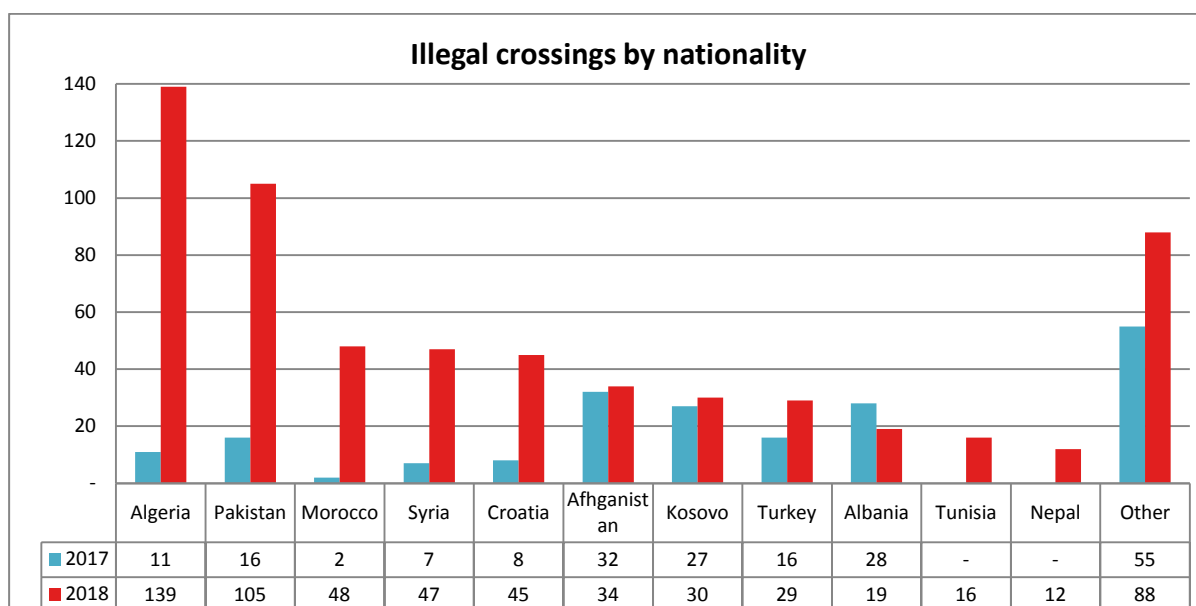


## ILLEGAL MIGRATION IN THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA

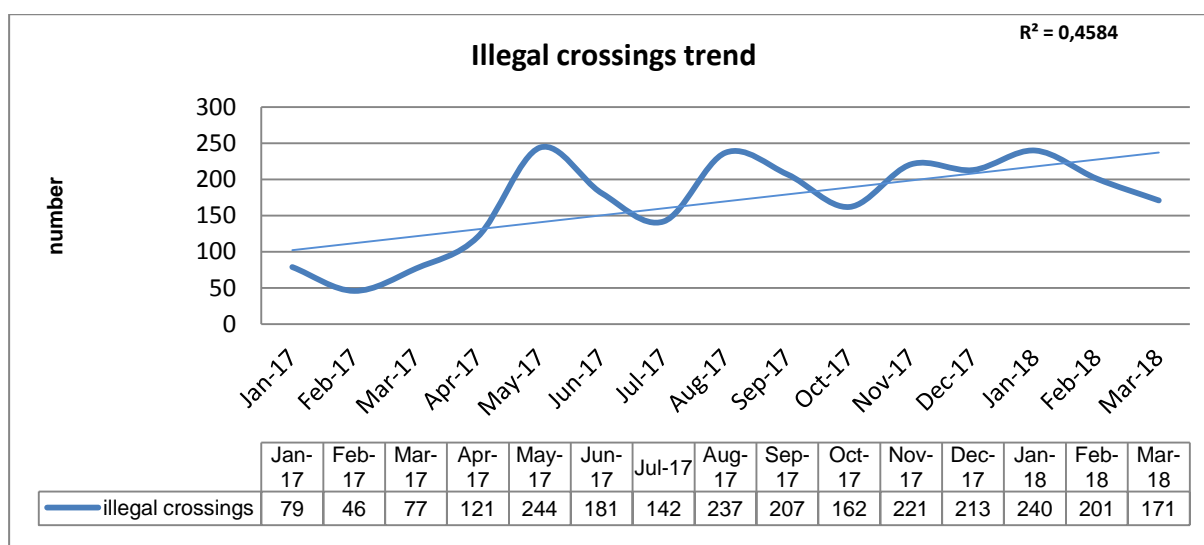
A total of 612 (202) migrants were detected attempting to illegally cross the state border of the Republic of Slovenia in the period from 1 January 2018 to 31 March 2018. This is a 203 per cent increase in comparison to the same period last year.

Algerian, Pakistani and Moroccan nationals were the three largest nationality groups detected.

### Overview of illegal crossings by nationality (from 1.1.2018 to 31.3.2018)



The number of illegal crossings was fluctuating during the entire 2017 and took an upward trend in the last quarter of the year. The January 2018 increase in the number of illegal crossings was followed by a slight decline in February, a trend which continued throughout March 2018.



## Illegal entries recorded on internal borders

Detected inland from the border or upon exiting Slovenia were 175 (200) foreign nationals who entered or attempted to enter Slovenia at internal Schengen borders and who failed to be in possession of a proper travel document or permit (e.g. residence permit or visa). Their number decreased by 12.5 % in comparison with the same period last year.

### *Illegal entries at internal borders by nationality*

border nationality	Austria		Italy		Hungary		Air borders		TOTAL	
	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018
China			21	20					21	20
Bosnia and Herzegovina	12	13	10	4					22	17
Albania	1	2	23	14		1			24	17
Serbia	1	2	12	10					13	12
Other	25	41	90	62	5	6			120	109
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>175</b>

## Entry refusals at Slovenia's border crossing points

A total of 1,085 (1,100) third-country nationals were refused entry at the state border on the grounds of non-compliance with the requirements to enter Slovenia or another Member State of the European Union based in accordance with the Schengen Borders Code. Most of them were banned entry at the land border with Croatia. Refusals were up by 1.4 per cent. The statistics are presented in the table below.

### *Entry refusals by nationality*

Nationality/border Year	Land border		Airports		Ports		Total	
	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018
Albania	239	226	109	57			348	283
Bosnia and Herzegovina	248	256	4	6			252	262
Serbia	198	205	4	2			202	207
Macedonia	121	127	10	2			131	129
Kosovo	33	50					33	50
Afghanistan	29	19					29	19
Other countries	96	123	9	11	0	1	105	135
<b>Total</b>	<b>964</b>	<b>1.006</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1.100</b>	<b>1.085</b>

## Illegal residence

The police dealt with 946 cases of illegal residence in the Republic of Slovenia or another Member State of the European Union. Last year's number stood at 874, which means that the trend is up by 8.2 per cent.

*Nationality of persons processed for illegal residence*

NATIONALITY	2017	2018
Bosnia and Herzegovina	216	234
Albania	216	189
Serbia	134	188
Macedonia	110	167
Moldova	95	75
Kosovo	12	15
Montenegro	8	12
Ukraine	20	9
Other countries	63	57
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>874</b>	<b>946</b>

**The implementation of interstate readmission agreements**

**a) Handing over persons to foreign law enforcement authorities**

Slovenia' police handed over 135 (185) foreign nationals to foreign law enforcement authorities. Of these, 105 (135) persons were handed over to the Croatian authorities. Of these, 27 (23) were nationals of Kosovo.

**b) Taking back persons from foreign law enforcement authorities**

Foreign law enforcement authorities handed over 64 (86) persons to Slovenia. Of these, nine were Slovenian nationals.

*Persons handed over or taken back under international agreements, by border*

Country	Persons handed over to Slovenia by foreign law enforcement		Persons handed over to foreign law enforcement by Slovenia	
	2017	2018	2017	2018
Italy	11	22	34	7
Austria	11	7	1	7
Croatia	2	0	135	105
Hungary	9	6	2	1
airport	53	29	13	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>135</b>

## **Assessment of the situation**

The number of attempts to illegally cross the state border rose significantly during the first three months of 2018, despite a decline in March. Throughout last year, the number of illegal crossings fluctuated on a monthly basis; the trend is currently in slight decline. Illegal crossings were up mostly because of the number of Algerian, Pakistani and Moroccan nationals attempting to make an illegal entry.

The number of persons taken over from the law enforcement of the neighbouring countries is lower than that recorded in the same period last year. The decrease continues to be the result of an increased number of persons declaring their intention to request international protection. The number of persons handed over to the law enforcement of the neighbouring countries decreased despite a significant rise in illegal crossings of the state border. This is due to the common practice of foreign nationals declaring their intention to lodge an application for international protection under the International Protection Act immediately after apprehension.

The number of foreign nationals who failed to declare their residence slightly rose again. These are mostly foreign nationals coming from the states of the region and overstaying their permitted residence.

The majority of foreigners making an illegal entry into the Republic of Slovenia on the internal Schengen borders continue to come from Italy although the number declined by almost a third. These foreign nationals come from low-risk countries or they already enjoy a valid status in one of the Member States but lack a proper travel document to enter Slovenia.

Entry refusals along the Slovenian section of the Schengen external border as regards third-country nationals are at the same level as in the comparable period last year. Nationals of Balkan states represent the highest number of those whose entry was refused. Afghan nationals were banned from entering Slovenia on the grounds of evading border checks at the border crossing point and hiding in cargo vehicles.

The increase in illegal residence cases is connected with days of permitted stay in the EU. The overstaying nationals mainly come from the Western Balkan region states.

### **Notes:**

- the 2018 statistical data were captured on 5.4.2018, subsequent entries or up-dates may change the statistics indicated above;
- the numbers in brackets are for the year 2017.

UNIFORMIRMED POLICE  
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