

FRAN Quarterly

QUARTER 3 • JULY–SEPTEMBER 2015

Q1

Q2

Q3

Q4





Frontex official publications fall into four main categories: risk analysis, training, operations and research, each marked with a distinct graphic identifier. Risk analysis publications bear a triangular symbol formed by an arrow drawing a triangle, with a dot at the centre. Metaphorically, the arrow represents the cyclical nature of risk analysis processes and its orientation towards an appropriate operational response. The triangle is a symbol of ideal proportions and knowledge, reflecting the pursuit of factual exactness, truth and exhaustive analysis. The dot at the centre represents the intelligence factor and the focal point where information from diverse sources converges to be processed, systematised and shared as analytical products. Thus, Frontex risk analysis is meant to be at the centre and to form a reliable basis for its operational activities.



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Throughout the report, references to Kosovo* are marked with an asterisk to indicate that this designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

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The FRAN Quarterly has been prepared by the Frontex Risk Analysis Unit. During the course of developing this product, many colleagues at Frontex and outside contributed to it and their assistance is hereby acknowledged with gratitude.

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List of abbreviations used

BCP	border crossing point
CIRCA	Communication and Information Resource Centre Administrator
EDF-RAN	European Union Document-Fraud Risk Analysis Network
EU	European Union
EUR	euro
FRAN	Frontex Risk Analysis Network
Frontex	European Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation at the External Borders of the Member States of the European Union
ICJ	International Court of Justice
ID	identity document
IDMC	Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre
ISIL/Da'ish	Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant
ICONet	Information and Coordination Network for Member States' Migration Management Services
IOM	International Organization for Migration
KRG	Kurdistan Regional Government
n.a.	not available
Q/Qtr	quarter of the year
RAU	Frontex Risk Analysis Unit
SAC	Schengen Associated Country
SIS	Schengen Information System
UNSCR	United Nations Security Council Resolution
UK	United Kingdom
VIS	Visa Information System
WB-RAN	Western Balkans Risk Analysis Network

Introduction

FRAN Quarterly reports are prepared by the Frontex Risk Analysis Unit and provide a regular overview of irregular migration at the EU external borders, based on the irregular migration data exchanged among Member State border-control authorities within the cooperative framework of the Frontex Risk Analysis Network (FRAN) and its subsidiary, the European Union Document-Fraud Risk Analysis Network (EDF-RAN).

The main purpose of the FRAN Quarterlies is to provide:

1. feedback to the FRAN community in the context of information exchange;
2. a periodic update to the situational picture of irregular migration at EU level; and
3. material for constructive discussion on reporting protocols and related trends and patterns.

This report is intended to simultaneously serve two objectives: first – to provide a clear summary of the situation at the external border of the EU, and second – to serve as an archive for future reference and comparative analyses.

Harmonising complex, multi-source migration data among Frontex and Member States is an ongoing process. Therefore,

some of the more detailed data and trends in this report should be interpreted with caution and, where possible, cross-referenced with information from other sources. The statistics should be understood in the context of the different levels of passenger flows passing through different border sections, the activities of Member State border-control authorities undertaken to secure different border sections and widespread variation in reporting and data-collection practices.

FRAN members and Member State risk analysis experts and border-control authorities are considered the primary customers of these reports. In addition to the discussions taking place during FRAN meetings, Member State experts are invited and actively encouraged to examine and comment upon the data and analyses presented here. Despite all efforts of the Frontex Risk Analysis Unit and Member State experts involved in data exchange and analyses, it is conceivable that minor errors will occur in these reports due to very challenging timelines and the growing volume and complexity of the data and other information exchanged within the FRAN community.

Starting with the 2015 Q1 issue, the Frontex Risk Analysis Unit has implemented a

number of changes to present the analysis of migration related indicators in the FRAN Quarterly in a more concise and focused way.

The first part provides a **situational overview**, broken down by main areas of work of border-control authorities and police activities related to irregular migration.

- **Surveillance**, describing and analysing trends in detections of illegal border-crossing between BCPs;
- **Border checks**, describing detections reported during checks at BCPs (people hiding in vehicles or refused entry);
- **Fraudulent documents**, describing trends and pattern related to document fraud both at the border and within the EU;
- **Situation in the EU**, examining developments related to persons applying for asylum and those detected staying illegally, facilitators, return decisions and effective returns.

The second thematic part of the report consists of up to five **featured risk analyses**, examining trends and patterns of irregular migration in a more comprehensive manner. Eventually it is hoped that some of the featured analysis topics would be developed by external contributors (FRAN members, EU agencies and international institutions).

Methodology

The current 29th issue of the FRAN Quarterly is a comparative analysis of FRAN data collected between July and September 2015 and exchanged between 31 Member State border-control authorities within the framework of the Frontex Risk Analysis Network (FRAN). The report presents the results of statistical analysis of quarterly changes of eight irregular-migration indicators and one asylum indicator, aggregated at the level of the event. Analytical reports exchanged by Member States were also used for interpretative purposes and to provide qualitative information, as were other available sources of information, such as Frontex Joint Operations.

Precise definitions of Indicators 1 to 6, aimed at harmonising the data exchanged at EU level, were presented in the annexes of the Q1 and Q2 reports in 2009 and so are not repeated here.

The FRAN data exchange has been in place since September 2008. Data are exchanged through the ICONet Internet

platform, an interest group of the European Commission's CIRCA server. Member State monthly data are based on a country template prepared by the Frontex Risk Analysis Unit. The deadline for submitting data for each month was the 25th day of the subsequent month, with the exception of the end-of-year data, which are requested by 15 January each year. For this 29th issue of the FRAN Quarterly, the target for Member States to upload the monthly data was thus 25 October 2015. In principle, data submitted subsequent to this date will be reflected in the next FRAN Quarterly, except in cases where clarification is needed in order to proceed with comprehensive analysis.

In January 2012, the European Union Document-Fraud Risk Analysis Network (EDF-RAN) was formed as a specialist forum to oversee the exchange and analyses of detections of document fraud at the external borders and on all international flights. The data were backdated and

merged with those exchanged under a pilot Tailored Risk Analysis released in 2011.

At the beginning of 2014, Member States started to regularly collect quantitative information on indicators related to secondary movements. In addition, in July 2014, Frontex organised a workshop for Member State experts to gather their expertise and analyse available data. Their input was essential for the analysis of intra-EU/Schengen secondary movements of undocumented migrants.

External borders refer to the borders between Member States and third countries. The borders between Schengen Associated Countries (Liechtenstein, Norway, Iceland and Switzerland) and third countries are also considered as external borders. The borders between Schengen Associated Countries and Schengen Member States are considered as internal borders. For the indicators on detections of facilitators, illegal stay and asylum, statistics are also reported for detections at the land borders

between Schengen Member States and Schengen candidates (Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus and Romania) or non-Schengen Member States (the UK and Ireland), so that a total for Member States and Schengen Associated Countries as a whole can be presented. It was not possible to make this distinction for air and sea borders because Member States do not habitually differentiate between extra-EU and intra-EU air and sea connections but tend to aggregate data for all arrivals.

When data are examined at the level of third-country nationalities, a large percentage usually falls under categories of 'Other (not specified)' or 'Unknown'. It is expected that the percentage reported under these categories will decrease with time as Member States improve the quality and speed of their identification, data collection and reporting practices: nationalities are often reported as 'Unknown' if an individual's nationality cannot be established before reports are submitted.

Acknowledgements

The Frontex Risk Analysis Unit would like to express its gratitude to all FRAN and EDF-RAN members and their associates in Member State statistical, migration and document-fraud units who collect, aggregate and exchange monthly data, also to the analysts who compile the analytical reports on which much of the detailed analyses presented here are based.

Summary table

Table 1. **Detections of illegal border-crossing between BCPs**

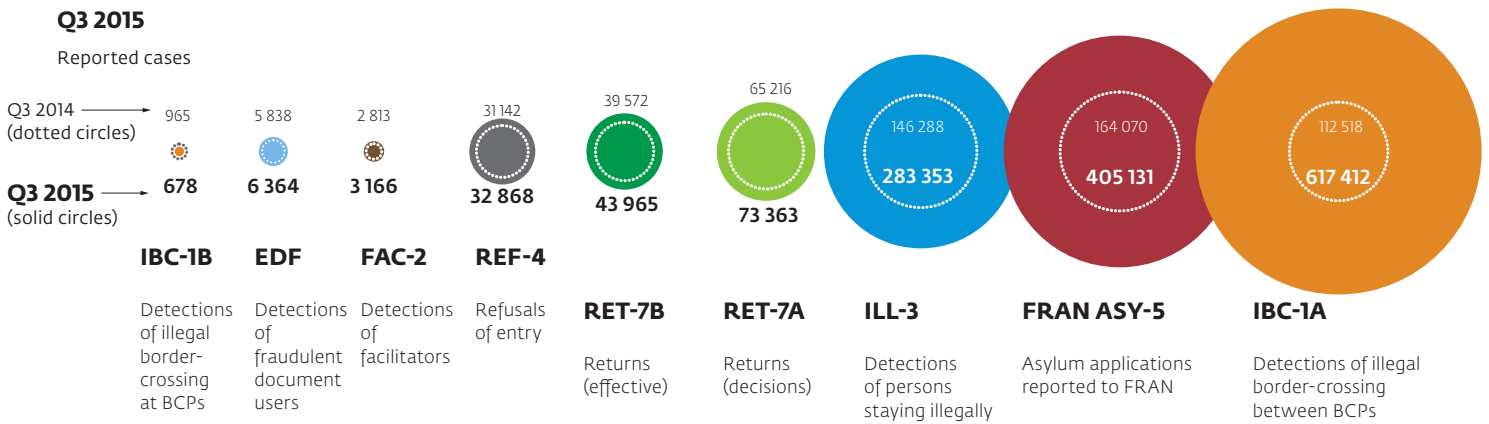
Detections reported by routes and top three nationalities at the external borders

Routes	2014				2015		2015 Q3		per cent of total
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	% change on		
							year ago	prev. Qtr	
Eastern Mediterranean route	8 767	22 339	15 533	14 151	68 178	319 035	1 328	368	52
Sea	7 244	19 798	13 675	12 645	65 996	314 289	1 487	376	99
Syria	4 557	12 795	7 605	7 581	38 089	224 065	1 651	488	71
Afghanistan	1 546	5 191	4 217	2 530	16 501	56 739	993	244	18
Iraq	7	96	272	321	2 708	17 743	18 382	555	5.6
Other	1 134	1 716	1 581	2 213	8 698	15 742	817	81	5.0
Land	1 523	2 541	1 858	1 506	2 182	4 746	87	118	1.5
Syria	1 067	1 889	1 143	782	1 384	3 115	65	125	66
Iraq	51	188	218	321	225	1 151	512	412	24
Afghanistan	193	267	312	162	357	258	- 3	- 28	5.4
Other	212	197	185	241	216	222	13	3	4.7
Western Balkan route	3 011	9 086	27 920	32 950	34 559	229 746	2 429	565	37
Not specified	2	23	87	93	205	91 044	395 743	44 312	40
Syria	511	2 371	3 725	2 828	10 134	76 426	3 123	654	33
Afghanistan	834	1 895	4 393	4 129	13 940	35 021	1 748	151	15
Other	1 664	4 797	19 715	25 900	10 280	27 255	468	165	12
Central Mediterranean route	53 054	75 263	31 291	10 252	60 179	61 745	- 18	3	10
Eritrea	16 795	13 376	1 792	906	17 088	15 864	19	- 7	26
Nigeria	1 956	3 644	2 045	873	6 903	9 395	158	36	15
Sudan	638	1 710	766	232	3 291	4 430	159	35	7.2
Other	33 665	56 533	26 688	8 241	32 897	32 056	- 43	- 3	52
Western Mediterranean route	1 496	2 880	1 631	2 808	3 890	3 756	30	- 3	0.6
Land	816	325	551	2 180	2 620	2 446	653	- 7	65
Syria	13	48	263	1 661	2 125	1 761	3 569	- 17	72
Guinea	68	101	70	203	96	217	115	126	8.9
Palestine	0	1	0	16	157	197	19 600	25	8.1
Other	735	175	218	300	242	271	55	12	11
Sea	680	2 555	1 080	628	1 270	1 310	- 49	3	35
Algeria	53	343	311	90	179	417	22	133	32
Guinea	63	113	191	107	265	186	65	- 30	14
Morocco	74	183	194	81	53	179	- 2	238	14
Other	490	1 916	384	350	773	528	- 72	- 32	40
Circular route from Albania to Greece	2 142	2 242	3 084	1 907	2 727	2 182	- 3	- 20	0
Albania	2 111	2 224	3 067	1 896	2 712	2 166	- 3	- 20	99
FYR Macedonia	11	7	10	1	5	6	- 14	20	0.3
Serbia	4	5	0	1	4	3	- 40	- 25	0.1
Other	16	6	7	9	6	7	17	17	0.3
Eastern borders route	222	389	475	211	506	713	83	41	0.1
Vietnam	27	127	83	50	133	192	51	44	27
Afghanistan	35	19	135	17	158	168	784	6	24
Syria	8	22	38	36	31	58	164	87	8.1
Other	152	221	219	108	184	295	33	60	41
Western African route	107	46	84	36	114	228	396	100	0.0
Guinea	11	7	27	13	31	85	1 114	174	37
Côte d'Ivoire	8	4	4	3	9	37	825	311	16
Gambia	5	9	8	3	15	23	156	53	10
Other	83	26	45	17	59	83	219	41	36
Black Sea route	65	269	88	68	0	0	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	
Syria	0	6	3	42	0	0	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	
Iraq	0	37	53	12	0	0	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	
Iran	1	34	10	9	0	0	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	
Other	64	192	22	5	0	0	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	
Other routes	3	4	3	2	2	7	75	250	0
Syria	0	0	0	0	2	3	<i>n.a.</i>	50	42.9
Russian Fed.	2	0	2	2	0	2	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	29
China	0	0	0	0	0	1	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	14
Other	1	4	1	0	0	1	- 75	<i>n.a.</i>	14
Total	68 867	112 518	80 109	62 385	170 155	617 412	449	263	100

Source: FRAN data as of 16 November 2015

FRAN indicators

Latest situation



Trend

Between the second and third quarter of 2015, the FRAN indicators of illegal border-crossings between BCPs, illegal stay, and asylum increased exponentially, reaching their highest ever recorded levels since data collection for the respective indicators began. On the other hand, Member States reported fewer detections of illegal border-crossing at BCPs and effective returns to third countries than in Q2 2015.

Compared to one year ago, the relative importance of particular migration routes has clearly shifted. In Q3 2015, most migrants were detected on the Eastern Mediterranean and Western Balkan routes. Indeed, most migrants who had entered the EU from Turkey were reported for a second time when they passed through the Western Balkans and then crossed the external EU border from Serbia to Croatia.

Illegal border-crossings detected at the EU external borders with Turkey have substantially increased reaching the highest level in FRAN data collection history. The increase was mostly reported from the Eastern Aegean Sea, where Lesbos, Chios and Samos were among the most targeted islands. One year ago, the month of October had already indicated the upcoming winter low in the Eastern Aegean Sea. This year, however, the rise in the number of detections on this route continued unabated.

Also irregular migration on the Western Balkan route has reached its highest level since Frontex started its data collection. After a substantial decline in detections

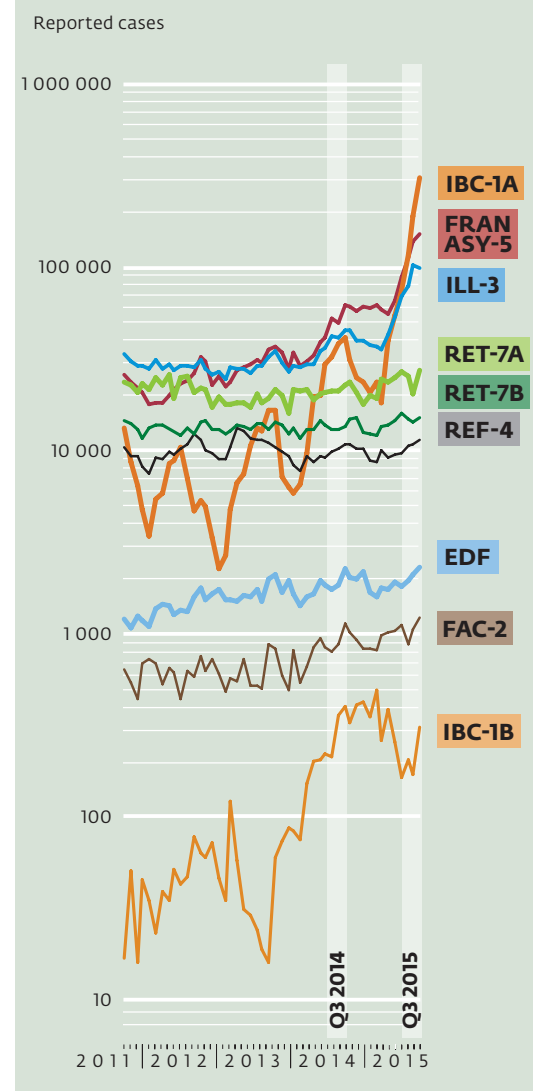
of illegal border-crossing in the Western Balkans in March 2015 (which was mainly caused by fewer Kosovo* migrants heading for Western Europe), irregular migration flow of non-regional nationals (mostly Afghans, Syrians, Pakistanis) reached new highs in October 2015.

Migratory flows in the Central Mediterranean have not reached the levels of one year ago, with the number of detections around 18% lower than in Q3 2014. With the end of the summer, migratory flows across the Central Mediterranean Sea decreased even further. The number of Syrians, for example, represented only around 4% of the level reported back in September 2014. On the other hand, the detections of Nigerian, Somali, Sudanese, Eritrean, Moroccan and Cameroonian migrants were substantially higher than one year ago.

Member States detected fewer facilitators than in the previous quarter. Most conspicuous in this regard is a decrease in arrests of EU nationals from France, Italy and Spain. On the other hand, more nationals of countries along the Western Balkan route were arrested, including Turkish, Greek, Bulgarian and Hungarian citizens.

In spite of the unprecedented level of irregular migration, the numbers of return decisions and effective returns decreased by 3% and 1% since last quarter, respectively. Most significant are the decreases of effectively returned Kosovo* citizens, while the number of returned Iraqis was 29% higher than in the previous quarter.

Monthly trends, July 2011 to September 2015



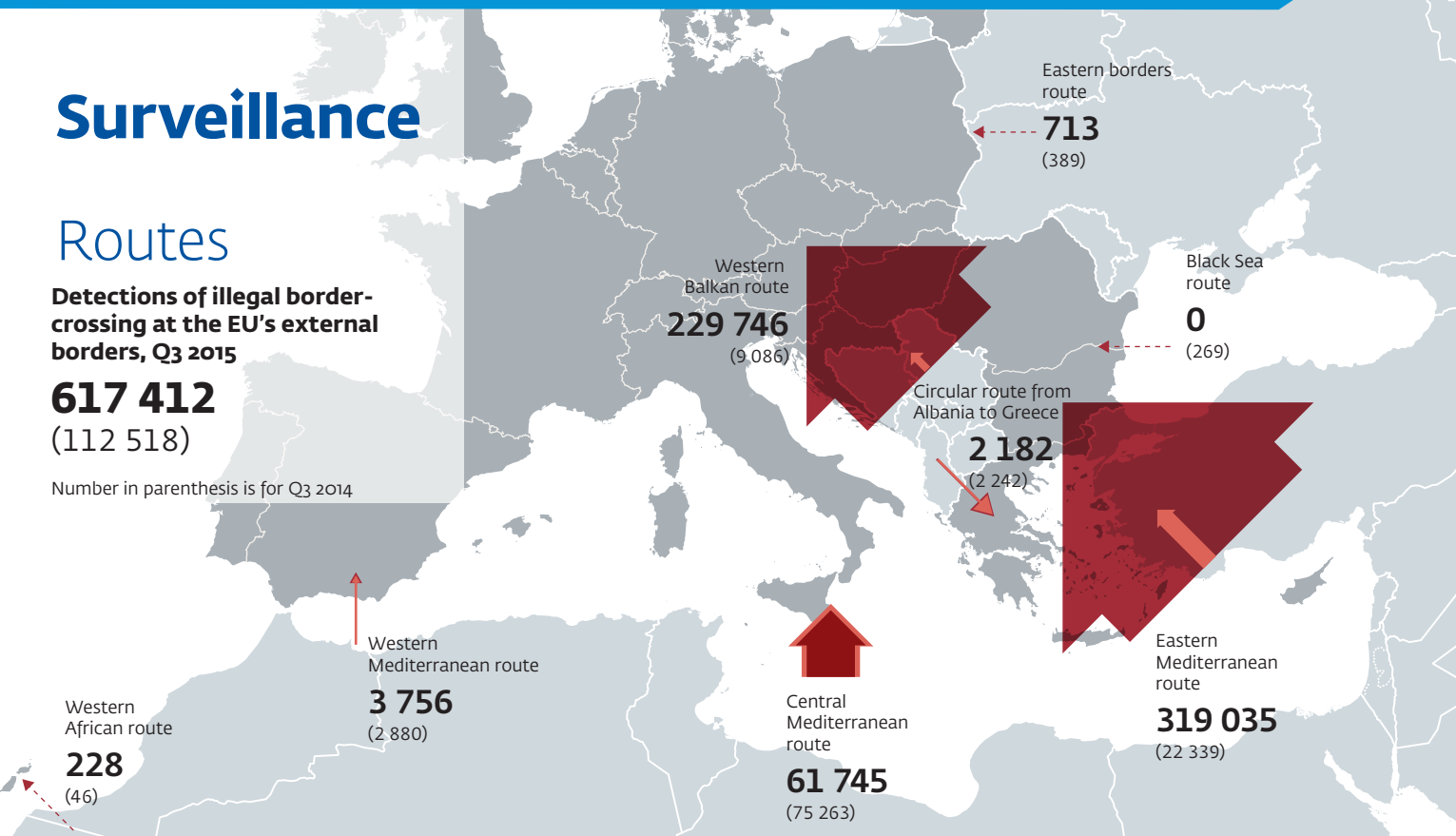
Surveillance

Routes

Detections of illegal border-crossing at the EU's external borders, Q3 2015

617 412
(112 518)

Number in parenthesis is for Q3 2014



FRAN data for the period between July and September 2015 show an over 449% increase in overall detections of illegal border-crossing compared to the same period of 2014. With 617 412 detections in Q3 2015, Member States reported the highest number of illegal border-crossings since FRAN data collection began in 2007, clearly exceeding the previous record of more than 170 000 irregular migrants reported in Q2 2015.

Another strong increase in irregular migration on the Eastern Mediterranean route

Q3 2015 saw the highest ever recorded growth in detections of illegal border-crossing from the previous quarter. Most illegal border-crossings (almost 320 000) were reported on the Eastern Mediterranean route. Of this number, almost all accounted for detections on the Eastern Aegean islands, where the number was 15 times higher than during the same period of 2014 and almost four times higher than in Q2 2015. Around 70% of the irregular migrants claimed to be of Syrian nationality, compared to 58% during the previous quarter. Subsequent to the reporting period, the total number of Syrians on this route increased once again, from over

100 000 in September to around 110 000 in October. The total number of Afghans also increased significantly (three times since Q2 2015), but their share amongst all nationalities shrank from about a quarter of all detections in Q2 2015 to 17% during the reporting period.

Influx of migrants from Turkey leads to intensified secondary movements across the Western Balkans

Many irregular migrants who had arrived in Greece or Bulgaria decided to continue their journey across Western Balkan countries towards Western and Northern Europe. The numbers of persons detected illegally crossing the EU's external border from Serbia increased 25-fold compared with the same period of 2014 and by 566% compared to the previous quarter, reaching the highest level since FRAN data collection began in 2007. Until August, almost all apprehensions were reported by Hungary.

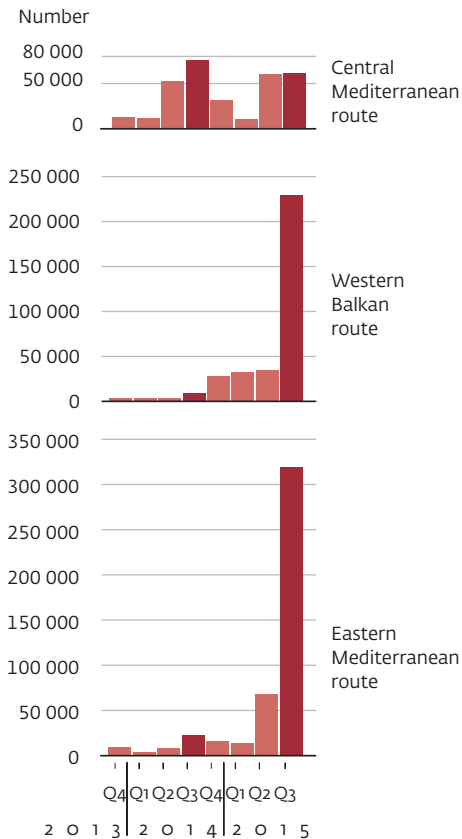
In mid-September 2015 Hungary completed the construction of a fence at its border with Serbia which was initiated in reaction to the intense migration pressure on the Western Balkan route. The meas-

ure effectively diverted the transiting migratory flow from the country's border with Serbia to Croatia, only to increase the pressure on the Croatian-Hungarian border. Thus, Hungary extended the fence to this border section as well, which on its completion on 16 October stopped the migration flow through Hungary. From this day on, the vast majority of migrants has transited Slovenia and Austria to reach their destinations in Western and Northern Europe.

In contrast to last winter, the share of migrants from Kosovo* and other Western Balkan countries has shrunk to below 1% of irregular migration flow on this route. Already in June, the increase in non-regional migrants had by far exceeded the peak of Kosovo* citizens observed during February 2015. By the third quarter of 2015, irregular flows of Syrian, Afghan, Pakistani, Iraqi, Bangladeshi, Iranian and other nationals had reached new highs, making the Western Balkans the single most important entry route for migrants headed for the EU. Notably, compared with the previous quarter, also the number of African migrants detected on this route increased by 150%, with Somalis and Cameroonians ranking top among African nationalities.

Trend

Quarterly detections of illegal border-crossing, 2014–2015

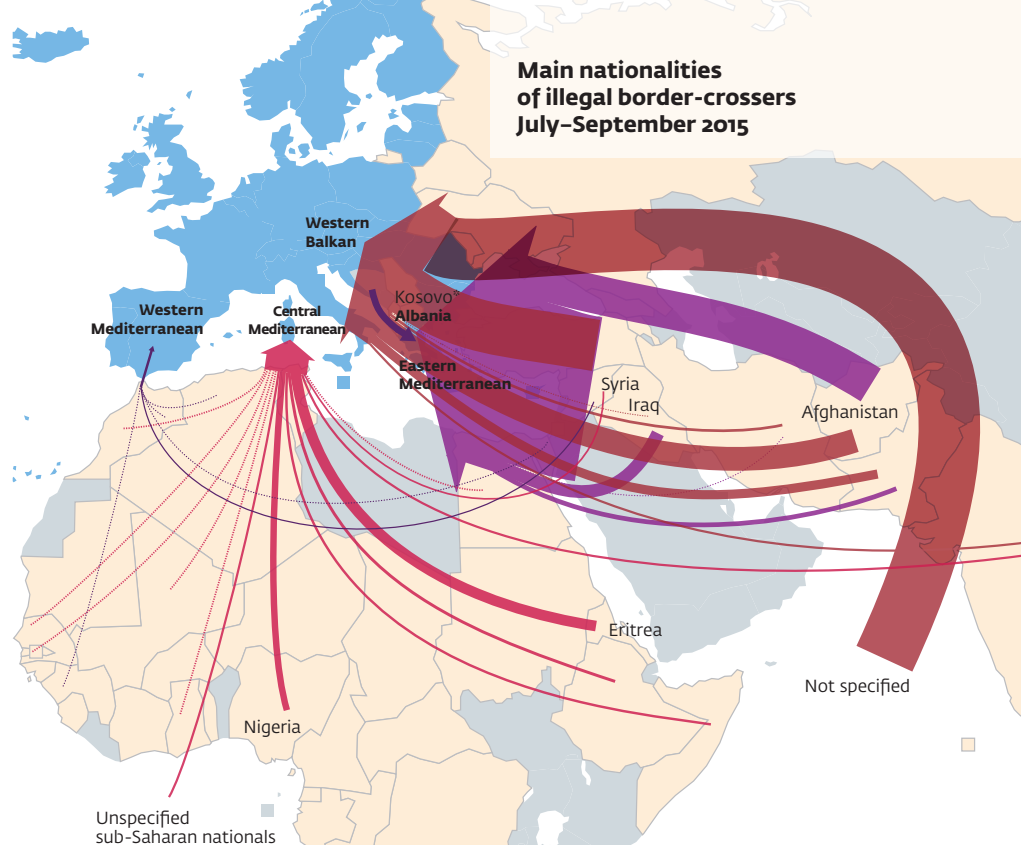


Detections in the Central Mediterranean below the unprecedented levels of Q3 2014

Migratory flows across the Central Mediterranean Sea gained momentum during the summer months, but did not equal the unprecedented levels of one year before. Compared to the previous quarter, the number of illegal border-crossings reported by Italy and Malta only increased by 3%. In previous years, the growth in detections between the second and the third quarters used to be much more significant. The weaker growth in between Q2 and Q3 2015 was caused by fewer Syrian nationals crossing the Central Mediterranean Sea. Syrians increasingly avoided the risky Central Mediterranean route and opted for the Eastern Aegean Sea as an entry point into the EU. In Q3 2015, the number of Syrians detected on their way to Italy and Malta decreased by 13% compared to the previous quarter and by 87% compared to the Q3 2014.

Some nationalities, however, were reported in significantly higher numbers than in previous reporting periods. In Q3 2015, the

Nationalities



number of detected West Africans rose by 28% in relation to the second quarter and by 72% compared with the corresponding period of 2014. For example, detections of Nigerians rose from 3 644 in Q3 2014 to 9 395 during the reporting period. Also the number of Ghanaians more than doubled in year-on-year terms, reaching 2 100 detections between July and September. The strongest percentage increases compared to Q3 2014 (though relatively low in absolute numbers) were reported for nationals of Guinea-Bissau, Benin, Liberia and Togo. In the past, a rise in detections of certain nationalities in late summer was often followed by even greater growth in the following year.

Steady increase in detections of irregular migration from Morocco to Spain

Although irregular migration on the Western Mediterranean route remains relatively low, Spain has reported increases in detections of irregular migrants for the fourth consecutive summer. In Q3 2015, more than 3 500 migrants tried to reach the EU from the Moroccan territory, 3% less than

in the last quarter but 30% more than in the same period of last year. The continuously increasing migration pressure is mainly caused by Syrian migrants trying to reach the Spanish towns of Ceuta and Melilla. In Q3 2015, Spain reported more than 1 500 Syrians from its land border with Morocco, compared to just around 50 one year before.

By contrast, at the sea border between Spain and Morocco there were only half as many detections as in the same period last year, with the only significant increase observed for Algerian nationals.

Increased detections at the EU's eastern border

In Q3 2015, detections of illegal border-crossing at the eastern borders were at the highest level since 2008, exceeding even the migratory flows during the climax of the armed conflict in the Ukraine one year ago. The growth in irregular migration resulted from significantly more Afghans attempting to illegally enter Hungary and Vietnamese trying to enter Latvia.

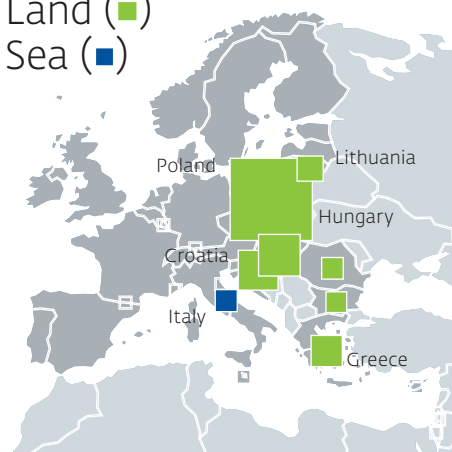
Border checks

Refusals of entry

Per border type, Q3 2015

(only values higher than 500 are stipulated)

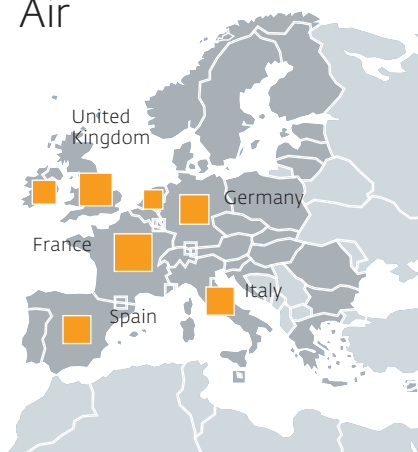
Land (■)
Sea (■)



Total: 32 868 (31 142)

Number in parenthesis is for Q3 2014

Air



Trend of the total

	Land	Air	Sea
Q3 2014	18 219	11 465	1 458
Q3 2015	19 804	11 619	1 445

Most refusals of entry issued to Ukrainian nationals

In Q3 2015, 32 868 refusals of entry were issued at the EU external borders, which is both higher than during the previous quarter and in the same period last year. Again, a substantial increase (+48%) in relation to Q2 2014 was observed for refusals issued to Ukrainian nationals, most of whom were refused at the Polish border. The number of refused Ukrainians also increased at the Hungarian external borders. In most cases Ukrainians were not let into the EU because they could not present appropriate documentation justifying the purpose and conditions of stay. Refusals were also issued to a higher number of other nationals from Eastern Europe, including Russian and Belarusian citizens, especially by Poland and Lithuania. The stated reason for

refusal was mainly a lack of valid visa or residence permit.

The number of refusals issued to Albanians rose by more than 5% compared to the last quarter, especially at the Croatian and Hungarian borders. Notably, the majority of Albanian nationals was refused because of an alert existing in the SIS or a national register. The increasing issuance of refusals to Albanian nationals is clearly in line with a general upward trend of Albanian migration, which is also reflected in an increasing number of asylum applications and detections of illegal stay.

Fewer migrants entering the EU hidden in lorries, buses and trains

In Q3 2015, the total number of detections of migrants trying to enter the EU clan-

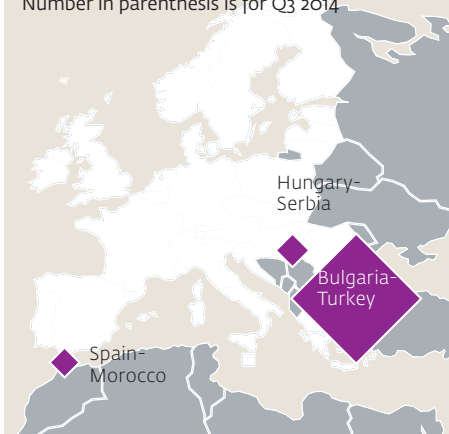
Clandestine entries

Detections of illegal border-crossing at BCPs (people hiding in vehicles)

Number, Q3 2015

Total: 678 (965)

Number in parenthesis is for Q3 2014



destinely through BCPs was about a third lower than one year before and around 15% lower than in the previous quarter. 678 persons attempted to cross the EU's external borders hiding in lorries or trains between July and October. Again, most clandestine entry attempts were reported in South-East Europe, mainly attempting to enter the EU from Turkey.

Thus, most detections of clandestine entry were once again made by Bulgaria, through which a large share of the migratory flow transiting Turkey is channelled. The Bulgarian BCPs most affected by clandestine entries were Kapitan Andreevo and Lesovo, and 93% of all detections were related to Syrian, Afghan and Iraqi nationals. Illegal border-crossing through BCPs was an option used by migrants who had previously attempted to cross the green

Illegal stayers on exit

Total: 17 073 (16 823)

Number in parenthesis is for Q3 2014

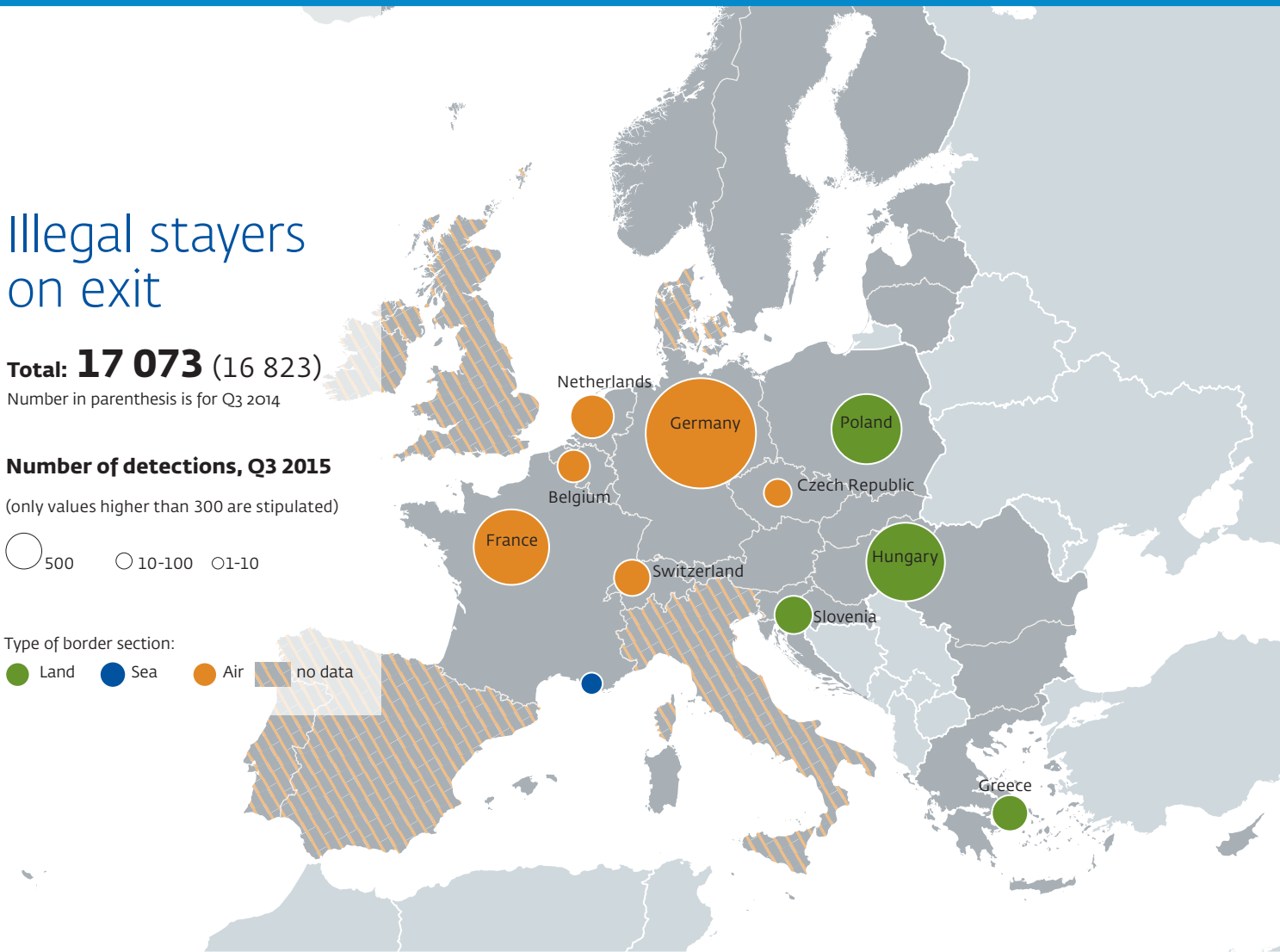
Number of detections, Q3 2015

(only values higher than 300 are stipulated)

○ 500 ○ 10-100 ○ 1-10

Type of border section:

● Land ● Sea ● Air ■ no data



border from Turkey to Greece or Bulgaria unsuccessfully or had been deterred by these countries' intensified police operations and surveillance of their external EU borders.

The number of detected clandestine entrants is likely to stay at the current high level or even to rise in the future, as Bulgaria is implementing its plan to significantly extend the length of the existing technical obstacle along its border with Turkey by another 130 km in addition to the already existing 30 km.

Again, most illegal stayers on exit detected at German airports

During the reporting period, more than 17 000 persons were detected on exit from the EU or Schengen area without a permission to stay. The current level rep-

resents an increase of around 9% compared to last quarter. The FRAN data collection does not cover the reason for illegal stay, so the cases of illegal stay detected on exit include migrants who had either crossed the border to the EU/Schengen Associated Countries illegally, abused legal channels, or initially entered the EU/Schengen Associated Countries legally but no longer fulfilled the conditions of stay or residence.

In Q3 2015, most detections of illegal stay were related to persons leaving the EU through German airports (more than 4 000). The increase was to a very large extent caused by citizens from Turkey, Kosovo*, and China who attempted to leave through German airports without a residence permit or a valid visa. With more than 2 000 reported illegal stayers on exit in Q3 2015, numbers have been also in-

creasing in France. This increasing trend was mostly due to more Algerians and Tunisians willing to leave on flights from France without a valid permission to stay.

All over the EU and Schengen Area, a record of 3 000 detections of illegal stay on exit were related to Ukrainian nationals, thus representing the highest ranking nationality reported by the Member States. More than three thirds of these Ukrainians were reported from the external land BCPs in Poland and Hungary. The comparably low number of illegal border-crossings of Ukrainians indicates that most Ukrainian irregular migrants had entered the EU legally and then overstayed, or had entered the EU through the abuse of legal means, such as fraudulently obtained work or business visas.

Fraudulent documents

Detections

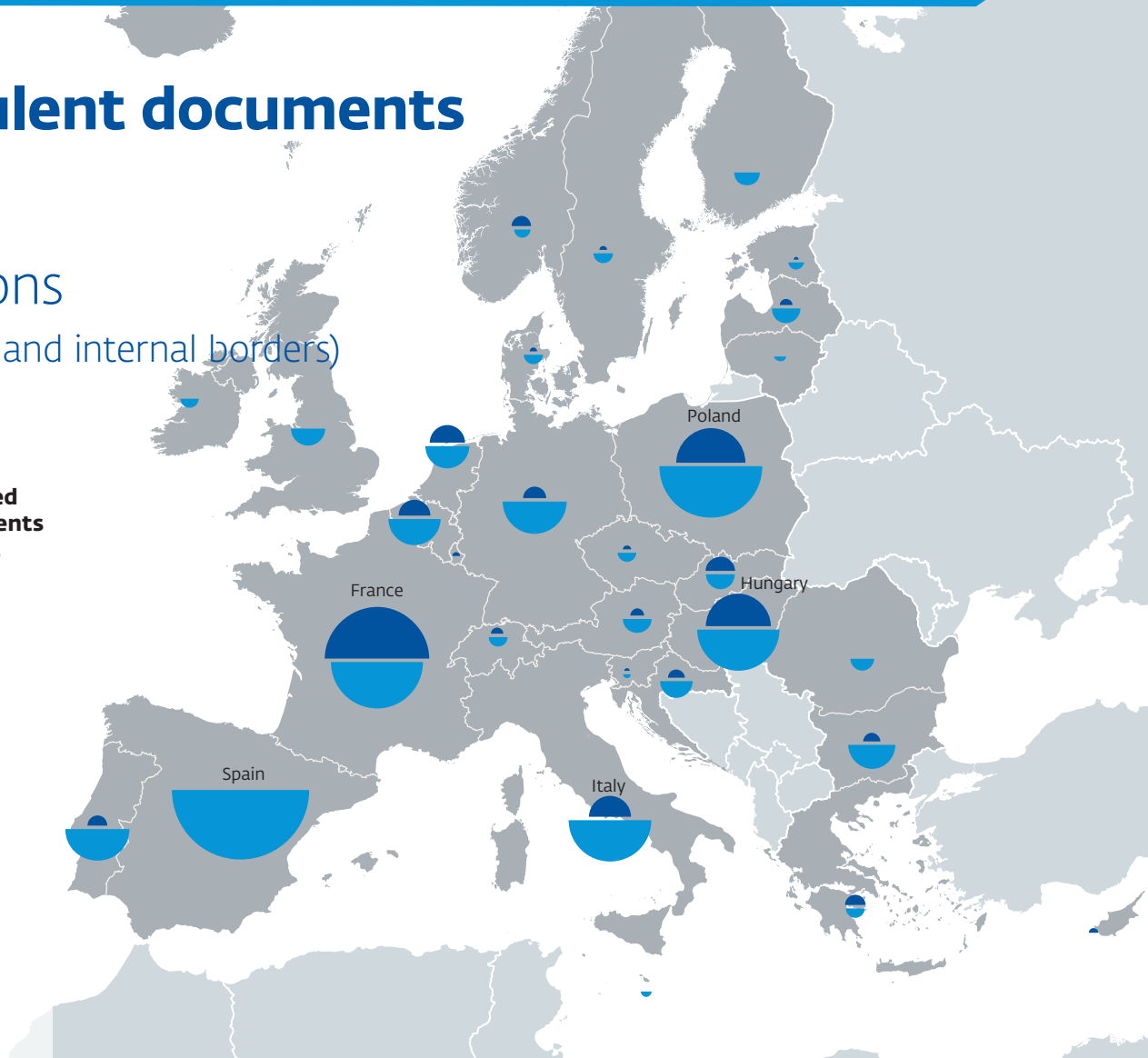
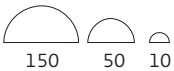
(at external and internal borders)

Number of detected fraudulent documents per Member State, Q3 2015

Direction:



Number:
(only highest values are stipulated)



Further increase of document fraud detections on intra-EU/Schengen movements

In Q3 2015, the overall number of document fraud incidents reported in the EDF-RAN was 15% higher than last quarter, reaching 6 364 cases, involving 7 147 detected fraudulent documents. At the same time, Q3 2015 marked the highest numbers since the EDF data collection has started. This was mainly due to an ongoing increase in detections on intra-EU/Schengen movements but more document fraud cases were reported also on other travel directions.

Reported increases on intra-EU/Schengen movements have mostly resulted from the increasing detections between Schengen

area and the UK and Ireland. The number of persons aiming to go to the UK with fraudulent document more than doubled compared to Q3 2014 and reached a record figure of document fraud cases in Q3 2015. This trend is mostly attributable to the sustained high number of Albanian nationals followed by Ukrainian. Other nationalities aiming to reach the UK with fraudulent document were Syrian and Chinese.

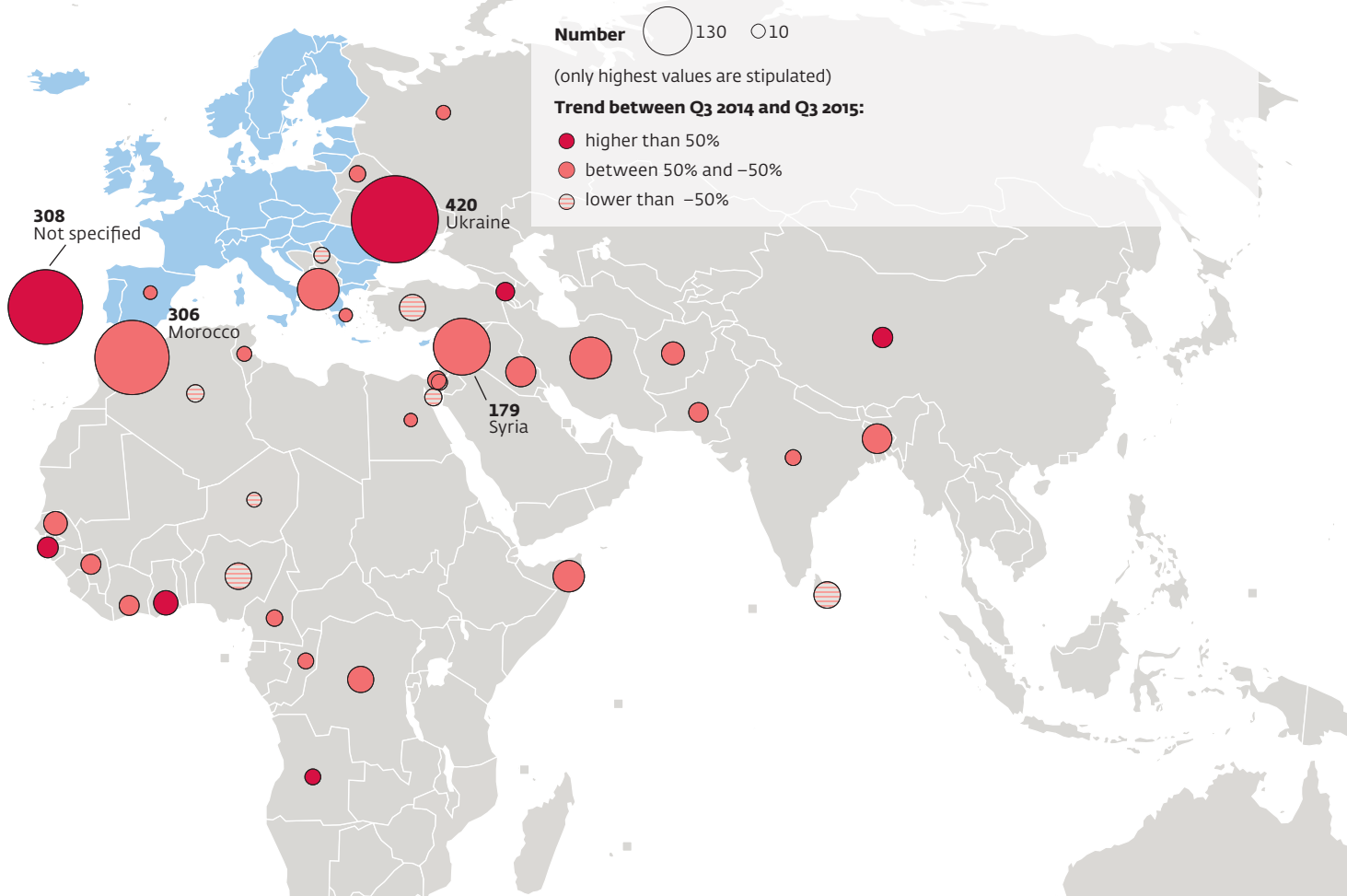
The current migration crisis is obviously influencing also document fraud detections on the air routes between Greece and Germany, translating into the highest figures ever, even if the difference compared to the previous quarters of 2015 is limited. Most of these detections were attributable to the Syrian nationals that decided for a faster route to their desired destination.

The very low number of Syrian nationals detected with fraudulent documents on the way from Greece to Germany, however, does not compare with the huge intra-Schengen migratory flows in Q3 2015. Taking into consideration movements inside the EU/Schengen area the real number of Syrians detected with fraudulent document can be far higher.

In fact, most of the document fraud detections on intra-EU/Schengen movements were detected on flights from southern Europe.

Nationality of users

Claimed nationality of persons detected with fraudulent documents, Q3 2015



Ukrainians, Moroccans and Syrians highest ranking on entry from third countries

The number of detections of document fraud on arrival in the EU/Schengen Associated Countries from third countries in the third quarter of 2015 remained stable compared to Q1 and slightly higher compared to Q2 2015, slightly exceeding 2 200 detections. At EU level, of the 97 nationalities detected using fraudulent documents to illegally enter the EU or Schengen area from a third country, the most commonly detected were Ukrainians (420), Moroccans (306) and Syrians (179).

As in the previous months, most detections were reported from air routes. The number of document fraud cases from

Istanbul Atatürk decreased by 20% compared to the previous quarter. Another significant drop down was recorded on the air route between Lagos and the EU. The number of document fraud detections on arrivals from Lagos has been decreasing since March 2015. Hence most document fraud detections involving departure places in Africa were recorded on the routes leading from Senegal, Dakar and Mali, Bamako towards the EU.

Syrian nationals remained the most prevalent nationality using fraudulent documents at the air borders, many arriving from Turkish airports, although the number of related detections on flights from third countries was only half as high as during the same period of 2014.

At land and sea borders, most detections of document fraud from Morocco and Ukraine

In the third quarter of 2015 most of the document fraud cases at land and sea borders were revealed between Morocco and Spain, however, the situation has changed in regards to the nationalities of the detected illegal migrants. Whilst at the beginning of 2015 there was still a relatively high share of Syrian nationals, nowadays the prevailing nationality is represented by Moroccans.

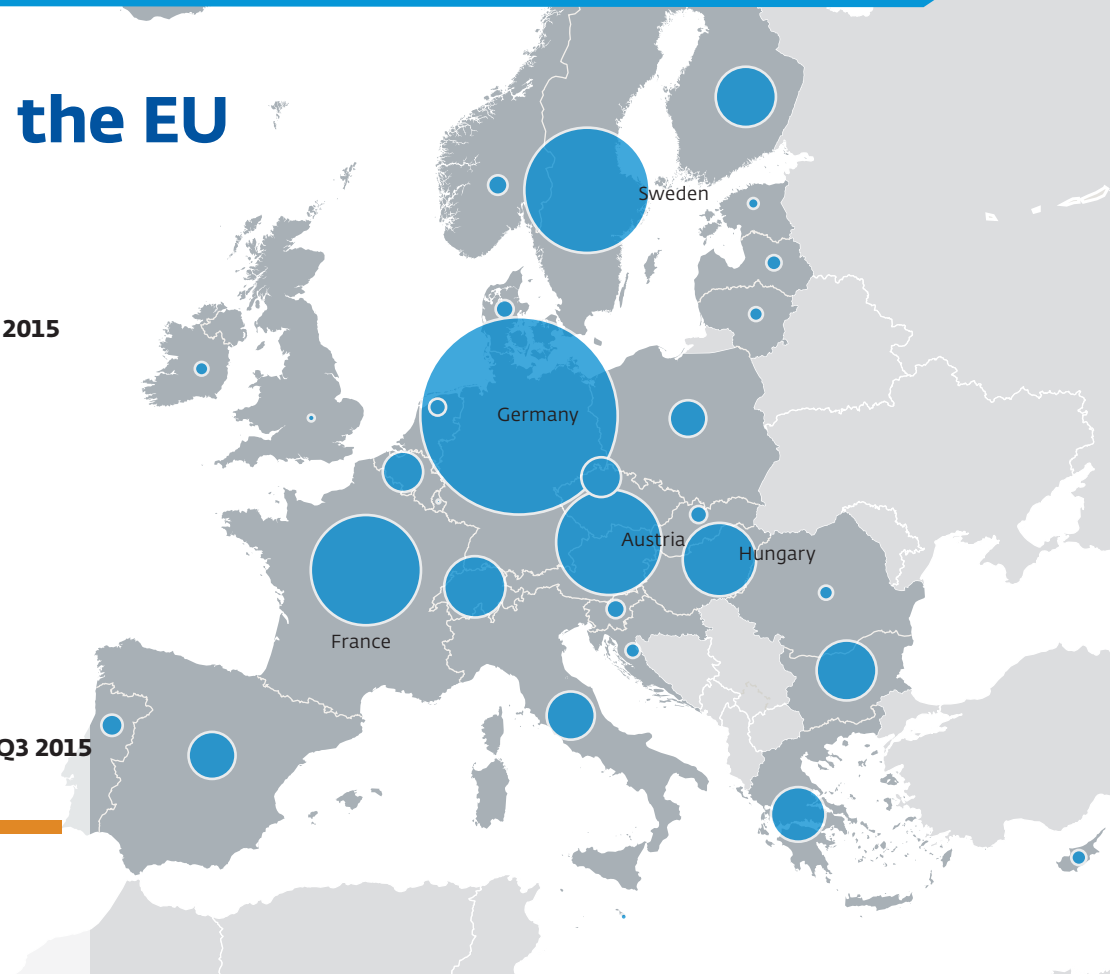
The most frequently used land border section remains the Polish-Ukrainian border due to the Ukrainian nationals.

Situation in the EU

Illegal stayers

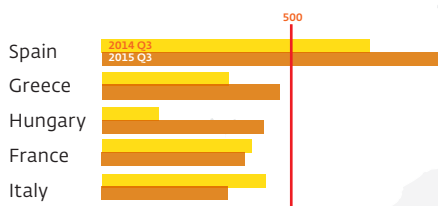
Number of detected cases, Q3 2015

(only highest values are stipulated)



Facilitators

Number of detected persons, Q3 2015



In Q3 2015, detections of illegal stay were 71% higher than during the last quarter and amounted to more than 280 000 persons reported in the EU/Schengen Area. This is the highest number of detections of illegal stay since FRAN data collection began in 2007. Most persons detected for illegal stay were from Syria, Afghanistan and Iraq. The detections were mostly related to the large numbers of migrants who arrived in the EU first from Turkey, transited the Western Balkans, and continued their journey on secondary routes through the Schengen area towards their desired destination. Hence in Q3 2015, Germany, Sweden, France, and Austria were the top countries for detections of illegal stay, reporting more than 70% of the total EU/SAC number.

Most detections of illegal stay and asylum applications concentrated on top-reporting Member States

In Q3 2015, the number of detected undocumented Syrian nationals more than tripled compared to last quarter and the same period of 2014, reaching almost 90 000 de-

tections. Most of these detections were made in Germany, leading to a number almost six times as high as one year ago. Also in Sweden, detections of Syrians increased strongly, to almost 17 000 migrants in the reporting period. Off the main intra-Schengen route, in the Czech Republic, the number of illegally staying Syrians increased five times compared with Q2 2015, though on a lower level.

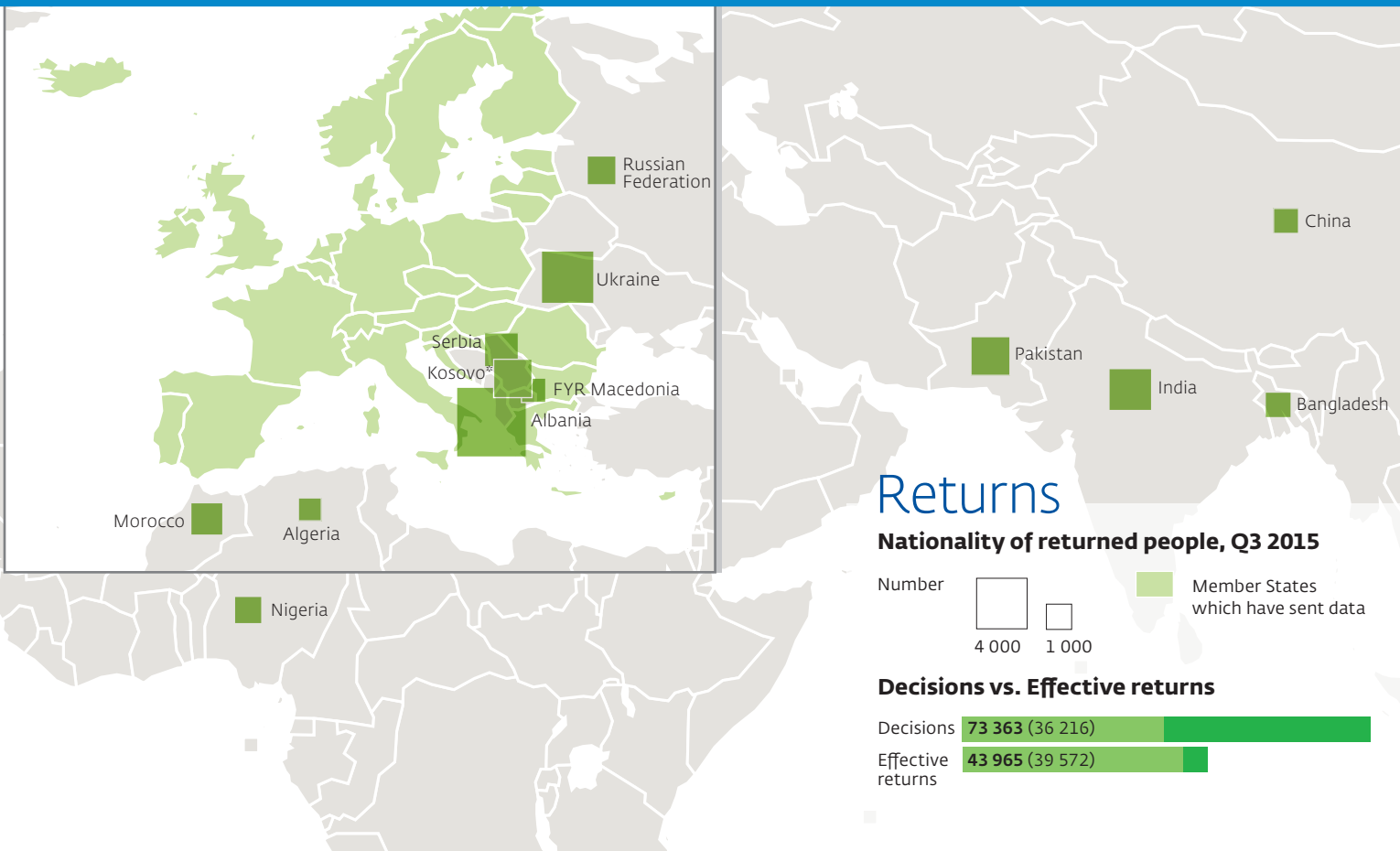
Also the numbers of undocumented migrants of nationalities, which were previously reported to a lesser extent, increased significantly: Compared to Q2 2015, detections of illegal stayers from Bangladesh almost doubled, while those from Iran increased by 75% and those from Iraq by even 278%.

Asylum applications on a record level

In Q3 2015, Member States reported more than 405 131 asylum applications, which is the highest number of any previous quarter since FRAN data collection began in 2007 and almost 150 % more than during the same period of 2014. Almost

two-thirds submitted their application in the top-three countries Germany, Hungary and Sweden. Most asylum seekers in Hungary absconded to apply for asylum in another country. In Q3 2015, Finland was the country where the asylum indicator grew fastest (to over 15 000, i.e. more than 13-fold compared to Q3 2014). On the other hand, asylum figures from Denmark were almost one quarter lower than one year ago.

Syrians were again the top-ranking asylum nationality in the EU/Schengen Area with more than 137 000 applications in the reporting period, which is three times as many as in Q3 2014. Also Afghan, Iraqi, and Albanian nationals submitted the highest number of asylum applications (56 914, 41 972 and 26 017, respectively) since FRAN data collection began, reflecting the large migration flows of these nationalities along the Eastern Mediterranean and Western Balkan routes. An emerging asylum seeker nationality are migrants from Bangladesh. While just more than 2 000 applied for asylum in the last quarter, their number rose to 7 126 in the reporting period. Most



nationals of Bangladesh applied for asylum in Hungary and Italy.

While the record number of almost 50 000 asylum applications of persons from Kosovo* in Q1 2015 has returned to a very low level during the reporting period, the number of Albanian nationals applying for asylum has been more than eight times higher than during the same period of 2014 and reached the record 26 017 reported asylum applications. Also the asylum applications of nationals of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and from Montenegro, 90% of which were submitted in Germany, reached unprecedented levels.

Numbers of return decisions and effective returns higher

In Q2 2015, Member State authorities issued 73 363 decisions to third country nationals with an obligation to leave the EU following an administrative or judicial decision. Thus the number of return decisions has decreased by 3% compared to last quarter, although Member States have been reporting increasing asylum applications by migrants from countries with low asylum recognition rates. Among other reasons, the increase was caused by

fewer return decisions issued to nationals of Northern African countries, including Morocco and Algeria. But also a lower number of Kosovo* citizens and Palestinians received a decision to return. It should be noted in the context of Syrian nationals that these decisions did not imply any potential return to the conflict region.

Also the number of effective returns has decreased since last quarter, although to a lesser extent. During the reporting period, almost 43 965 effective returns took place, which is 1% less than in Q2 2015, and 11% more than in Q3 2014. The nationality and trend patterns are similar to those of the return decisions:

- The number of effectively returned Kosovo* citizens decreased from around 3 500 to around 2 200. Hence Member States have effectively returned fewer than 8 900 Kosovo* citizens during the last twelve months, between October 2014 and September 2015. In the same period of time, more than 85 000 migrants of this nationality have applied for asylum in the EU, especially during the Kosovo* migration peak of last winter.
- The number of Moroccans, Tunisians and Algerians effectively returned by

Member States has decreased from around 4 000 in Q2 2015 to less than 3 000 in Q3 2015.

- Also the number of effectively returned nationals of Latin American countries has decreased significantly, from around 2 550 in Q2 2015 to 1 350 in Q3 2015, in spite of a consistently high number of related detections of illegal stay, which has been oscillating between 4 500 and 5 000 quarterly detections between Q1 2013 and Q2 2015.

Record number of arrested facilitators

Figures related to detections of facilitators of irregular migration have remained on the same level as in Q2 2015. Compared to one year ago, the number of arrested facilitators grew by 12%, to 3 166 persons. Most were of Moroccan, Italian, and Spanish nationality. The largest increase however was related to Hungarian nationals, mostly reported by Hungary. Also figures of other Member States along the Eastern Mediterranean and Western Balkan route show increasing law enforcement activity against criminal facilitation networks, including Bulgaria and Greece.

Secondary migratory movements

Additional measures at intra-EU borders

- Temporary internal border controls between several EU Member States
- Internal Schengen controls to support the management of intra-EU migratory flows

In the wake of an increasing number of migrants arriving in the EU and the chaotic scenes at the external borders in September 2015, when migrants forced their way through the border and on board trains and buses, several Schengen Member States reintroduced temporary border controls at their borders with other Schengen Member States. Additional internal border controls were reintroduced after the terrorist attack in Paris in November 2015.

On 13 September 2015, **Germany** has reintroduced border controls at the German internal borders, with a special focus on the land border with Austria. In a notification to the European Commission, Germany claimed that the spontaneous and uncontrolled inflow constituted a serious threat to the internal security and public policy and the temporary reintroduction of border controls was intended to provide appropriate assistance to the arriving persons including more structured procedures.

The controls by Germany cover a limited number of main roads agreed between Austria and Germany for the handing-over of persons declaring their intention to apply

for asylum in Germany. The controls enable the registration and dispatching of these persons to Germany. In addition, persons travelling on the highways, primary road connections and international trains may also be controlled. Although some restrictions were imposed on cross-border rail connections with Austria, there has been no limitation of border crossing possibilities, with the introduction of designated specific crossing points.

In September, also **Austria** has reintroduced controls at its border with Italy, Hungary and Slovakia, but has mostly concentrated efforts at the border with Slovenia, from where the largest flow of persons without legal travel documents are arriving.

In mid-October, **Hungary** has reintroduced controls at its short border with Slovenia for a period of ten days. The step was taken after Hungary had extended its border fence with Serbia also to Croatia, which has effectively stopped migration through Hungary and diverted the transit of migrants to Slovenia and further to Austria.

Previously, the **Slovenian authorities** had also reintroduced controls on their side of the border with Hungary. Their purpose was to secure this border when the main migratory flow still transited through Hungary. These controls have ended by the end of October.

In November, **Sweden** has reintroduced controls on its ferry connections from the south and on the bridge to Denmark. Similarly, Norway has reinstated temporary border controls in November with a focus on ports with ferry connections with Schengen countries. **Denmark and the**



Czech Republic have not officially reinstated their border controls, but have intensified police presence and checks of travellers.

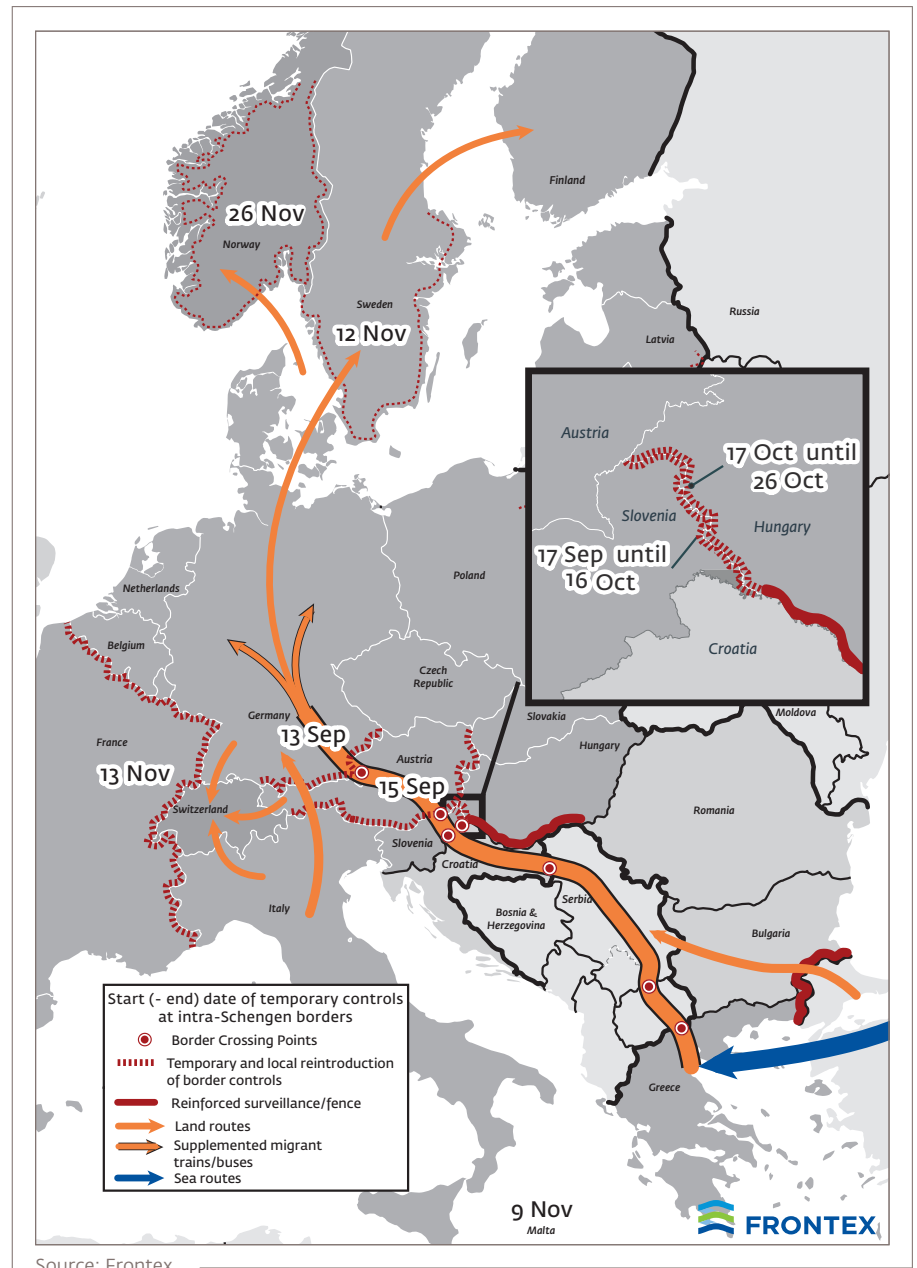
In the aftermath of the terrorist attack in Paris in November, and also coinciding with the measures planned in view of the large COP21 conference held in Paris in December, **France** reinstated controls at its borders with Belgium, Luxembourg, Germany, Switzerland, Italy and Spain. **Belgium** has stepped up police controls on the main roads from France.

While controls have been reintroduced at many internal border sections, their intensity and frequency is not comparable to the controls at the external borders. In most cases, the reintroduction of internal controls means the presence of police patrols with the authority to perform border checks. In Germany, the reintroduction of the controls is focused on suspicious private vehicles and public transport, mostly trains and buses. Another objective is to ensure a smooth handover of persons who intend to apply for asylum in Germany and are escorted by the Austrian police up to the border.

In France, mobile controls may be set up to check the conditions of entry of passengers. Most are random, others are based on risk analysis.

So far the main impact of the reintroduction of some form of controls at internal borders has been the restraining of the chaos at the internal borders. However, the measures have not reduced the number of migrants, neither at the external nor internal borders: The numbers of reported migrants in Greece in October were still higher than in September. Similarly, Germany has reported more weekly migrant arrivals after their introduction of border controls than before. Moreover, in some Member States organised transport from one internal border to the next is available to migrants. For migrants arriving in Greece, this has rather speeded up travel to their final destination, mostly Germany.

Figure 1. **Temporarily reinstated border internal border controls within the EU and main secondary migration flows between August and November 2015**



Eastern Mediterranean route

Iraqi migrant flow towards Europe and the influence of the Syrian crisis

- Deteriorating conditions in Iraq lead to more emigration
- Istanbul and Izmir main hubs on the way to Europe

Increased propensity of Iraqis to leave their country

According to open-source information, living standards in Iraqi Kurdistan have rapidly deteriorated as the regional conflict continues and politicians haggle over power. Basic services and essentials, including electricity, cooking gas and water, are not guaranteed and corruption permeates the quasi-institutions of the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) and society at large.

Furthermore, the security situation in Iraq also plays an important role in the people's decision to migrate. According to the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC), there were at least 4 million internally displaced persons in Iraq as of 15 June 2015, which can also be regarded as a push factor.

Apparently, the growing proportion of population of Iraqi Kurdistan is frustrated by the recent developments and likely to leave the country. There are no precise figures but the United Nations estimates that more than 50 000 people left Iraq over the summer of 2015.

Moreover, during September and October Iraqi authorities were also confronted with an unusually high demand for new passports (roughly 13 000 applications per day), while flights from Baghdad to Turkey were booked for months in advance.

These developments tend to point towards an increased propensity of Iraqis to leave their country.

Main *modus operandi* and routes

Information obtained during debriefing activities indicates that Iraqi migrants



Figure 3: Iraqi migrants taking photos of themselves as they arrived in the Mistegna area of Lesbos, Greece

manage to obtain Turkish visas without difficulty and then travel legally to Turkey, even flying from Baghdad to Istanbul. Older information also indicates that Iraqi migrants who choose to illegally cross into Turkey employ locals familiar with the terrain to guide them across the land border in the area of Zaxho/Silopi.

Moreover, despite the fact that Iraqis need a visa to enter Turkey, in 2014 there were almost twice as many regular passengers reported at Şırnak-Habur, the main BCP of Turkey with Iraq (3.74 million), as those at the main BCP with Greece (1.98 million). Furthermore, in terms of the entry/exit ratio of Iraqis, which could be indicative of the risk of overstaying or transit, there were 61 000 more entries to Turkey during 2014. Considering this, the visa obligation is not a major obstacle for Iraqis to enter Turkey when they need to. Likewise, the entry/exit ratio suggests that Turkey is treated as a transit country on route to Greece.

Public transport is used to travel across Turkey, with Istanbul and Izmir being the main hubs where deals with facilitators for the onwards journey to Europe are made. Generally, the cost of crossing the Aegean Sea to the Greek islands is around EUR 1 500, while the facilitators who guide people across Turkey's land borders to Bulgaria charge around EUR 1 000.

Iraqi migration: the impact of the Syrian crisis, geography and perceptions

Between January and September 2015, roughly 275 000 Syrians (227 000 in Q3) and about 22 500 Iraqis (17 700 in Q3) were reported in the Eastern Mediterranean.

As a knock-on effect, roughly 185 000 illegal border-crossings between BCPs by Syrians (159 000 in Q3) and 17 000 by Iraqis (12 000 in Q3) were registered on the Western Balkan route.

Given the geographical proximity of these two countries of origin to the Eastern part of the EU and the Western Balkans, it is somewhat natural that the highest number of detected Syrian and Iraqi migrants are reported on the two mentioned routes.

Syria and Iraq are neighbouring countries, both also share a border with Turkey. The ethnic and linguistic composition of their

populations (mainly Arabic and Kurdish) is also very similar. Therefore, it is hardly surprising that the Iraqi and Syrian migrants use similar routes and *modi operandi*. The two nationalities tend to transit Turkey, reach the external borders of Greece and then move via the Western Balkans to reach their final destinations in other EU Member States/Schengen Associated Countries.

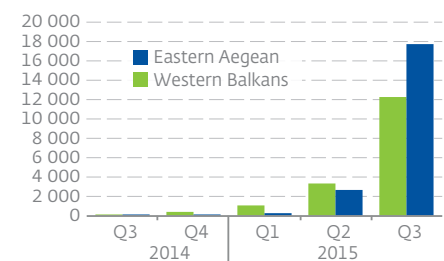
Perceptions generally play an important role in migration decisions. One of such perceptions is that Syrian nationals are offered better prospects of moving and receiving international protection in the EU. For example, since 2014 Syrian nationals have not been kept in closed reception centres after being apprehended in Greece, and they are currently allowed to leave the Eastern Aegean Islands aboard ferries in order to go and register their asylum request in Athens.

Due to these perceived advantages, other nationals may falsely claim to be Syrian (the so-called nationality swapping) and sometimes even obtain fraudulent Syrian documents (a phenomenon revealed during debriefing interviews conducted in the Eastern Aegean and also further along the route, in Hungary).

This perception, along with the geographical proximity, the ethnic, cultural and linguistic similarities of Iraq and Syria, may

Figure 2. **The Western Balkans and Eastern Aegean routes were the most transited by Iraqi migrants on their way to the EU**

Detections of Iraqi nationals crossing the border illegally between BCPs to enter the EU in Q3 2014–Q3 2015, by main routes



Source: FRAN and WB-RAN data as of 23 November 2015

have encouraged many Iraqis to falsely claim Syrian nationality and enter the EU, often successfully. Thus the real number of Iraqis who have already reached the EU could in fact be higher than the official statistics show.

The trend of Iraqis detected for illegal border-crossing on the Eastern Mediterranean route has been sharply rising throughout 2015 with the third quarter showing the highest value since data collection began (Fig. 2). This may confirm open-source reports of high numbers of people leaving Iraq heading for Europe.

Iraqi security forces leaving for Europe

Some Iraqi soldiers are abandoning their posts and joining a wave of civilian migrants headed for Europe, raising new doubts about the cohesion of the country's Western-backed security forces in the fight against ISIL/Da'ish militants. Interviews with migrants and an analysis of social media activity suggest that scores of servicemen of the national army, police and special forces, as well as Shiite militias and Kurdish *peshmerga*, have defected in recent months or plan to leave soon.

III. STATISTICAL ANNEX

LEGEND

Symbols and abbreviations: **n.a.** not applicable
: data not available

Source: FRAN and EDF-RAN data as of 16 November 2015, unless otherwise indicated

Note: 'Member States' in the tables refer to FRAN Member States, including both 28 EU Member States and three Schengen Associated Countries

Annex Table 1. **Illegal border-crossing between BCPs**

Detections reported by border type and nationality at the external borders

							2015 Q3		
	2014			2015			% change on		per cent of total
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	year ago	prev. Qtr	
All Borders									
Syria	14 090	37 894	22 414	13 989	54 923	308 165	713	461	50
Afghanistan	2 916	7 854	9 308	6 862	31 022	92 216	1074	197	15
Not specified	75	156	98	103	232	91 065	58 275	39 152	15
Iraq	114	675	1 271	1 561	5 321	23 799	3 426	347	3.9
Pakistan	649	1 819	902	1 063	7 793	21 463	1 080	175	3.5
Eritrea	17 008	13 712	2 029	1 081	17 440	16 487	20	-5.5	2.7
Nigeria	2 054	3 847	2 183	1 088	7 436	10 189	165	37	1.7
Bangladesh	295	3 551	588	330	2 781	7 890	122	184	1.3
Somalia	1 906	2 282	2 191	1 664	6 293	5 092	123	-19	0.8
Sudan	715	1 862	842	332	3 511	4 769	156	36	0.8
Others	29 045	38 866	38 283	34 312	33 403	36 277	-6.7	8.6	5.9
Total All Borders	68 867	112 518	80 109	62 385	170 155	617 412	449	263	100
Land Borders									
Not specified	12	36	93	98	206	91 054	252 828	44 101	38
Syria	1 599	4 330	5 169	5 307	13 675	81 363	1 779	495	34
Afghanistan	1 062	2 181	4 840	4 308	14 455	35 447	1 525	145	15
Pakistan	89	107	288	688	2 803	13 795	12 793	392	5.8
Iraq	80	292	526	1 182	2 375	5 377	1 741	126	2.2
Bangladesh	27	78	175	294	746	3 355	4 201	350	1.4
Albania	2 221	2 370	3 207	2 032	2 878	2 309	-2.6	-20	1
Iran	42	76	94	166	364	992	1 205	173	0.4
Nigeria	65	67	71	62	312	558	733	79	0.2
Congo	66	19	22	55	530	524	2 658	-1.1	0.2
Others	2 449	5 030	19 403	24 562	4 250	5 064	0.7	19	2.1
Total Land Border	7 712	14 586	33 888	38 754	42 594	239 838	1 544	463	100
Sea Borders									
Syria	12 491	33 564	17 245	8 682	41 248	226 802	576	450	60
Afghanistan	1 854	5 673	4 468	2 554	16 567	56 769	901	243	15
Iraq	34	383	745	379	2 946	18 422	4 710	525	4.9
Eritrea	16 941	13 637	1 971	1 028	17 295	16 118	18	-6.8	4.3
Nigeria	1 989	3 780	2 112	1 026	7 124	9 631	155	35	2.6
Pakistan	560	1 712	614	375	4 990	7 668	348	54	2
Somalia	1 827	2 242	2 148	1 547	6 047	4 748	112	-21	1.3
Sudan	689	1 836	818	310	3 445	4 539	147	32	1.2
Bangladesh	268	3 473	413	36	2 035	4 535	31	123	1.2
Unspecified sub-Saharan nationals	11 093	12 139	2 490	428	8 780	3 463	-71	-61	0.9
Others	13 409	19 493	13 197	7 266	17 084	24 879	28	46	6.6
Total Sea Border	61 155	97 932	46 221	23 631	127 561	377 574	286	196	100

Annex Table 2. **Clandestine entries at BCPs**

Detections reported by Member State, border type and top ten nationalities

	2014			2015			2015 Q3		per cent of total	Highest share
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	% change on year ago	prev. Qtr		
Border type										
Land	589	949	1 133	1 102	798	674	-29	-16	99	Syria (49%)
Sea	35	16	19	1	6	4	-75	-33	0.6	Syria (75%)
Top Ten Nationalities										
Syria	250	247	515	531	425	336	36	-21	50	
Afghanistan	138	411	438	364	259	154	-63	-41	23	
Iraq	6	5	70	98	8	137	2640	1613	20	
Algeria	52	41	18	15	28	15	-63	-46	2.2	
Iran	4	17	8	5	0	11	-35	n.a.	1.6	
Pakistan	9	12	32	41	34	8	-33	-76	1.2	
Turkey	4	23	4	3	1	5	-78	400	0.7	
Guinea	17	25	14	28	14	3	-88	-79	0.4	
Serbia	0	6	1	0	0	3	-50	n.a.	0.4	
Kosovo*	1	1	0	0	0	2	100	n.a.	0.3	
Others	143	177	52	18	35	4	-98	-89	0.6	
Total	624	965	1 152	1 103	804	678	-30	-16	100	

* This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence

Annex Table 3. **Facilitators**

Detections reported by Member State, place of detection and top ten nationalities

	2014			2015			2015 Q3		per cent of total	Highest share
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	% change on year ago	prev. Qtr		
Place of Detection										
Inland	1 932	1 742	1 976	918	1 436	1 595	-8.4	11.0	50	Morocco (12%)
Land	215	465	307	1 086	1 185	956	106	-19	30	Morocco (13%)
Sea	155	177	109	228	216	332	88	54	10	Syria (23%)
Land Intra EU	170	195	197	306	252	185	-5.1	-27	5.8	Romania (15%)
Air	79	77	88	73	75	65	-16	-13	2.1	Syria (20%)
Not specified	90	157	85	0	0	33	-79	n.a.	1	Eritrea (21%)
Top Ten Nationalities										
Morocco	222	334	312	278	276	323	-3.3	17	10	
Syria	100	109	127	68	113	190	74	68	6	
Hungary	14	36	36	54	43	187	419.0	335	5.9	
Spain	167	110	116	177	183	168	53	-8.2	5.3	
Albania	96	94	136	123	158	145	54	-8.2	4.6	
Romania	61	85	71	100	113	140	65	24	4.4	
Bulgaria	72	114	68	64	107	127	11	19	4	
Turkey	99	135	90	93	91	110	-19	21	3.5	
Egypt	99	112	90	23	60	95	-15	58	3	
Greece	46	58	52	37	87	92	59	5.7	2.9	
Others	1 665	1 626	1 664	1 594	1 933	1 589	-2.3	-18	50	
Total	2 641	2 813	2 762	2 611	3 164	3 166	13	0.1	100	

Annex Table 4. **Illegal stay**

Detections reported by Member State, place of detection and top ten nationalities

	2014			2015			2015 Q3		per cent of total	Highest share
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	% change on year ago	prev. Qtr		
Place of detection										
Inland	102 803	128 836	119 746	105 793	149 119	265 166	106	78	94	Syria (33%)
Air	6 933	10 199	9 663	8 486	9 654	10 281	0.8	6.5	3.6	Turkey (8.2%)
Land	3 192	5 207	4 167	2 977	4 474	4 722	-9.3	5.5	1.7	Ukraine (54%)
Land Intra EU	921	1 028	1 020	1 022	1 256	1 807	76	44	0.6	Moldova (34%)
Between BCPs	128	176	64	291	400	835	374	109	0.3	Morocco (70%)
Not specified	726	530	1 084	862	815	323	-39.0	-60	0.1	Morocco (60%)
Top Ten Nationalities										
Syria	15 680	28 431	24 036	12 649	25 898	89 356	214	245	32	
Afghanistan	3 963	6 735	9 392	8 267	18 370	37 772	461	106	13	
Iraq	1 431	2 091	3 064	3 828	8 550	32 342	1 447	278.0	11	
Eritrea	16 024	17 580	6 965	4 004	16 775	18 194	3.5	8.5	6.4	
Pakistan	3 064	3 693	3 191	3 653	5 435	9 114	147	68	3.2	
Albania	5 148	5 425	6 945	6 949	8 082	8 664	60	7.2	3.1	
Morocco	6 984	7 574	7 449	7 978	7 595	7 252	-4.3	-4.5	2.6	
Not specified	6 158	8 411	5 679	1 696	2 112	5 931	-29	181.0	2.1	
Sudan	1 318	2 731	2 028	1 426	4 071	5 830	113	43	2.1	
Ukraine	3 502	5 073	5 496	4 568	5 579	5 506	8.5	-1.3	1.9	
Others	51 607	58 544	61 783	64 599	63 426	63 392	8.3	-0.1	22	
Total	114 879	146 288	136 028	119 617	165 893	283 353	94	71	100	

Annex Table 5. Refusals of entry

Refusals reported by Member State and by border type at the external borders

	2014			2015			2015 Q3		per cent of total
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	% change on year ago	prev. Qtr	
All Borders									
Ukraine	3 854	5 201	4 578	5 393	6 099	7 682		26	23
Albania	3 343	3 028	3 650	3 326	3 705	3 915	29	5.7	12
Russian Fed.	2 534	3 351	2 815	1 665	2 187	3 564	6.4	63	11
Serbia	2 075	2 154	2 277	1 838	1 668	1 758	-18	5.4	5.3
Belarus	1 191	1 470	1 394	901	1 121	1 375	-6.5	23	4.2
Turkey	597	1 137	669	589	681	1 345	18	98	4.1
Bosnia and Herzegovina	944	1 060	979	964	1 026	947	-11	-7.7	2.9
Morocco	1 063	1 122	862	998	1 015	731	-35	-28	2.2
FYR Macedonia	496	559	518	504	507	596	6.6	18	1.8
Brazil	620	451	637	709	669	574	27	-14	1.7
Others	10 418	11 609	12 974	10 522	9 757	10 381	-11	6.4	32
Total All Borders	27 135	31 142	31 353	27 409	28 435	32 868	5.5	16	100
Land Borders									
Ukraine	3 481	4 842	4 253	5 046	5 704	7 310	51	28	37
Russian Fed.	2 048	2 818	2 429	1 378	1 795	3 216	14	79	16
Albania	1 883	1 782	1 897	1 539	1 903	2 069	16	8.7	10
Serbia	1 852	1 978	2 105	1 633	1 447	1 565	-21	8.2	7.9
Belarus	1 158	1 405	1 358	861	1 086	1 347	-4.1	24	6.8
Turkey	261	779	376	258	352	990	27	181	5
Bosnia and Herzegovina	912	1 014	931	907	975	899	-11	-7.8	4.5
FYR Macedonia	399	466	407	388	381	469	0.6	23	2.4
Morocco	697	735	531	543	603	300	-59	-50	1.5
Moldova	169	225	199	326	207	268	19	29	1.4
Others	1 515	2 175	3 338	893	986	1 371	-37	39	6.9
Total Land Border	14 375	18 219	17 824	13 772	15 439	19 804	8.7	28	100
Air Borders									
Albania	923	710	1 115	1 112	1 172	1 244	75	6.1	11
Brazil	606	439	628	706	648	568	29	-12	4.9
Algeria	724	602	692	697	645	506	-16	-22	4.4
Not specified	375	326	522	339	370	452	39	22	3.9
China	291	472	433	416	358	414	-12	16	3.6
United States	609	622	527	600	394	393	-37	-0.3	3.4
Ukraine	315	330	299	322	367	339	2.7	-7.6	2.9
Russian Fed.	415	467	375	277	355	331	-29	-6.8	2.8
Nigeria	389	420	493	405	306	322	-23	5.2	2.8
Iraq	116	145	148	131	188	314	117	67	2.7
Others	6 755	6 932	7 118	7 376	6 875	6 736	-2.8	-2	58
Total Air Border	11 518	11 465	12 350	12 381	11 678	11 619	1.3	-0.5	100
Sea Borders									
Albania	537	536	638	675	630	602	12	-4.4	42
Morocco	145	172	101	133	123	181	5.2	47	13
Turkey	39	113	13	34	77	128	13	66	8.9
India	13	34	22	27	29	36	5.9	24	2.5
Afghanistan	4	28	14	81	28	36	29	29	2.5
Syria	27	53	41	24	32	33	-38	3.1	2.3
Ukraine	58	29	26	25	28	33	14	18	2.3
Tunisia	25	35	43	47	57	32	-8.6	-44	2.2
Iraq	21	26	16	12	19	31	19	63	2.1
China	5	8	6	3	25	27	238	8	1.9
Others	368	424	259	195	270	306	-28	13	21
Total Sea Border	1 242	1 458	1 179	1 256	1 318	1 445	-0.9	9.6	100

Annex Table 6. Refusals of entry

Refusals of entry at the external borders reported by reasons for refusal, Member State and top ten nationalities

	Refused persons Total	2015 Q3 – Reasons for refusals of entry (see description below)										Total Reasons
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	n.a.	
Top Ten Nationalities												
Ukraine	7 682	31	63	2 069	11	3 898	365	478	207	54	575	7 751
Albania	3 915	65	52	844	0	1 457	148	1 926	1 256	156	227	6 131
Russian Fed.	3 564	31	0	2 926	5	279	86	105	53	219	92	3 796
Serbia	1 758	69	14	93	1	313	539	297	428	16	4	1 774
Belarus	1 375	40	2	644	0	131	113	150	38	99	210	1 427
Turkey	1 345	146	4	1 037	7	120	52	26	46	9	25	1 472
Bosnia and Herzegovina	947	289	0	30	0	292	16	278	23	16	3	947
Morocco	731	176	21	227	38	255	7	43	154	70	14	1 005
FYR Macedonia	596	18	7	22	1	131	144	109	186	1	3	622
Brazil	574	3	3	194	1	278	25	24	68	3	204	803
Others	10 381	702	301	3 615	220	2 965	251	604	363	128	2 009	11 158
Total	32 868	1 570	467	11 701	284	10 119	1 746	4 040	2 822	771	3 366	36 886

Descriptions of the reasons for refusal of entry:

A has no valid travel document(s);**B** has a false/counterfeit/forged travel document;**C** has no valid visa or residence permit;**D** has a false/counterfeit/forged visa or residence permit;**E** has no appropriate documentation justifying the purpose and conditions of stay;**F** has already stayed for three months during a six months period on the territory of the Member States of the EU;**G** does not have sufficient means of subsistence in relation to the period and form of stay, or the means to return to the country of origin or transit;**H** is a person for whom an alert has been issued for the purposes of refusing entry in the SIS or in the national register;**I** is considered to be a threat for public policy, internal security, public health or the international relations of one or more Member States of the EU.

Annex Table 7. Refusals of entry

Refusals of entry at the external borders by reasons for refusal

	2015 Q3									Highest share
	2014			2015			% change on		per cent of total	
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	year ago	prev. Qtr		
All Borders										
C) No valid visa	8 173	10 175	9 739	6 286	6 959	11 701	15	68	32	Russian Fed. (25%)
E) No justification	6 145	5 988	6 714	8 385	9 279	10 119	69	9.1	27	Ukraine (39%)
G) No subsistence	2 789	2 538	2 969	2 844	3 054	4 040	59	32	11	Albania (48%)
Reason not available	3 291	4 487	4 264	3 926	3 049	3 366	-25	10	9.1	Ukraine (17%)
H) Alert issued	3 106	3 302	3 370	2 694	2 692	2 822	-15	4.8	7.7	Albania (45%)
F) Over 3 month stay	1 575	1 941	1 897	1 615	1 396	1 746	-10	25	4.7	Serbia (31%)
A) No valid document	1 657	1 753	1 254	1 150	1 378	1 570	-10	14	4.3	Bosnia and Herzegovina (18%)
I) Threat	749	648	694	711	647	771	19	19	2.1	Russian Fed. (28%)
B) False document	563	396	545	673	540	467	18	-14	1.3	Not specified (15%)
D) False visa	303	254	287	211	213	284	12	3.3	0.8	Morocco (13%)
Total All Borders	28 351	31 482	31 733	28 495	29 207	36 886	17	26	100	
Land Borders										
C) No valid visa	5 437	7 490	7 505	3 804	4 287	7 410	-1.1	73	37	Russian Fed. (35%)
E) No justification	2 431	3 030	3 043	3 954	4 795	5 705	88	19	28	Ukraine (66%)
G) No subsistence	1 783	1 554	1 614	1 651	1 897	1 790	15	-5.6	8.9	Albania (28%)
H) Alert issued	2 184	2 434	2 504	1 610	1 668	1 741	-28	4.4	8.7	Albania (37%)
F) Over 3 month stay	1 211	1 578	1 519	1 156	1 065	1 349	-15	27	6.7	Serbia (37%)
Reason not available	185	665	570	640	553	758	14	37	3.8	Ukraine (64%)
A) No valid document	838	921	558	542	671	743	-19	11	3.7	Bosnia and Herzegovina (39%)
I) Threat	366	423	433	496	441	444	5	0.7	2.2	Russian Fed. (44%)
B) False document	101	97	62	83	108	103	6.2	-4.6	0.5	Ukraine (54%)
D) False visa	43	44	40	37	25	38	-14	5.2	0.2	Ukraine (18%)
Total Land Border	14 579	18 236	17 848	13 973	15 510	20 081	10	29	100	
Air Borders										
C) No valid visa	2 554	2 457	2 129	2 225	2 344	3 952	61	69	27	Albania (21%)
E) No justification	3 447	2 674	3 444	3 986	3 970	3 934	47	-0.9	26	Albania (15%)
Reason not available	2 912	3 617	3 507	3 148	2 273	2 386	-34	5	16	United States (12%)
G) No subsistence	861	860	1 117	949	1 003	2 034	137	103	14	Albania (60%)
H) Alert issued	707	599	627	675	690	763	27	11	5.1	Albania (52%)
A) No valid document	658	582	591	518	556	620	6.5	12	4.2	Not specified (24%)
F) Over 3 month stay	353	349	377	444	316	384	10	22	2.6	Albania (12%)
B) False document	453	279	467	485	334	331	19	-0.9	2.2	Not specified (20%)
I) Threat	353	185	230	190	168	304	64	81	2	Albania (44%)
D) False visa	233	184	217	158	174	204	11	17	1.4	Angola (7.4%)
Total Air Border	12 531	11 786	12 706	12 778	11 828	14 912	27	26	100	
Sea Borders										
E) No justification	267	284	227	315	318	346	22	8.8	22	Morocco (48%)
H) Alert issued	215	269	239	299	256	288	7.1	13	18	Albania (70%)
C) No valid visa	182	228	105	143	184	256	12	39	16	Morocco (17%)
Reason not available	194	205	187	128	214	218	6.3	1.9	14	Albania (11%)
G) No subsistence	145	124	238	241	151	214	73	42	14	Albania (96%)
A) No valid document	161	250	105	79	118	176	-30	49	11	Turkey (44%)
D) False visa	27	26	30	9	11	28	7.7	155	1.8	Morocco (96%)
I) Threat	30	40	31	25	38	23	-43	-39	1.5	Albania (70%)
B) False document	9	20	16	6	13	16	-20	23	1	Morocco (44%)
F) Over 3 month stay	11	14	1	13	15	12	-14	-20	0.8	El Salvador (4.2%)
Total Sea Border	1 241	1 460	1 179	1 258	1 318	1 577	8	20	100	

Annex Table 8. **Applications for asylum**

Applications for international protection reported by Member State and top ten nationalities

	2014			2015			2015 Q3		per cent of total
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	% change on year ago	prev. Qtr	
Top Ten Nationalities									
Syria	22 259	40 752	40 240	28 987	43 822	137 883	238	215	34
Afghanistan	6 708	10 347	14 611	13 477	27 784	56 914	450	105	14
Iraq	2 719	5 271	5 501	6 912	13 788	41 972	696	204	10
Albania	3 212	3 023	3 876	7 784	17 293	26 017	761	50	6.4
Pakistan	4 116	5 097	5 386	5 038	8 525	20 888	310	145	5.2
Eritrea	14 020	18 900	8 372	3 782	13 209	17 737	-6.2	34	4.4
Not specified	5 988	9 658	9 621	6 069	7 048	10 917	13	55	2.7
Nigeria	4 617	5 401	5 783	4 203	5 959	10 835	101	82	2.7
Bangladesh	872	2 471	3 659	1 961	2 168	7 126	188	229	1.8
Somalia	4 388	4 684	3 841	3 723	5 843	5 992	28	2.6	1.5
Others	44 430	58 466	79 825	99 615	65 493	68 850	18.0	5.1	17
Total	113 329	164 070	180 715	181 551	210 932	405 131	147	92	100

Annex Table 9. **Document fraud**

Fraudulent document users detected on entry from third countries, by border type and top ten nationalities

	2014			2015			2015 Q3		per cent of total	Highest share
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	% change on year ago	prev. Qtr		
Border Type										Nationality Claimed
Air	1 581	1 525	1 728	1 488	1 328	1 278	-16	-3.8	58	<i>Not specified (22%)</i>
Land	607	749	696	660	703	721	-3.7	2.6	32	<i>Ukraine (55%)</i>
Sea	127	114	74	35	40	220	93	450	9.9	<i>Morocco (90%)</i>
Not specified	0	0	1	4	0	0	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>		
Top Ten Nationalities Claimed										Country of Issuance of Document
Ukraine	132	160	118	152	364	420	163	15	19	<i>Poland (80%)</i>
Morocco	120	282	222	194	162	306	8.5	89	14	<i>Spain (93%)</i>
Not specified	181	163	235	176	269	292	79	8.6	13	<i>Spain (37%)</i>
Syria	449	348	407	258	184	179	-49	-2.7	8.1	<i>Spain (23%)</i>
Albania	133	115	135	155	90	96	-17	6.7	4.3	<i>Spain (33%)</i>
Iran	56	75	75	110	66	96	28	45	4.3	<i>Spain (20%)</i>
Iraq	32	87	157	55	74	50	-43	-32	2.3	<i>Germany (26%)</i>
Nigeria	137	106	132	158	55	40	-62	-27	1.8	<i>UK (35%)</i>
Sri Lanka	87	108	58	65	72	39	-64	-46	1.8	<i>Italy (54%)</i>
Congo (D.R.)	20	37	54	50	24	38	2.7	58	1.7	<i>Germany (21%)</i>
Others	968	907	906	814	711	663	-27	-6.8	30	<i>Spain (22%)</i>
Total	2 315	2 388	2 499	2 187	2 071	2 219	-7.1	7.1	100	

Annex Table 10. Document fraud

False documents detected on entry from third country, by type of document and type of fraud

Document Type	2014			2015			2015 Q3		per cent of total	Highest share
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	% change on	year ago		
							prev. Qtr			
Passports	1 271	1 233	1 331	1 157	1 006	1 013	- 18	1	39	Not specified (23%)
Forged	481	529	571	481	376	409	-23	8.8	40	Greece (11%)
Authentic	458	449	424	428	401	374	-17	-6.7	37	France (15%)
No more details	137	79	127	92	101	122	54	21	12	Taiwan, Province of China (8.2%)
Counterfeit	182	144	180	128	99	91	-37	-8.1	9	Spain (9.9%)
Stolen blank	12	32	29	28	28	16	-50	-43	1.6	France (19%)
Pseudo	1	0	0	0	1	1	n.a.	0	0.1	Not specified (100%)
ID cards	359	340	430	266	292	320	- 6	10	12	Morocco (34%)
Counterfeit	122	126	157	107	129	129	2.4	0	40	Greece (22%)
Authentic	145	142	123	89	99	122	-14	23	38	Spain (61%)
Stolen blank	34	25	43	28	24	26	4	8.3	8.1	Italy (96%)
Forged	41	30	45	22	23	26	-13	13	8.1	Italy (42%)
No more details	17	16	59	12	11	17	6.3	55	5.3	Netherlands (29%)
Pseudo	1	1	3	8	6	0	n.a.	n.a.		
Visas	373	440	449	472	505	576	31	14	22	Ukraine (52%)
Authentic	119	150	160	155	318	350	133	10	61	Poland (87%)
Counterfeit	194	236	234	263	134	130	-45	-3	23	Germany (19%)
No more details	18	10	20	12	13	43	330	231	7.5	Germany (70%)
Forged	40	38	34	31	31	38	0	23	6.6	Spain (18%)
Stolen blank	2	6	1	10	8	15	150	88	2.6	Belgium (27%)
Pseudo	0	0	0	1	1	0	n.a.	n.a.		
Residence permits	365	380	377	332	296	380	0	28	15	Morocco (29%)
Authentic	102	110	82	91	109	150	36	38	39	Spain (37%)
Counterfeit	178	165	161	150	114	127	-23	11	33	Spain (31%)
Forged	19	26	48	39	35	49	88	40	13	Italy (31%)
Stolen blank	35	42	45	35	24	29	-31	21	7.6	Greece (52%)
No more details	30	36	41	17	14	25	-31	79	6.6	Italy (28%)
Pseudo	1	1	0	0	0	0	n.a.	n.a.		
Stamps	289	255	222	251	214	242	- 5	13	9	Poland (15%)
Counterfeit	199	190	167	169	152	200	5.3	32	83	Poland (15%)
Forged	75	60	44	76	52	33	-45	-37	14	Italy (30%)
No more details	15	5	11	6	10	9	80	-10	4	France (44%)
Other	61	63	59	60	43	45	- 29	5	2	Syria (11%)
Counterfeit	37	46	33	39	31	30	-35	-3.2	67	Italy (20%)
Authentic	11	10	11	17	4	7	-30	75	16	Sweden (29%)
Forged	4	6	4	3	3	6	0	100	13.3	Slovakia (33%)
No more details	5	0	10		1	1	n.a.	0	2.2	Greece (100%)
Pseudo	4	0	1	1	2	1	n.a.	-50	2.2	Syria (100%)
Stolen blank	0	1	0	0	2	0	n.a.	n.a.		
Total	2 718	2 711	2 868	2 538	2 356	2 576	-5	9.3		

Annex Table 11A. Document fraud

Fraudulent documents detected on entry from third countries, by document type and top ten combinations of country of issuance and type of document fraud

Document Type	2014			2015			2015 Q3		per cent of total	Highest share
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	% change on			
							year ago	prev. Qtr		
Passports	1 271	1 233	1 331	1 157	1 006	1 013	- 18	1	39	Not specified (23%)
FRA-Authentic	44	45	52	63	67	57	27	-15	5.6	Not specified (51%)
MAR-Authentic	134	102	148	108	69	49	-52	-29	4.8	Syria (51%)
GRC-Forged	17	22	29	11	18	46	109	156	4.5	Not specified (35%)
ESP-Authentic	41	39	34	38	23	34	-13	48	3.4	Not specified (38%)
UKR-Forged	10	5	4	5	15	19	280	27	1.9	Ukraine (89%)
MLI-Authentic	15	20	10	17	27	19	-5	-30	1.9	Not specified (68%)
GIN-Authentic	6	8	5	5	6	16	100	167	1.6	Guinea (50%)
FRA-Forged	28	33	12	16	16	16	-52	0	1.6	Syria (31%)
MAR-Forged	28	26	19	15	13	16	-38	23	1.6	Morocco (69%)
SWE-Authentic	41	39	25	17	25	16	-59	-36	1.6	Syria (31%)
Others	907	894	993	862	727	725	-19	-0.3	7.2	Not specified (21%)
ID cards	359	340	430	266	292	320	- 6	10	12	Morocco (34%)
ESP-Authentic	97	85	76	55	50	75	-12	50	23	Morocco (83%)
GRC-Counterfeit	14	15	27	12	14	28	87	100	8.8	Albania (50%)
ITA-Stolen blank	32	24	43	27	24	25	4.2	4.2	7.8	Albania (32%)
ITA-Counterfeit	34	24	23	32	28	25	4.2	-11	7.8	Albania (40%)
BEL-Counterfeit	13	13	21	10	14	18	38	29	5.6	Morocco (56%)
FRA-Authentic	18	23	22	8	15	15	-35	0	4.7	Morocco (40%)
ITA-Forged	10	8	19	10	4	11	38	175	3.4	Albania (55%)
ROU-Counterfeit	14	4	17	13	18	10	150	-44	3.1	Syria (30%)
BEL-Authentic	13	14	10	9	6	10	-29	67	3.1	Morocco (40%)
FRA-Counterfeit	4	13	9	5	10	8	-38	-20	2.5	Iran (38%)
Others	110	117	163	85	109	95	-19	-13	30	Morocco (17%)
Visas	373	440	449	472	505	576	31	14	22	Ukraine (52%)
POL-Authentic	82	113	89	107	268	305	170	14	53	Ukraine (96%)
DEU-No more details	3	1		2	4	30	2 900	650	5.2	Syria (90%)
DEU-Counterfeit	37	36	37	10	19	25	-31	32	4.3	Iran (16%)
ESP-Counterfeit	16	21	28	35	12	17	-19	42	3.0	Armenia (35%)
FRA-Authentic	9	10	24	13	18	17	70	-5.6	3.0	Not specified (29%)
BEL-Counterfeit	4	6	9	26	6	15	150	150	2.6	Congo (D.R.) (27%)
ITA-Counterfeit	62	106	18	52	23	15	-86	-35	2.6	Sri Lanka (40%)
FRA-Counterfeit	41	42	99	51	28	12	-71	-57	2.1	Eritrea (17%)
GRC-Counterfeit		2	12	3	1	8	300	700	1.4	Sri Lanka (50%)
LTU-Authentic	1	1	6	1	4	8	700	100	1.4	Azerbaijan (63%)
Others	118	102	127	172	122	124	22	1.6	2.2	Not specified (12%)

Annex Table 11B. Document fraud

Top ten combinations of nationality of document and document fraud by document type

Document Type	2014			2015			2015 Q3		per cent of total	Highest share
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	% change on year ago	prev. Qtr		
Residence permits	365	380	377	332	296	380	0	28	15	Morocco (29%)
ESP-Authentic	19	33	30	29	29	55	67	90	14	Morocco (53%)
FRA-Authentic	38	34	23	23	42	48	41	14	12.6	Not specified (52%)
ESP-Counterfeit	35	45	29	28	21	39	-13	86	10.3	Morocco (64%)
BEL-Counterfeit	10	20	25	29	12	31	55	158	8.2	Morocco (45%)
ITA-Counterfeit	40	20	24	32	24	20	0	-17	5.3	Morocco (50%)
GRC-Stolen blank	10	25	31	13	3	15	-40	400	3.9	Syria (27%)
ITA-Authentic	13	10	9	15	13	15	50	15	3.9	Ghana (27%)
ITA-Forged	3	6	21	13	6	15	150	150	3.9	Morocco (53%)
BEL-Forged	5	2	2	3	3	14	600	367	3.7	Not specified (36%)
DEU-Stolen blank	12	8	7	16	14	12	50	-14	3.2	Ghana (42%)
Others	180	177	176	131	129	116	-34	-10	31	Iraq (15%)
Stamps	289	255	222	251	214	242	-5	13	9	Ukraine (32%)
POL-Counterfeit	18	18	16	15	23	30	67	30	12	Ukraine (87%)
TUR-Counterfeit	5	7	1	9	11	22	214	100	9	Not specified (73%)
GRC-Counterfeit	92	60	64	57	22	16	-73	-27	6.6	Albania (44%)
SVK-Counterfeit	6	14	5	15	18	15	7.1	-17	6.2	Ukraine (100%)
LTU-Counterfeit		1		3	5	15	1400	200	6.2	Ukraine (100%)
BEL-Counterfeit	2	4	3	5	4	15	275	275	6.2	Congo (D.R.) (40%)
ESP-Counterfeit	8	5	14	6	7	15	200	114	6.2	Iran (33%)
FRA-Counterfeit	12	12	11	7	13	11	-8.3	-15	4.5	Ukraine (18%)
ITA-Forged	5	6	5	11	12	10	67	-17	4.1	Albania (40%)
DEU-Counterfeit	7	1	10	8	4	6	500	50	2.5	Congo (D.R.) (50%)
Others	134	127	93	115	95	87	-31	-8.4	36	Albania (14%)
Other	61	63	59	60	43	45	-29	5	2	Syria (11%)
ITA-Counterfeit	9	25	14	13	9	6	-76	-33	13	Tunisia (33%)
SYR-Counterfeit	0	0	0	2	3	4	n.a.	33	8.9	Syria (100%)
HUN-Counterfeit	1	0	1	0	1	2	n.a.	100	4.4	Ukraine (100%)
DEU-Forged	0	0	0	0	0	2	n.a.	n.a.	4.4	Ukraine (50%)
NGA-Counterfeit	0	0	0	0	0	2	n.a.	n.a.	4.4	Nigeria (50%)
SWE-Counterfeit	1	2	0	0	0	2	0	n.a.	4.4	Not specified (100%)
CZE-Counterfeit	0	1	0	0	0	2	100	n.a.	4.4	Kosovo* (50%)
SWE-Authentic	0	0	0	0	1	2	n.a.	100	4.4	Iran (50%)
SVK-Forged	0	0	0	0	1	2	n.a.	100	4.4	Hungary (50%)
DNK-Counterfeit	0	0	0	0	0	2	n.a.	n.a.	4.4	Bosnia and Herzegovina (50%)
Others	50	35	44	45	28	19	-46	-32	42	Not specified (11%)
Total	2 718	2 711	2 868	2 538	2 356	2 576	-5	9.3		

* This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence

Annex Table 12. **Return decisions issued**

Decisions issued by Member State and top ten nationalities

	2014			2015			2015 Q3		per cent of total
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	% change on year ago	prev. Qtr	
Top Ten Nationalities									
Syria	5 312	8 400	6 659	4 249	9 867	10 601	26	7.4	14
Albania	5 086	5 228	6 399	6 040	6 688	6 395	22	-4.4	8.7
Iraq	618	727	1 161	1 340	2 961	5 954	719	101	8.1
Afghanistan	1 883	3 553	3 840	2 447	4 359	5 387	52	24	7.3
Morocco	5 184	5 414	4 570	5 442	5 798	4 805	-11	-17	6.5
Ukraine	2 164	3 180	3 865	3 260	4 268	4 702	48	10	6.4
Pakistan	3 448	3 238	3 112	3 374	3 464	3 093	-4.5	-11	4.2
India	2 593	1 822	1 864	2 227	2 012	1 858	2	-7.7	2.5
Nigeria	1 820	1 658	1 615	1 741	1 793	1 701	2.6	-5.1	2.3
Algeria	1 836	1 879	1 733	1 632	1 907	1 414	-25	-26	1.9
Others	30 375	30 117	27 051	32 091	32 652	27 453	-8.8	-16	37
Total	60 319	65 216	61 869	63 843	75 769	73 363	12	-3.2	100

Annex Table 13. **Effective returns**

People effectively returned to third countries by Member State and top ten nationalities

	2014			2015			2015 Q3		per cent of total
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	% change on year ago	prev. Qtr	
Top Ten Nationalities									
Albania	6 225	6 639	9 064	5 733	7 454	7 559	14	1.4	17
Ukraine	1 929	2 814	3 420	2 480	3 430	4 225	50	23	9.6
India	2 211	1 601	1 657	1 995	1 943	2 754	72	42	6.3
Pakistan	2 427	2 132	2 252	2 167	1 889	2 335	9.5	24	5.3
Kosovo*	1 129	1 126	1 342	1 782	3 550	2 217	97	-38	5
Serbia	1 701	1 442	1 464	1 722	1 835	1 714	19	-6.6	3.9
Syria	436	632	953	644	1 744	1 674	165	-4	3.8
Morocco	2 228	2 281	2 264	2 288	2 259	1 562	-32	-31	3.6
Russian Fed.	1 692	1 775	1 347	1 166	1 233	1 222	-31	-0.9	2.8
Nigeria	1 085	1 042	1 054	987	1 010	1 132	8.6	12	2.6
Others	20 228	18 088	17 885	16 800	18 006	17 571	-2.9	-2.4	40
Total	41 291	39 572	42 702	37 764	44 353	43 965	11	-0.9	100

* This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence

Annex Table 14. **Effective returns by type of return**

People effectively returned to third countries by to type of return and top ten nationalities

TYPE OF RETURN	2014			2015			2015 Q3		per cent of total	Highest share
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	% change on			
							year ago	prev. Qtr		
Nationality										
Forced	18 616	17 860	17 785	16 438	19 645	16 131	-9.7	-18	37	
Enforced by Member State	13 156	12 823	12 384	11 039	14 368	13 741	7.2	-4.4	31	Albania (16%)
Not specified	4 698	4 667	4 847	4 861	4 742	1 599	-66	-66	3.6	Albania (17%)
Enforced by Joint Operation	762	370	554	538	535	791	114	48	1.8	Kosovo* (47%)
Voluntary	16 375	15 243	15 945	16 208	18 316	22 709	49	24	52	
Others	10 046	8 778	9 035	9 629	11 069	16 077	83	45	37	Ukraine (20%)
IOM-assisted	2 626	2 629	2 802	3 186	3 311	3 831	46	16	8.7	India (11%)
Not specified	3 703	3 836	4 108	3 393	3 936	2 801	-27	-29	6.4	Morocco (18%)
Not specified	6 300	6 469	8 972	5 118	6 392	5 125	-21	-20	1.2	Albania (71%)
TOP TEN NATIONALITIES										
Forced										
Albania	1 559	1 514	1 823	1 829	2 032	2 672	76	31	6.1	
Syria	277	388	534	374	1 599	1 564	303	-2.2	3.6	
Kosovo*	699	683	749	731	1 510	930	36	-38	2.1	
Serbia	1 051	697	781	741	975	927	33	-4.9	2.1	
Morocco	2 021	2 070	2 073	2 104	2 074	561	-73	-73	1.3	
Nigeria	594	647	620	602	579	533	-18	-7.9	1.2	
Pakistan	801	711	741	636	560	466	-34	-17	1.1	
Tunisia	802	873	693	579	671	464	-47	-31	1.1	
Ukraine	363	346	394	348	498	458	32	-8	1	
Vietnam	349	315	397	324	392	417	32	6.4	0.9	
Others	10 100	9 616	8 980	8 170	8 755	7 139	-26	-18	16	
Voluntary										
Ukraine	1 541	2 453	2 998	2 108	2 891	3 726	52	29	8.5	
India	1 517	999	1 041	1 367	1 461	2 337	134	60	5.3	
Pakistan	890	788	684	819	907	1 658	110	83	3.8	
Kosovo*	430	443	593	1 051	2 020	1 276	188	-37	2.9	
Albania	439	521	623	651	645	1 264	143	96	2.9	
Russian Fed.	1 223	1 356	1 072	905	813	968	-29	19	2.2	
Serbia	637	731	665	979	851	771	5.5	-9.4	1.8	
Bangladesh	358	262	343	412	372	755	188	103	1.7	
Morocco	165	147	153	144	157	621	322	296	1.4	
China	783	443	354	494	463	610	38	32	1.4	
Others	8 392	7 100	7 419	7 278	7 736	8 723	23	13	20	
Total	41 291	39 572	42 702	37 764	44 353	43 965	11	-0.9	100	

* This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence

Sources and Methods

For the data concerning detections at the external borders, some of the border types are not applicable to all FRAN Member States. This pertains to data on all FRAN indicators since the data are provided disaggregated by border type. The definitions of detections at land borders are therefore not applicable (excluding borders with non-Schengen principalities) for Belgium, the Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland and the UK. For Cyprus, the land border refers to the Green Line demarcation with the area not under the effective control of the government of the Republic of Cyprus. For sea borders, the definitions are not applicable for land-locked Member States including Austria, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Luxembourg, Slovakia and Switzerland.

In addition, data on detections of illegal border-crossing at land, air and sea BCPS (1B) are not available for Iceland, Ireland and Spain and in Greece (these detections are included in the data for Indicator 1A). Data for Norway only includes detections of illegal border-crossing at land and sea BCPS (1B), not between BCPS (1A).

Data on detections of illegal border-crossing between sea BCPS (1A) are not available for Ireland.

Data on apprehension (FRAN Indicator 2) of facilitators is not available for Ireland. For Italy, the data are not disaggregated by border type, but are reported as total apprehensions (not specified). Data for Italy and Norway also include the facilitation of illegal stay and work. For Romania, the data include land intra-EU detections on exit at the border with Hungary.

For the data concerning detections of illegal stay (FRAN Indicator 3), data on detections at exit are not available for Denmark, Ireland, Italy, Spain and the UK.

Data on refusals of entry (FRAN Indicator 4) at the external EU borders are not disaggregated by reason of refusal for Ireland and the UK. Refusals of entry at the Spanish land borders at Ceuta and Melilla (without the issuance of a refusal form) are reported separately and are not included in the presented FRAN data.

The data on applications for international protection (FRAN Indicator 5) are not disaggregated by place of application (type

of border on entry or inland applications) for Austria, the Czech Republic and Slovenia. For these countries, only the total number of applications is reported. For France, only asylum applications at the external borders are reported, not inland applications. For the UK, data reported for applications at air BCPS also include applications at sea BCPS.

The data on return decisions issued (FRAN Indicator 7A) are not available for Ireland, France, the Netherlands and Sweden. The data on effective returns (FRAN Indicator 7B) are not available for Ireland. In addition, the data of effective returns are not disaggregated by return operation (voluntary and forced) for Spain. The data on voluntary effective returns (FRAN Indicator 7A) are not disaggregated by type of return operation (IOM-assisted and others) for Belgium, Czech Republic, Finland and the Netherlands. The data on forced effective returns (FRAN Indicator 7A) are not disaggregated by type of return operation (enforced by Member States and by Joint Operations) for Belgium, Finland, Iceland and the Netherlands.



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