

ILLEGAL PUSH-BACKS AND BORDER VIOLENCE REPORTS

Balkan Region – April, 2019



Table of Contents

Methodology.....	2
Update on the situation in BiH.....	3
<i>Political discourse within the Una Sana Canton.....</i>	<i>3</i>
<i>Internal transit restrictions.....</i>	<i>3</i>
<i>Difficulties in Bihać.....</i>	<i>4</i>
Update on the situation on the Serbian borders.....	5
<i>Squats in Subotica.....</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>Status of solidarity work in Subotica.....</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>No eviction in Šid.....</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>Medical care.....</i>	<i>6</i>
<i>Conditions in Hungarian Transit Zones.....</i>	<i>6</i>
Trends in border violence.....	7
<i>An increase in violence in Croatian push-backs to Serbia.....</i>	<i>7</i>
<i>Deportations and push-backs to Montenegro.....</i>	<i>7</i>
<i>Push-backs to unintended locations from Croatia.....</i>	<i>8</i>
<i>Detentions in the garage of the Korenica police station.....</i>	<i>9</i>
<i>Push-back from Germany to Serbia.....</i>	<i>13</i>
Demographics and the interpretation of data.....	14
Glossary of April, 2019 reports.....	17

General

Methodology

The methodological process for these reports leverages the close social contact that we have as independent volunteers with refugees and migrants to monitor push-backs in the Western Balkans. When individuals return with significant injuries or stories of abuse, one of our violence reporting volunteers will sit down with the individuals to collect their testimonies. Although the testimony collection itself is typically with a group no larger than five persons, the pushback groups which they represent can be as large as 65 persons. We have a standardized framework for our interview structure which blends the collection of hard data (dates, geo-locations, officer descriptions, photos of injuries/medical reports, etc.) with open narratives of the abuse.

All names have been changed with respect to the anonymity of those who have been interviewed.

Terminology

The term *pushback* is a key component of the situation that unfolded along the EU borders (Hungary and Croatia) with Serbia in 2016, after the closure of the Balkan route. Push-back describes the informal expulsion (without due process) of an individual or group to another country. This lies in contrast to the term “deportation”, which is conducted in a legal framework. Push-backs have become an important, if unofficial, part of the migration regimes of EU countries and other countries alike.

Abbreviations

BiH - Bosnia and Herzegovina

HR - Croatia

SRB - Serbia

SLO - Slovenia

EU - European Union

MNE - Montenegro

AUT - Austria

DEU - Germany

An update on the situation in BiH

Political discourse within the Una Sana Canton

The political environment within the Una-Sana Canton in northwestern BiH continues to be affected by frustration relating to the refugee/migrant situation in the region. In one op-ed piece from the last month, the national media outlet N1 warned that [“Here in Bosnia is terrible for refugees”](#). Other [local media](#) reported on the ongoing frustration that many locals have with the mismanagement of the situation by cantonal authorities.

Internal transit restrictions

Internal transit control, a phenomenon which has been documented in BiH since December of 2018, persisted throughout the canton this month. These practices involved stopping public transportation en route to the Una-Sana Canton with aim of preventing refugees and migrants from arriving in the transit cities of Bihać or Velika Kladuša. [Local officials](#) estimate that around 50 to 100 people on the move were attempting to reach the Una-Sana canton every day. On April 5th, over [100 individuals](#) were stopped on a train headed to Bihać and force to exit.

Regular stops of public transportation are made in the towns of Ključ and Bosanska Otoka. The train that starts from Sarajevo which passes through Bosanska Otoka frequently and cleared of foreign nationals without identification - in practice this means clearing the train of black- and brown-skinned persons. Afterwards the train continues, leaving the people stranded with the choice of either walking eleven hours to Velika Kladuša, eight hours to Bihać, or sleeping somewhere in the woods. In some cases of this behavior, families with minors are also removed from the train.

When people use buses to travel to the Una-Sana, similar treatment is carried out. Not relegated to the Una-Sana, it was also reported that authorities in the Republika Srpska are implementing similar measures by [“preventing passengers who are identified as illegal migrants from disembarking in Banja Luka.”](#)

Speaking on this topic, the spokesperson for the Interior Ministry of the Una-Sana Canton, Ale Siljedic, framed the continued flow of people in transit to the canton in terms of illegality: [“They use all kinds of ways to get to Bihać, like alternative roads or forest pathways. There were cases where our citizens were trafficking them for money,”](#) Siljegovic also criticized the phenomena of private offered shelter accommodations for refugees and migrants within the canton, noting that “some

Bihać and Velika Kladuša residents are also renting their houses and apartments to them, which makes the police work even more complicated.”

Difficulties in Bihać

Refugees and migrants staying Bihać report having to endure targeted and disproportionate scrutiny from police officers in the city center. Local police-officers wearing yellow vests, in groups of two to five, patrol public parks in the city center and regularly stop refugees and migrant and ask them for their papers. While this behavior is not inherently ill-intentioned, reports that these stops are regularly accompanied by verbal abuse and petty theft are certainly alarming. Refugees and migrants in the city report being accused of being thieves by police officers and having personal items taken from them during these stops. In some cases, the officers keep the personal items that they find during these stops with the argument that it is something stolen. This is done, however, without the process of making an official accusation and collecting proofs.

In one case, two Moroccan men described being stopped by police officers in a public park on the evening of April 8th at around 11:00 pm. Four police officers were standing on a bridge, waiting for people to cross. After stopping the two men, the officers were described as waiting until there were no witnesses around before separating the two men and taking them towards darker areas on the left and right of the bridge. One of the men described having to open his phone and show the officers his pictures and recent Google Maps searches. After this one of the officers asked for money, to which the individual replied that he had none. The officer did not believe him, and in response kicked him between his legs, took off his jacket, and searched it. While searching his backpack, the officers took a USB-cable from the man. The other Moroccan, during his separate interaction with the other two other officers was slapped during the course of their exchange and was forced to hand over the money he had with him: “During the day they treat you different, because they know that they are doing something illegal”.

In other cases, officers were described as demanding the individuals to unlock their phones and show specific content like pictures, offline-maps, recent Google Maps searches, and personal conversations. More commonly, officers instruct people to leave the city center and walk to one of the camps. Every hour between 1:00 pm and 6:00 pm police officers with red and blue colored clipboards gather at the entrance of a park in the city center to observe and monitor the situation. If there are too many (black and brown) people congregated, they will approach and give the order for the individuals to leave.

An update on the situation on the Serbian borders

Squats in Subotica

While the 40 people staying in the abandoned buildings near Horgoš (SRB) remained more or less constant, the squats nearby the train station in Subotica (SRB) became more saturated as a result of new arrivals, returns from Bosnia, and increased transit attempts. The nationality of those present in the area around Subotica were mainly individuals from Afghanistan, Pakistan and Iran. The amount of unaccompanied minors was observed to have increased during April - an estimated 50% of the 60 people living in the squats near the train station are boys in their teenage years.

Except for the squatted buildings in Horgoš, which are supplied with electricity from car batteries and have incomplete floor insulations, the squats in Subotica are exposed to the elements, with no windows, heating, cooking facilities, electricity or other infrastructure. Local police is visit the squat around three times per week and on three separate occasions times since January, authorities have summarily taken all of the squat residents to the Reception Center in Subotica.

Status of solidarity work in Subotica

Volunteers from Escuela con Alma (ECA) have observed an increase in their group's level of scrutiny from local police as they continue to distribute water and NFIs to the squats near the city's train station. As a registered organization active in Subotica since 2017, the group is provided more protection than other solidarity groups which operate without registration. Nonetheless, as distributions in the squats near the train station, which are owned by the city of Subotica, exist in a legal grey area, ECA started to distribute only in the night in order to avoid problems. Local police were also observed to complicate the obtainment of white cards for volunteers.

No Eviction in Šid

While volunteers and inhabitants of the squatted buildings near Šid spent several weeks after [the last eviction](#) on alert, prepared for another incident, a relatively calm month passed in the town - aside from the ongoing violent push-backs along the border. Local authorities in Šid had publicly announced their intention to ramp up pressure on the squatted buildings. Considering the possible reason for the dissipation of this pressure, one might consider that the One Stop centers in Šid and Adaševci have been declared full perhaps resulting in any new eviction being quite challenging from a logistical point of view. Accordingly, it may possible that the authorities prefer to allow the inhabitants of the squats the chance to move out of the area themselves, mainly towards Bosnia and Herzegovina, as many see a better chance for transit from there.

Medical care

As MSF doesn't visit the squats near Subotica or Šid currently, the only regular medical care provided for the inhabitants is the limited first aid offered by volunteers from No Name Kitchen and Escuela con Alma. In the past, the local hospitals in Šid and Subotica have refused service to refugees and migrants, in other cases, these visits have led to the arbitrary detainment of people-in-transit. In the case of Subotica, volunteers are forced to drive injured or ill individuals to Senta hospital (approximately one hour away from Subotica) where treatment is provided if people-in-transit are accompanied by volunteers.

Conditions in Hungarian Transit Zones

The Hungarian Helsinki Committee (HHC) reported on more cases in April of the deprivation of food to [asylum applicants detained in Hungarian transit zones](#). Since the changes to [the Hungarian Asylum system](#) that entered into force in March 2017 - which led the European Commission to launch an [infringement procedure](#) against the country - those applying for international protection can only do so while staying in one of the transit zones along the Serbian-Hungarian border. After their asylum claim has been rejected, the Hungarian Immigration and Asylum Office (IAO) can initiate a policing procedure against the third-country national for irregularly crossing the border from a safe country (in this case Serbia). It is in the power of the IOA to decide whether the transit zone is their compulsory place of stay during this procedure, and if it does so, people are [no longer eligible to any service except for basic health care](#). In the weeks since February, the HHC prevented these starvations by requesting interim measures in eight cases to the European Court of Human Rights. In seven cases, the respective persons were parents detained together with their children. Although, on a case-by-case basis, the HHC has managed to avert the worst, they have [warned about the permanent possibility](#) of similar treatments.

Trends in border violence

In the past month, we have conducted 28 violence reports with individuals pushed-back to BiH from Croatia and Slovenia. In total, 21 of these reports were direct push-backs from Croatia while 7 involved groups which were initially apprehended in Slovenia. Additionally, 8 reports were conducted on push-backs from Croatia to Serbia in the last month. These reports were also complemented by a report on a chain push-back from Germany to Serbia. Finally, 3 reports this past month were conducted on push-backs from BiH to Montenegro. In addition, one report on a push-back from Montenegro to Albania was also recorded.

An increase in violence in Croatian push-backs to Serbia

This month saw a wave of collective expulsions from Croatia to Serbia - Asylum Protection Center (APC) reported on [more than 50 people-on-the-move](#) experiencing push-backs into Serbia. Push-backs from Croatia to Serbia, in the Šid area, appeared to be particularly violent. Several reports conducted from this past month detail prolonged beatings resulting in large bruising on the bodies of the individuals attempting transit (see reports [3.5](#), [3.6](#), [3.7](#), and [3.8](#)).

Due to the warmer temperatures, people-in-transit in Šid have increasingly attempted border crossings on foot, as opposed to trucks and/or shipping containers. This being the case, they are several cases of groups being apprehended in forested areas of the Croatian interior by Croatian authorities. Respondents reported seeing night vision cameras, drones, and Rottweilers accompanying Croatian officers during push-backs in recent weeks.

Deportations and push-backs to Montenegro

The month of April saw the continued rise in reports of illegal push-backs and mistreatment occurring along Bosnia and Herzegovina's southern border with Montenegro. Two high profile videos relating to these practices were released over the course of the month by [Are You Syrious?](#) (AYS) and [Border Violence Monitoring](#) respectively. The former video detailed the [detainment of a family within wire-mesh cages at the Klobuk border crossing](#) by BiH authorities as they awaited deportation. The latter video was taken by a group detailing their injuries sustained during a violent push-back from BiH to Montenegro.

In response to the AYS video, BiH authorities issued a [statement](#) denying any wrongdoing, alleging that the family was only detained for a [short period of time](#) and that the cages were unlocked. Specifically, it was referenced that this treatment was

all [“according to EU standards”](#). Nonetheless, when the directive outlining the reception of applicants for international protection is considered (which is part of framework of the [Common European Asylum System](#)), one might question whether the treatment depicted in the video falls within these boundaries - especially in regards to the detention of vulnerable groups like children. Specifically, the directive underlines children being detained as “a measure of last resort” and “for the shortest period of time” ([Article 11](#)).

While it may be too early to describe the behavior of BiH authorities as a pattern, it is worth mentioning that all of the groups which reported push-backs in this last month were described being detained in Klobuk for several hours. Furthermore, all of the cases involved minors and small children. In two cases, asylum requests were ignored.

Push-backs to unintended locations from Croatia

This month saw several instances of reports of groups of individuals being returned to locations which they had not originally set out from (see report [1.2](#) & [3.2](#)). In other words, after their capture in transit, group’s were returned to a different city or location from which they had set out from. In some cases, these were relatively small distances (groups leaving from Bihać and being pushed-back to Velika Kladuša, i.e. at a distance of some 50 kilometers from Bihać) and in other cases these were large distances involving third countries (groups leaving from BiH and being returned to Serbia). In previous months, similar behavior has been observed.

In certain cases, such as those in which groups which left from Bihać are returned to Velika Kladuša, this procedure is likely a result of logistics. Velika Kladuša, as opposed to Bihać, is often a more direct route of return for Croatian authorities driving push-back vans from the interior to the border area. This is particularly true for groups which experience chain push-backs from Slovenia to BiH - in these cases, Velika Kladuša is a more likely push-back location as it is the short distance from Slovenia to BiH.¹

Nonetheless, in some cases, push-backs to unintended locations appear to be more intentional. In one report, a group was picked up in the Croatian interior by authorities and brought back to Maljevac, outside of Velika Kladuša, even though they had communicated that they had initially set out from Bihać (see report [1.2](#)). A

¹ 47% (10 out of 21) of the reports of direct push-backs from Croatia to BiH in the past month were in the general area of Velika Kladuša. In contrast, 100% of the report of chain push-backs from Slovenia to BiH in the past month were in the general area of Velika Kladuša.

different case, yet unpublished, describes similar treatment wherein a group set out from Bihać and upon his subsequent apprehension by Croatian authorities, was asked where their journey started from. The group responded Velika Kladuša because they preferred to go back to Bihać and they had previously heard from their friends that the Croatian authorities often push people back to the opposite of the place that they state. Indeed, the group was later pushed-back around 10 km away from Bihać (the opposite of where they had stated). Another [case](#) from March 8th detailed an even more egregious example of this behavior, after a group which had set out from the Bosnian town of Bosanski Brod was apprehended in the nearby Croatian town of Slavonski Brod. After some hours of deliberation, and after explicitly asking the group whether they prefer to be sent back to Bosnia, Croatian officers pushed the group back to Serbia, near Šid, while laughing at them. The group was thus forced to return to Bosnia through Serbia, and on their way they experienced another push-back from Bosnia to Serbia when they irregularly crossed the Serbian-Bosnian border.

In the cases shown, this behavior would appear to be strategic: a recurring technique of Croatian police officers used to disrupt transit patterns. Since there is no legal basis for the collective expulsions which Croatian authorities routinely carry out along the borders, there are no official procedures which authorities are compelled to follow. Push-backs are illegal, meaning that all of the police activity which is carried out during these practices are illegal as well. Rather than viewing push-backs of groups to locations other than the ones which they depart from as an example of failing to fulfill an obligation, we should view this behavior as an extension of the push-back system: one of many extra-judicial methods with which to disrupt and discourage continued transit attempts.

Detentions in the garage of the Korenica police station

In our monthly report from March, we detailed the repeated cases of groups reporting to have been detained in a Croatian garage near to the Lohovo area push-back sites:

“A garage, like an old barrack. Just beside is an entrance and a police station in front of the building. The building is 25 and 30 meters large with a blue door. There is a yard in between the police station and the building. The road to access there is a small one.

[...] Inside is a sink and a heater. There is not any window, but three lights light on on the ceiling.”

“It smelt like in a dirty toilet. I apologize for the word choice, but there was shit, piss and garbage all over the floor. The smell was very bad. The garage was not very big, but there were so many people inside.”

“They put us in a cell, but I don’t think it was a cell, it is more like a garage, there is a sky blue door and a floor tile. In the middle there is water evacuation. On the car park, there is a Ford from the police, a Ford Fiesta and two vans.”

“In the police station, when you enter, after on your right you see the garage, it is here.”

At the time, we conjectured that it was likely for this location to be within the Korenica municipality police station complex: “The description of a compound used by Croatian authorities with main building and a garage in the rear, separated by a small courtyard certainly fits [the] Korenica police station description.”

Since March, we have since received another report which largely confirms the use of the garage behind the Korenica police station as an informal, overly-crowded holding cell for apprehended people-in-transit before their push-backs. The report described a group being detained in the Korenica police station within a garage consistent with the previous reports:

“The floor is all concrete, it is cold, we have to sleep on it. There is only one water faucet and a small heater on the wall. The door is blue and there is very much written on it in many languages, like dates, names, and from where, like Pakistani, Algerian, Moroccan, Arabic, Iran, Syrian, from everywhere.” (report [1.19](#))

Within the community of people-in-transit it would appear that this location is well-known. One of the respondents from this report had previously been detained in this garage in Korenica twice before. He recalled that when he had been detained there over the winter, he experienced significantly worse treatment and saw more people inside. In total, the group described being held in this garage for two days before being taken to a center in Trilj (HR):

“We could go only two times per day to the toilet, in the morning and in the evening. For this they take us outside to the yard, where there are three plastic toilets. If you want to get something out of your backpack, you have to ask a police officer, who comes once a day and maybe you get it. If you knock

on the door, they don't hear you. People have to piss in a bottle.” (report [1.19](#))

While the use of this garage as an unsanitary, informal detention site is alarming, the consistent reports of its use allows us the unusual opportunity to shed some light on a process which is systematically covered up. The system of collective expulsions, which serves as a critical component of the current Croatian border regime, predicated off of the deniability of these illegal actions. Push-back procedures are typically carried out behind closed doors and in secluded areas, minimizing the risk that these acts will be witnessed. To this end, the use of this garage to discreetly detain large numbers of people-in-transit, tucked away from public view, is just another mechanism of the violently securitized border regime.



The Korenica police station with twin garages located behind the main building



Diagram of the Korenica police station compound

Push-back from Germany to Serbia

One report from the last month detailed a chain-pushback from Germany to Serbia (via Austria and Hungary) involving a 16 year old boy from Afghanistan (see report [6.1](#)). After transiting from Šid (SRB), the unaccompanied minor was picked up by two German federal police officers at the border crossing point in Passau (DEU) who sent him back to Austria. He was registered as asylum seeker in the initial reception center in Traiskirchen (AUT) where he spent one week. His documents for food distribution incorrectly listed the minor as being 18 years old, while the documents he received from the German authorities displayed his real age of 16 years old. When on a train in Vienna, the inconsistency in his documents attracted the scrutiny of a passport controller who called the Austrian police. The boy was later pushed back to Hungary from which point he was further pushed back to Subotica (SRB) after several hours of detention in the Hungarian police station and a forced signature of deportation papers.

Trends in demographics and the interpretation of data

	# of reports	# of persons concerned	Average group size	# pushed back from Croatia	# pushed back from Slovenia	# pushed back from Italy
June	8	46	5.8	38 (83%)	8 (17%)	0
July	16	155	9.7	119 (77%)	36 (23%)	0
August	29	260	9	172 (66%)	88 (34%)	0
September	25	212	8.5	182 (86%)	30 (14%)	0
October	25	301	12	211 (70%)	75 (25%)	15 (5%)
November	22	250	11.4	237 (95%)	13 (5%)	0
December	23	188	8.2	175 (93%)	13 (7%)	0
January	14	91	6.5	63 (69%)	28 (31%)	0
February	16	120	7.5	98 (82%)	22 (18%)	0
March	15	120	8	101 (84%)	19 (16%)	0
April	28	224	8	176 (79%)	48 (21%)	0
Total	221	1,967	9	1,572 (80%)	380 (20%)	15

Statistics on the last eleven months of reports from BiH

Extracting and interpreting statistical data from the reports which we have collected from the field must be done carefully. In general, it is not our aim to provide a statistical overview of the situation. Rather, it is our aim that the reports from the field capture the realities of the respective case in adequate depth and give a concrete description of the specific case. This means that the number of recorded cases is limited by the capacities of persons present in the field and by the willingness of victims to talk about their experiences in detail. The monthly reports, in this sense, serve as a qualitative analysis of the reports-from-the-field and of the trends observed over the previous month. In some cases, we may provide statistics based off of our pool of reports, however, it is important to approach these numbers with caution when attempting to extract concrete conclusions.

An important example of the limitations of our data pool as it relates to statistical interpretation becomes apparent when considering the trend towards North African transit groups that violence reports conducted in BiH have taken in the last six months. In Bosnia, a majority of testimonies conducted during April and March were with respondents originating from North Africa. 30 out of the 40 reports conducted in

BiH in March and April had at least one group-member of North African origin. This contrasts heavily to the violence reports conducted in the country during October and November, 2018 which, as a whole, represented a wider demographic of respondents. In October and November, 9 out of 46 reports were conducted with groups containing at least one group-member of North African origin.

To this end, a trend towards North African respondents can be observed in the reports collected in BiH over the course of the last six months. This being the case, it would be wrong to interpret from this information that North Africans represent the largest demographic of people being pushed-back to BiH. Rather, all we can say is that North Africans are more likely to conduct a report with volunteers about border violence than other nationalities.

While there may be a number of reasons why this may be the case, it is particularly important to consider the role that access (and the restriction of access) can play in the carrying out of these reports. Since these reports are largely conducted by volunteers affiliated with independent NGOs providing assistance to people-in-transit in BiH, the majority of the reports come about through the contact which people-in-transit have with those NGOs.

A contributing factor to this shift was likely the opening of Miral Camp in Velika Kladuša in early December, 2018. Previously, there was a large, diverse population of people-in-transit residing in an informal tent camp where access was comparatively unrestricted to volunteers conducting reports. Observations from the field indicate that, generally speaking, people from North Africa may be more likely to live in squatted buildings or informal accommodations than people-in-transit from other countries who may be more likely to stay within official camps. The situation is similar in Sarajevo where Usivak camp was opened in October 2018 and where, like Velika Kladuša, people from North African countries are more likely to stay outside of the camp system in squats or informal accommodations. While this dynamic may be due to a variety of reasons, its impact is clear: for people staying in state camps, where independent volunteers experience comparatively limited access, reports are more difficult to conduct. The sort of communication and exposure which is required to monitor the return of push-backs is restricted when compared to populations living outside of the camp system. Moreover, people staying outside of state camps, and thus lacking the basic services which those camps provide, are more likely to utilize the services provided by independent NGOs. Thus, communication and exposure contribute to the fact that North Africans may be overrepresented in the sample of reports on the field in BiH.

In Šid, a similar dynamic exists where the vast majority of reports are conducted with young Afghan people, living outside of the state camp system in squatted buildings supported by No Name Kitchen. The population in Šid are not exclusively Afghan, however this population, generally speaking, has the most exposure to individuals who compile these violence reports.

In short, the non-randomized nature with which respondents are selected can lead to some biases in representation. Observations from the field do not indicate that North African people-in-transit are necessarily pushed-back more often, or even are present in BiH in larger numbers, than individuals from other nations of origin. Rather, it is likely that this trend in representation in our reports is at least in part due to the dynamics of access and exposure.

Glossary of April, 2019 reports

Report link	Date of Report	Date of Incident	Group Size	Countries of origin
<i>Push-backs from Croatia to BiH</i>				
1.1	24/4/19	5/1/19	10	Morocco
1.2	7/4/19	23/3/19	6	Algeria
1.3	13/4/19	23/3/19	4	Algeria, Egypt
1.4	25/4/19	26/3/19	24	Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia, Egypt
1.5	4/4/19	26/3/19	1	Iran
1.6	30/3/19	29/3/19	7	Tunisia
1.7	17/4/19	20/3/19	30	Afghanistan
1.8	12/4/19	31/3/19	10	Algeria
1.9	1/4/19	30/3/19	6	Tunisia
1.10	1/4/19	30/3/19	2	Morocco
1.11	4/4/19	30/3/19	15	Iran, Syria
1.12	16/4/19	1/4/19	3	Morocco
1.13	16/4/19	4/4/19	1	Algeria
1.14	17/4/19	6/4/19	4	Afghanistan
1.15	19/4/19	10/4/19	3	Morocco

1.16	16/4/19	12/4/19	3	Afghanistan
1.17	18/4/19	15/4/19	15	Libya
1.18	27/4/19	13/4/19	13	Afghanistan, Pakistan
1.19	22/4/19	18/4/19	4	Turkey
1.20	26/4/19	19/4/19	13	Pakistan
1.21	30/4/19	27/4/19	2	Algeria
<i>Push-backs from Slovenia to BiH</i>				
2.1	29/3/19	23/3/19	7	Algeria
2.2	26/4/19	30/3/19	5	Palestine, Iran, Morocco
2.3	12/4/19	8/4/19	2	Algeria
2.4	20/4/19	8/4/19	8	Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia
2.5	23/4/19	16/4/19	15	Iran
2.6	21/4/19	17/4/19	6	Morocco, Algeria
2.7	24/4/19	22/4/19	5	Eritrea, Morocco, Egypt
<i>Push-backs from Croatia to Serbia</i>				
3.1	4/4/19	4/4/19	22	Afghanistan
3.2	10/4/19	5/4/19	4	Algeria
3.3	12/4/19	11/4/19	1	Afghanistan

3.4	18/4/19	17/4/19	6	Afghanistan
3.5	18/4/19	18/4/19	2	Tunisia
3.6	20/4/19	19/4/19	5	Afghanistan
3.7	24/4/19	21/4/19	1	Algeria
3.8	22/4/19	22/4/19	15	Afghanistan
<i>Push-backs from Austria to Serbia</i>				
4.1	7/4/19	29/3/19	1	Afghanistan
<i>Push-backs from BiH to Montenegro</i>				
5.1	17/4/19	12/4/19	18	Iraq, Kurdistan
5.2	19/4/19	14/4/19	12	Syria
5.3	25/4/19	22/4/19	11	Iraq, Kurdistan
<i>Push-backs from Montenegro to Albania</i>				
6.1	22/4/19	15/4/19	5	Afghanistan