Brussels, 19 October 2020
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Subject: EU Readmission agreements and other "EU arrangements" – State of play

Dear Chair,

I would like to thank you for your invitation to have, on 27 October 2020, an exchange of views with the LIBE committee on the negotiation and implementation of the EU readmission agreements/arrangements.

Whilst, in 2019, the number of irregular border crossings detected at the European Union's external borders substantially decreased to below 142,000[1] (the lowest level since 2013), and the decreasing trend appears to continue in 2020, Member States continue to issue around 500,000 return decisions every year.

At the same time, the return rate has been continually decreasing since the 2016 peak of 47%. In 2019, the rate of return to third countries decreased to 32% (compared to 36% in 2018). This decrease is partially explained by the combination of a significant increase in return decisions issued (around 35,000[2] more than in 2018, in particular in some Member States; i.e. Greece, Czech Republic, France, Hungary, Slovenia, Finland and the Netherlands), that has not been matched by a similar trend in numbers of actual returns to third countries (around 8,600[3] less than in 2018).

Even for the Western Balkans and Eastern Partnership countries, which traditionally pushed the average EU rate up with rates close to or above 100%, there was a decrease in returns in 2019.

Restrictions imposed by airlines and third countries following the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic have severely impacted readmission cooperation and return in general. To support the Member States in their migration management efforts, on 16 April, the Commission issued guidance on the implementation of relevant EU provisions in the area of asylum and return procedures and on resettlement. The Communication included recommendations to prioritise voluntary return, to continue as much as possible the

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[1] https://frontex.europa.eu/along-eu-borders/migratory-map/

[2] As per latest Eurostat data.

[3] As per latest Eurostat data.

communication with third countries, as well as identification and re-documentation procedures through virtual means, while respecting the necessary sanitary measures.

This difficult period highlighted the added value of electronic case management and remote communication systems we have developed with several third countries and where certain activities could therefore continue. While most operations remained difficult or disrupted during these past months, the Commission and Frontex have managed to support Member States in their cooperation with certain third countries and facilitate the voluntary return of third country nationals in jointly organised or repatriation flights.

Although steady progress has been achieved over the past years, the European Union is constantly building on the lessons learnt and is focusing on areas where we need to do more with third countries to build strong partnerships but also with the Member States to fully implement the agreements/arrangements in place.

The recently presented Pact on Migration and Asylum reflects this need. Return and readmission matters and the cooperation with key countries of origin and transit - based on comprehensive, tailor-made and mutually beneficial partnerships, including through mobilizing all relevant policies, tools and instruments - are essential elements of the Pact. The Pact also proposes a new Sustainable Voluntary Return and Reintegration Strategy, to be adopted in 2021, with the aim of increasing the share of voluntary returns out of the total number of returns but also to build partner countries' capacity and ownership over the reintegration of their nationals.

In reply to your request, please find in annex a detailed account of the state of play of our cooperation with third countries where readmission agreements or arrangements are in place, as well as the requested information on the overview of funding for returns. I also include the return figures for the main countries of return at the EU level, as well as information on illegal border crossings by nationalities, as provided by Frontex.

I trust you will find the information provided in the annexes useful. I trust that the Committee meeting of 27 October will provide us with a further opportunity to exchange views on this important issue.

Yours sincerely,

Monique PARIAT
[E-signed]

<u>Annex 1</u>: Information on the financing sources of the returns and use of funds

Regarding your request for **information on the financing sources** of returns and the use of funds, I would like to recall that there is no specific funding allocation for the implementation of EU readmission agreements. Member States are responsible for the execution of all phases of the return process and allocate financial resources accordingly. The EU provides financial support to Member States through the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF) and operationally via the European Border and Coast Guard Agency (Frontex):

- Under their AMIF national programmes Member States have allocated approximately EUR 1028 million to return-related activities for the 2014-2020 period, including for reintegration. This includes support for Member States' national return efforts and for specific joint European initiatives (in particular the European Return and Reintegration Network (ERRIN), the European Integrated Return Management Initiative (EURINT), and the European Return Liaison Officers Network (EURLO)).
- In addition, a total of EUR 16.3 million in emergency assistance has been awarded since 2014 to address urgent needs related to return, such as assisted voluntary return.
- Furthermore, on return, a reinforced European Border and Coast Guard Agency is providing operational support to Member States in all aspects of pre-return assistance, return operations, return interventions, targeted specialized trainings and capacity building, etc. EUR 67 million has been allocated to return support activities under the 2019 Frontex budget. The budget is bound to increase in 2021 to reflect the extended mandate of the Agency, which entered into force by the end of 2019.

Regarding funding for readmission, under the Readmission Capacity Building Facility (AMIF 2017: 26.3 million EUR), support is continued to countries with which the EU is seeking to improve readmission cooperation. The Facility intervenes in the areas relevant to the successful preparation and implementation of readmission agreements/commitments with priority third countries (such as the readmission case management systems for Bangladesh, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, and Azerbaijan or government capacity building in the area of migration management as in The Gambia). Such tools have so far proved successful in improving the effectiveness and transparency of the readmission communication and processes.

<u>Annex 2</u>: **Information regarding the implementation of existing EU readmission agreements and arrangements and ongoing negotiations (*since previous report to the LIBE committee)*

January 2020 to September 2020

I- <u>Dates of Joint Readmission Committees (JRC)</u>

The restrictions related to the COVID-19 pandemic had an important impact on return and readmission operations but also on the feasibility of holding the regular Joint Readmission Committee or Joint Working Group meetings. The Commission remained in touch with third countries as much as possible over operational readmission matters and in some cases held JRC meetings by way of written exchange:

- 28 January 2020, 11th JRC with Pakistan;
- 12 March 2020, 6th JRC with Sri Lanka;
- June 2020, 7th JRC with Bosnia and Herzegovina (by written exchange);
- July 2020, 6th JRC with Montenegro (by written exchange);
- July 2020, 13th JRC with Ukraine (by written exchange);
- August 2020, 6th JRC with Armenia (by written exchange).

The following JRC and JWG meetings are scheduled or envisaged to take place in the near future, either by written exchange of videoconference:

- 28 October 2020, 8th JRC with Albania;
- 26 November 2020, 8th JRC with North Macedonia;
- Q4 2020, 8th JRC with Serbia;
- October 2020 (ongoing by written procedure), 6th JRC with Azerbaijan;
- 11 November 2020, 10th JRC with Georgia;
- 18 November 2020, 11th JRC with Moldova.

- Q4 2020 or Q1 2021, 5th JWG with Guinea (tbc);
- Q4 2020 or Q1 2021, 3rd JWG with Ivory Coast;
- December 2020, 3rd JWG with Ethiopia (tbc);
- Q4 2020, 8th JWG with Afghanistan (tbc).

III- EU Readmission Agreements - Return and readmission data and main outcomes of JRCs

All return rates indicated below refer to the effective return of third country nationals to third countries from the EU28[4] (these percentages do not include intra-EU transfers within bilateral readmission arrangements between Member States).

Turkey

EU-Turkey Statement

The EU-Turkey Statement remains of paramount importance in managing migration on the Eastern Mediterranean route, with Turkey continuing to make efforts to provide shelter, with EU's financial support to host over 3.6 million Syrians and refugees from other countries.

In the period up to mid-September 2020 (week 38), the migratory flows from Turkey to Greece have decreased compared to same period in 2019. 11,533 arrivals from Turkey into Greece were recorded in 2020, a 72% decrease compared to the same period in 2019.

In total, between January 2020 and mid-September 2020 8,577 arrivals were reported at the sea border and 2,956 at the land border.

No return operations have taken place since 10 January 2020 under the EU-Turkey Statement, due to unilateral suspension of return operations by Turkey because of COVID-19 pandemic. Despite repeated requests, Turkish authorities have not yet responded to inquiries as to when the return operations would resume. The total number of readmitted persons under the EU-Turkey Statement stands at 2,133.

EU-Turkey Readmission Agreement

The return rate to Turkey of Turkish nationals ordered to leave the EU decreased slightly in 2019 compared to 2018 from 27 to 26%. Turkey communicated firmly that they will not implement the third country national provisions of the agreement until they are granted visa liberalisation.

In the wider context of migration management dialogue with Turkey, the Commission has been insisting to organise the regular meetings of the Joint Readmission Committee, but also that Turkey respects its bilateral readmission obligation with Greece, especially in the context of increased arrivals over the land border. In the absence of regular meetings of the Joint Readmission Committee it is difficult to get a clear picture, including through statistics, of the level of cooperation with Turkey. Reports from Member States nevertheless show that while cooperation is considered overall good, it is still uneven, with some Member States receiving more and quicker replies to readmission applications than others. The Commission continues to insist on regular meetings of the Joint Readmission Committee vis-à-vis Turkish authorities.

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[4] With UK still being part of the EU in 2019.

Pakistan

The return rate of Pakistani nationals decreased from 22% in 2018 to 15% in 2019. 3,710 Pakistani nationals were returned in 2019.

In 2019, 3,799 illegal border crossings by Pakistani nationals were detected, which represents a decrease of 24% compared to the 4,988 detected in 2018.

During the last meeting of the Joint Readmission Committee in January 2020, both sides agreed that while the Agreement is overall well implemented, some practical improvements could enhance the implementation of the agreement for more effective return which could in turn help increase the return rate. Such improvements would be needed regarding the respect of deadlines for replies, closer consultations between respective authorities on contentious cases, including providing justifications in case of refusals and ensuring better involvement of Pakistani diplomatic missions in case identification interviews are required. Some Member States should also address certain shortcomings in their domestic return frameworks.

The first phase of the Readmission Case Management System (RCMS), which entailed a pilot project involving four Member States, came to an end in the autumn of 2019. The results of the pilot were encouraging and preparations are ongoing for a second phase of the project, which will see all Member States connected. The service agreement which underpins the second phase of the project was signed in summer 2020. The platform has the potential to bring cooperation to a higher level, by automating the workflow and reducing the bottlenecks.

Russia and Eastern Partners

Despite a healthy rate of effective return of 69% in 2019 (72% in 2018), Member States continue to report issues in their cooperation with **Russia**, in particular the non-respect of time-limits set by the agreement and the non-readmission of individuals identified as Russian nationals on various pretexts (such as transliteration errors in Cyrillic, unregistered people following the overhaul of population registers, etc.). Despite commitments made at the last Joint Readmission Committee, held on 22 November 2019, no significant improvement has been observed yet. The next JRC, to be held in Moscow in Q4 2020, has not been confirmed yet due to the Covid-19 pandemic.

Cooperation on return and readmission with **Georgia** continues to work well even in the context of increasing Georgian nationals ordered to leave (16,535 in 2019, up by 70%). The decrease in return rate in 2019 (from 66% in 2018 to 52% in 2019) is to be seen in bigger context, specifically in the Member States' internal administrative obstacles (insufficient use of detention and consequent absconding, lengthy asylum and appeal procedures, non-recognition of Georgia as a safe third country despite Georgia's repeated requests to do so, among others), and is not to be attributed to cooperation by Georgian authorities, which the Member States deem excellent, also thanks to a performant Readmission Case Management System (used by 19 Member States, the rate of positive replies to readmission requests stands above 90%). Georgia recently re-confirmed its commitment by excellent cooperation in three return operations (with almost 400 returnees) from Cyprus organized with the support of Frontex during the pandemic.

The 6th meeting of the EU-**Armenia** Joint Readmission Committee held in August 2020 by written exchange confirmed the good implementation of the Readmission Agreement. Member States continue to express satisfaction, including on Armenia's responsiveness to

readmission applications. In 2019, the return rate reached 56%, up from 47% in 2018. However, the EU remains concerned about the on-going trend of the abuse of asylum for the purpose of obtaining medical treatment. With the support of the EU, Armenia has developed a Readmission Case Management System in 2018, used now by seven Member States.

Regarding **Azerbaijan**, Member States deem the cooperation on readmission satisfactory. The return rate, which recorded a significant increase in 2018 (from 54% in 2017 to 91%), increased even further in 2019 to 97%. An EU-funded project to develop a Readmission Case Management System is underway, expected to be launched in late 2021.

The return rate for **Moldova** significantly decreased in 2019 to 63% (from 86% in 2018). Similar to Georgia, the decrease is to be attributed to internal Member States' obstacles rather than lack of cooperation on Moldova's side; Member States continue to assess the cooperation on readmission as satisfactory. The issue of readmission of third-country national spouses of Moldovan citizens, where some Member States experienced problems, has been in the meantime settled bilaterally, also thanks to the discussion on this topic at the last JRC held in October 2019.

As regards **Ukraine,** the 13th meeting of the Joint Readmission Committee was conducted in the form of a written exchange. The report confirmed a very good conduct of cooperation, proved by a high return rate (74% in 2019, down from 86% in 2018, largely due to a reduced enforcement of return decisions in one Member State), and positive qualitative assessment from Member States. Limited concerns are followed up with operational solutions. The EU-funded Readmission Case Management System, currently in pilot phase, should further improve cooperation.

Belarus

The readmission agreement with Belarus entered into force on 1 July against the background of a traditionally good cooperation on readmission (with an effective return rate of 90% year in year out). The closure of borders due to the Covid-19 pandemic and the political crisis as from 9 August make it difficult to comment on the agreement's effectiveness and may hamper for a while its implementation.

Western Balkans: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, North Macedonia and Serbia

The EU continued to ensure a successful performance of all existing EU readmission agreements with the Western Balkans countries. The decrease in return rates was observed in all Western Balkan countries (Albania – 47%, BiH – 42%, Montenegro – 60%, North Macedonia – 83%, Serbia 63%; down from 65%, 56%, 76%, 107%, resp. 81% in 2018). This can be attributed to the processing of increased volumes of decisions, a backlog in consecutive years and possibly secondary movements[5], as well as internal Member States' obstacles, rather than lack of cooperation on the part of the Western Balkan partners. Member States continue to assess the cooperation on readmission with all Western Balkan countries as satisfactory.

The readmission of third-country nationals from the EU to the Western Balkans, which posed problems in previous years due to the unwillingness of some Western Balkans

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[5] As pointed out in the third Report under the Visa Suspension Mechanism, COM (2020) 325 final, Brussels, 10.7.2020.

countries to cooperate on this strand, improved thanks to discussions in the dedicated Joint Readmission Committees in 2019, systematic interventions facilitated by the European Migration Liaison Officer in the region, and explicit recommendations in the Visa Suspension Mechanism reports, with the Commission continuing to monitor the developments.

Cabo Verde

Notwithstanding the return rate, which has remained low at around 10% yearly, Member States have expressed their satisfaction with the level of cooperation on readmission at the 4th meeting of the EU-Cabo Verde Joint Readmission Committee which took place in September 2019. No new meeting of the Committee is scheduled at this stage.

Sri-Lanka

The 6th meeting of the Joint Readmission Committee took place in March 2020 in Brussels. Although the return rate has mostly been decreasing since the 2015 peak of 47% and stood at 21% in 2019, the developments in the first nine months of this year have shown a very positive trend. In February 2020 the new version of the Readmission Case Management System funded by the EU was launched and saw an improved engagement of Sri Lankan authorities in the readmission process, with more cases approved in the first four months of the system's inception than in the whole year of 2018. Even though no returns could take place so far due to COVID-19 travel restrictions, this is a very promising turn, which the Commission will monitor to ensure lasting benefits.

Ongoing negotiations of Readmission Agreements

The Commission has a mandate to negotiate agreements with Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, China, Jordan and Nigeria.

With the reinvigoration of political relations between the EU and **Morocco**, the parallel negotiations of a readmission agreement and a visa facilitation agreement, which have been on-hold since 2015, could restart once all the conditions for the relaunch of a wider dialogue on migration and mobility are in place.

The negotiations with both **Nigeria** and **Tunisia**, after good progress at technical level in 2018, have been on hold during the respective electoral periods in 2019 and 2020 and the Covid-19 pandemic. The EU is now seeking to relaunch the process in the framework of the wider dialogue on migration with both countries. No date for the next rounds has been set yet. The negotiations of a readmission agreement with **Jordan** are stalled and it seems unlikely that they will be launched in the foreseeable future. As regards **Algeria**, recent progress in engagement on combating irregular migration and the fight against migrant smuggling could pave the way for discussions on other aspects of migration management.

Based on a mandate of November 2002, the negotiations of an agreement on cooperation in combatting irregular immigration (readmission agreement) with **China** could only start in 2017, under the umbrella of the EU-China High Level Dialogue on Migration and Mobility. Despite three rounds held so far (in December 2017, September 2018 and May 2019), the talks are still in an exploratory phase. The progress of the parallel negotiations of a visa facilitation agreement is equally slow. The next round of negotiations as well as the next meeting of the High Level Dialogue could take place when the sanitary conditions allow.

EU readmission arrangements - Return and readmission data and main outcomes of Joint Working Groups

Afghanistan

In 2019, of the 30,080 Afghan nationals ordered to leave, 2,370 were effectively returned from the EU, resulting in a return rate of 8%. This compares to 3,120 returns in 2018 (26,925 orders to leave - 12% return rate) and to 4,265 effective returns the year before (28,575 ordered to leave – effective return rate of 15%).

In a context of increasing migratory pressure from Afghanistan in 2019 (34,154 irregular entries, a 170% increase compared to 2018), and despite relatively limited number of returns from EU (in particular compared to returns to Afghanistan from other countries in the region), the cooperation with Afghan authorities on return and readmission and the implementation of the EU-Afghanistan Joint Way Forward of October 2016 (JWF) is assessed, overall, as satisfactory.

There was no new meeting of the Joint Working Group on the implementation of the JWF since the 7th meeting held in December 2019. A meeting could take place in Q4 2020. Negotiations are ongoing on the renewal of the JWF, which was due to expire in October but was extended until the end of the year via an exchange of Notes Verbales.

Bangladesh

After a significant decrease in 2018 compared to the previous year (2,043, compared to 9,384 in 2017, arrivals have picked up in 2019 (2,254, i.e. +10% compared in 2018). The fourth Joint Working Group meeting held in Dhaka on 16 January 2020 assessed positively the cooperation and the strong political commitment to continue the implementation of the Standard Operating Procedures agreed in September 2017. The improvement in cooperation has not been reflected yet in the return rate which continues to decrease (11% in 2019, down from 15% in 2018). Room for improvement still remains with regard to the response time to identification requests. However, the substantial capacity building action, financed by the EU, which includes support for identification of Bangladeshi nationals and a Readmission Cases Management System currently in testing phase, should result in a more efficient and timely readmission process.

Ethiopia

Arrivals to the EU dropped significantly to 114 in 2019 and 57 between January-August 2020, compared to 168 and 963 in 2018 and 2017. In 2019, the return rate slightly increased to 17%, with 1,415 return decision issued and 240 effective returns (against 16% in 2018, with 1,580 return decisions issued and 260 effective returns).

Cooperation on identification and issuance of travel documents following the Admission Procedures agreed on 5 February 2018 has proven difficult – also due to changes in personnel across the Ethiopian administration, both in Addis Ababa and in diplomatic missions in the EU. Those practical issues have been discussed during the Joint Working Group meetings (13 May and 28 November 2019) with the new Ethiopian administration who assured that problems would be addressed. Despite the forced return operations being brought to a halt since March 2020, the dialogue continues on technical cooperation such as set up of a long-term identification mission or capacity building for the better case management by the competent agencies.

Guinea

Arrivals of Guinean nationals have significantly decreased to 846 in 2019 and 533 in 2020 (up to July) compared to over 13,000 in both 2017 and 2018. The Good Practices with Guinea are in force since July 2017. The number of return decisions and effective returns has decreased with respectively 15,030 return decisions and 420 returns in 2018 and 9,705 return decisions and 280 returns in 2019. This is mostly due to a sharp decrease of return decisions and effective returns in a single Member State, while the others have not reported significant changes. The return rate remains unchanged at 3%. Four Joint Working Group meetings have taken place since the signature of the arrangement. The next one (pending confirmation) is planned in the end of 2020 or early 2021.

The Gambia

The number of detected illegal border crossings by Gambian nationals has dropped from 8,522 in 2017 and 2,780 in 2018 to 394 in 2019. Compared to 2018 (8%), the return rate has slightly increased in 2019, mainly due to a drop in the orders to leave (12% - with 3,760 return decisions issued and 455 effective returns to The Gambia). At the same time, the number of persons to be returned has been accumulating over the years in EU Member States given the moratorium imposed by the Gambian authorities on all forced returns from the EU (from February 2019 onwards).

As a result, the Good Practices on identification and return, which entered into force on 16 November 2018 (after a grace period agreed by the EU on the Gambian Government's request), have hardly been tested. The EU and Member States have been engaging continuously with the Gambian authorities to move towards a resumption of return flights, taking account of both the capacity concerns on the Gambian side and the needs of the EU Member States to return Gambian nationals irregularly staying in the EU. Despite The Gambia's commitment to lift the moratorium as of 1 January 2020, charter flights scheduled by Member States in January were denied landing permits. In February 2020, following a further determined engagement by the EU an agreement was reached on detailed modalities for future non-scheduled flights from the EU. One return operation took place before COVID-19 restrictions brought return operations to a halt.

Ivory Coast

The Good practices with Ivory Coast are in force since October 2018. Due to the constant high inflow of irregular migrants over the years (and even though it decreased, from over 13,000 in 2017 to 1,500 in 2019 and 1,099 in January-July 2020), the number of return orders has been increasing every year, reaching 8,290 in 2019. The number of effective returns is slowly increasing, from 205 in 2017 to 295 in 2019. The return rate increased from 3% in 2017 and 2018 to 4% in 2019. Two Joint Working Group meetings have taken place to date, and cooperation is slowly improving. The third meeting is planned (subject to confirmation) at the end of 2020 or in early 2021. Ivory Coast has reinforced the capacity of its embassies in the most concerned Member States, some of whom report an increase in the number of identifications and travel document issued.

Annex 3: **Returns from the EU to top third countries according to the number of return decisions issued to their nationals (Source: Eurostat)[6]**

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[6] Data for EU28.

	2017			2018			2019		
	Ordered to leave	Returned to TC	Return rate	Ordered to leave	Returned to TC	Return rate	Ordered to leave	Returned to TC	Return rate
Total TC in EU	505.300	189.740	37,55%	478.155	170.360	35,63%	513.470	161.755	31,50%
Ukraine	32.315	25.865	80,04%	33.045	28.380	85,88%	37.480	27.760	74,07%
Albania	30.940	31.245	100,99%	31.640	20.635	65,22%	35.075	16.570	47,24%
Morocco	33.790	10.210	30,22%	33.460	10.910	32,61%	34.895	10.350	29,66%
Afghanistan	28.575	4.265	14,93%	26.925	3.120	11,59%	30.080	2.370	7,88%
Algeria	23.525	5.115	21,74%	25.195	5.385	21,37%	28.465	5.550	19,50%
Pakistan	29.100	6.850	23,54%	22.055	4.860	22,04%	23.980	3.710	15,47%
Iraq	29.185	8.625	29,55%	24.580	7.060	28,72%	21.320	5.585	26,20%
Georgia	7.310	4.605	63,00%	9.745	6.400	65,67%	16.535	8.625	52,16%
Turkey	8.885	2.285	25,72%	10.680	2.900	27,15%	12.855	3.370	26,22%
India	16.795	5.845	34,80%	11.095	4.740	42,72%	12.680	3.815	30,09%
Nigeria	15.420	2.880	18,68%	10.970	2.440	22,24%	12.175	2.960	24,31%
Tunisia	14.035	3.570	25,44%	11.520	2.310	20,05%	12.035	2.700	22,43%
Bangladesh	10.085	1.760	17,45%	9.225	1.400	15,18%	10.500	1.205	11,48%
Iran	9.215	2.315	25,12%	9.140	1.820	19,91%	10.090	1.790	17,74%
Guinea	8.165	345	4,23%	15.030	420	2,79%	9.705	280	2,89%
China	8.190	3.705	45,24%	8.000	3.740	46,75%	8.600	3.660	42,56%
Russia	11.520	6.650	57,73%	8.850	6.390	72,20%	8.545	5.925	69,34%
Mali	4.700	135	2,87%	14.010	235	1,68%	8.525	245	2,87%
Serbia	8.105	8.055	99,38%	7.295	5.895	80,81%	8.380	5.270	62,89%
Côte d'Ivoire	6.755	205	3,03%	7.685	230	2,99%	8.290	295	3,56%
Senegal	5.250	515	9,81%	7.280	615	8,45%	8.005	590	7,37%
Moldova	4.590	3.860	84,10%	5.445	4.675	85,86%	7.535	4.755	63,11%
Democratic Republic of the Congo	4.960	200	4,03%	4.915	155	3,15%	6.570	185	2,82%
Egypt	6.510	1.235	18,97%	5.725	1.120	19,56%	6.125	1.130	18,45%
Somalia	5.450	225	4,13%	4.485	250	5,57%	5.960	290	4,87%
Kosovo	7.015	6.090	86,81%	5.415	3.125	57,71%	5.360	2.210	41,23%
Vietnam	4.070	1.115	27,40%	3.985	1.170	29,36%	4.175	1.055	25,27%
Palestine	1.535	165	10,75%	2.280	185	8,11%	3.935	180	4,57%
Cameroon	4.720	320	6,78%	4.795	285	5,94%	3.850	225	5,84%
Armenia	5.035	1.455	28,90%	4.135	1.950	47,16%	3.765	2.095	55,64%
Gambia, The	6.540	320	4,89%	5.845	440	7,53%	3.760	455	12,10%
Eritrea	5.725	170	2,97%	5.085	190	3,74%	3.675	160	4,35%
North Macedonia	4.235	5.570	131,52%	3.270	3.485	106,57%	3.620	3.020	83,43%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.635	2.660	73,18%	3.115	1.730	55,54%	3.610	1.500	41,55%
Ghana	4.790	905	18,89%	3.155	980	31,06%	3.285	915	27,85%
Belarus	2.705	2.280	84,29%	3.150	2.825	89,68%	2.945	2.685	91,17%
Sudan	6.175	310	5,02%	3.700	270	7,30%	2.865	315	10,99%
Libya	2.970	365	12,29%	3.200	295	9,22%	2.745	280	10,20%
Sri Lanka	3.440	900	26,16%	2.265	615	27,15%	2.290	485	21,18%
Congo	1.540	85	5,52%	2.105	80	3,80%	1.795	100	5,57%
Ethiopia	2.500	205	8,20%	1.580	260	16,46%	1.415	240	16,96%
Azerbaijan	2.040	1.105	54,17%	1.580	1.445	91,46%	1.380	1.340	97,10%
Mauritania	1.245	45	3,61%	2.115	40	1,89%	1.320	75	5,68%
Mongolia	1.940	775	39,95%	1.190	880	73,95%	1.210	675	55,79%
Cabo Verde	735	65	8,84%	615	60	9,76%	605	70	11,57%
Montenegro	730	825	113,01%	715	540	75,52%	595	355	59,66%

Annex 4: Frontex data on Irregular Border Crossing (Source: Frontex)

Illegal border crossing between	2017	2018	2019	2018 2019	Jan-Jul 2019	Jan-Jul 2020	Jan-Jul 2019 Jan-Jul 2020
Total	204.654	149.036	141.741	-5%	55.687	51.566	-7%
Syria	19.452	14.378	24.339	69%	5.789	9.877	71%
Afghanistan	7.576	12.666	34.154	170%	11.345	6.334	-44%
Tunisia	6.520	5.230	2.799	-46%	899	5.826	548%
Algeria	7.443	6.101	5.314	-13%	949	4.945	421%
Bangladesh	9.384	2.043	2.254	10%	1.082	3.149	191%
Morocco	11.279	13.498	8.020	-41%	4.558	2.295	-50%
Somalia	3.332	1.537	3.297	115%	930	1.209	30%
Turkey	2.957	8.412	7.880	-6%	3.421	1.192	-65%
Pakistan	10.015	4.988	3.799	-24%	1.980	1.174	-41%
Sudan	6.325	2.128	1.907	-10%	884	1.151	30%
Côte d'Ivoire	13.085	5.269	1.500	-72%	630	1.099	74%
Iraq	10.177	10.114	6.433	-36%	2.845	990	-65%
Mali	7.789	11.728	748	-94%	316	680	115%
Cameroon	4.117	3.028	2.354	-22%	1.181	665	-44%
Congo (Kinsh	331	1.838	3.070	67%	1.540	633	-59%
Albania	7.401	4.593	2.055	-55%	1.237	619	-50%
Iran	1.662	2.127	3.478	64%	1.592	540	-66%
Guinea	13.160	13.297	846	-94%	430	533	24%
Nigeria	18.310	1.611	871	-46%	358	502	40%
Congo (Brazz	1.381	602	1.352	125%	742	445	-40%
Eritrea	7.304	3.903	655	-83%	288	433	50%
Senegal	6.347	2.508	398	-84%	214	251	17%
Libya	1.383	589	379	-36%	113	219	94%
Ghana	4.058	897	493	-45%	236	174	-26%
Gambia	8.522	2.780	394	-86%	137	150	9%
Sierra Leone	1.375	502	231	-54%	77	137	78%