

**Affaires mondiales  
Canada**

**Regional Office for Southeast Asia and the Pacific**

United Nations Building, 3<sup>rd</sup> floor B Block, Secretariat Building, Raj Damnern Nok Avenue, Bangkok 10200, Thailand  
Tel. (66-2) 288-2100 Fax. (66-2) 281-2129 E-mail: fo.thailand@unodc.org

Website: <http://www.unodc.org/southeastasiaandpacific>

 Twitter: @UNODC\_SEAP