

# FRAN Quarterly

QUARTER 1 • JANUARY–MARCH 2016

**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.

## **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

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

<b>BCP</b>	border-crossing point
<b>CIRCA</b>	Communication and Information Resource Centre Administrator
<b>CTA</b>	Common Travel Area (a travel zone without regular border controls between Ireland, the UK, the Isle of Man, and the Channel Islands)
<b>EDF</b>	European Union Document-Fraud
<b>EDF-RAN</b>	European Union Document-Fraud Risk Analysis Network
<b>EES</b>	Entry/Exit System
<b>EU</b>	European Union
<b>EUR</b>	euro
<b>FRAN</b>	Frontex Risk Analysis Network
<b>Frontex</b>	European Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation at the External Borders of the Member States of the European Union
<b>FYR Macedonia</b>	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
<b>ICJ</b>	International Court of Justice
<b>ICONet</b>	Information and Coordination Network for Member States' Migration Management Services
<b>ID</b>	identification document
<b>IOM</b>	International Organization for Migration
<b>JO</b>	Joint Operation
<b>n.a.</b>	not available
<b>Q/Qtr</b>	quarter of the year
<b>RAU</b>	Frontex Risk Analysis Unit
<b>SE</b>	South Eastern
<b>SIS</b>	Schengen Information System
<b>UK</b>	United Kingdom
<b>UNHCR</b>	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
<b>UNSCR</b>	United Nations Security Council Resolution
<b>WB</b>	Western Balkans
<b>WB-RAN</b>	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 several **featured risk analyses**, examining trends and patterns of irregular migration in a more comprehensive manner. Eventually it is expected that some of the featured analysis topics would be developed by external contributors (FRAN members, EU agencies and international institutions).

# Methodology

The current 31<sup>st</sup> issue of the FRAN Quarterly is a comparative analysis of FRAN data collected between January and March 2016 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. Bi-monthly 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 20th day of the subsequent month, with the exception of the end-of-year data, which are requested by 15 January each year. For this 31<sup>st</sup> issue of the FRAN Quarterly, the target for Member States to upload the monthly data was thus 20 April 2016. 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 (EDFRAN) 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.<sup>1</sup>

At the beginning of 2014, Member States started to regularly collect quantitative information on indicators related to secondary movements. In addition, Frontex organised workshops 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

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1 [The Nature and Extent of Document Fraud to Enter the European Union 2009–2010, Ref. Ro63/2011](#)

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.

This issue of the FRAN Quarterly also includes the main findings of Frontex-coordinated Joint Operations active for at least a proportion of Q1 2016.

Both primary data sources, such as interviews with irregular migrants, and secondary data sources, such as reports of intelligence analysts, were used to pro-

vide an exhaustive overview of the situation at the external borders of the EU. Additionally, open-source data were researched as background information for the present analysis.

## 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 bi-monthly analytical reports, on which much of the detailed analyses presented here are based.

## I. SITUATIONAL OVERVIEW

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

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

Routes	2014		2015			2016		2016 Q1		per cent of total
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	% change on year ago	prev. Qtr		
	<b>Eastern Mediterranean route</b>	<b>15 533</b>	<b>14 152</b>	<b>68 178</b>	<b>319 146</b>	<b>483 910</b>	<b>153 967</b>	<b>988</b>	<b>- 68</b>	
<b>Sea</b>	<b>13 675</b>	<b>12 646</b>	<b>65 996</b>	<b>314 400</b>	<b>480 137</b>	<b>151 490</b>	<b>1 098</b>	<b>- 68</b>	<b>98</b>	
Syria	7 605	7 582	38 089	224 071	219 269	<b>74 397</b>	881	- 66	49	
Afghanistan	4 217	2 530	16 501	56 739	136 516	<b>38 651</b>	1 428	- 72	26	
Iraq	272	321	2 708	17 743	69 358	<b>23 850</b>	7 330	- 66	16	
Other	1 581	2 213	8 698	15 847	54 994	<b>14 592</b>	559	- 73	9.6	
<b>Land</b>	<b>1 858</b>	<b>1 506</b>	<b>2 182</b>	<b>4 746</b>	<b>3 773</b>	<b>2 477</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>- 34</b>	<b>1.6</b>	
Syria	1 143	782	1 384	3 115	2 048	<b>1 212</b>	55	- 41	49	
Iraq	218	321	225	1 151	894	<b>774</b>	141	- 13	31	
Afghanistan	312	162	357	258	572	<b>167</b>	3.1	- 71	6.7	
Other	185	241	216	222	259	<b>324</b>	34	25	13	
<b>Western Balkan route</b>	<b>27 920</b>	<b>32 950</b>	<b>34 559</b>	<b>229 746</b>	<b>466 783</b>	<b>108 649</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>- 77</b>	<b>38</b>	
Not specified	87	93	205	91 044	464 916	<b>102 331</b>	109 933	- 78	94	
Pakistan	203	583	2 729	13 715	30	<b>1 346</b>	131	4 387	1.2	
Afghanistan	4 393	4 129	13 940	35 021	147	<b>1 093</b>	- 74	644	1.0	
Other	23 237	28 145	17 685	89 966	1 690	<b>3 879</b>	- 86	130	3.6	
<b>Central Mediterranean route</b>	<b>31 291</b>	<b>10 252</b>	<b>60 176</b>	<b>61 746</b>	<b>21 772</b>	<b>18 776</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>- 14</b>	<b>6.6</b>	
Nigeria	2 045	873	7 513	9 395	4 133	<b>3 434</b>	293	- 17	18	
Gambia	2 527	1 418	2 302	2 569	1 956	<b>2 339</b>	65	20	12	
Senegal	2 032	1 211	1 691	1 758	1 161	<b>1 679</b>	39	45	8.9	
Other	24 687	6 750	48 670	48 024	14 522	<b>11 324</b>	68	- 22	60	
<b>Western Mediterranean route</b>	<b>1 412</b>	<b>985</b>	<b>1 729</b>	<b>1 680</b>	<b>2 610</b>	<b>1 408</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>- 46</b>	<b>0.5</b>	
<b>Sea</b>	<b>1 074</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>1 431</b>	<b>1 547</b>	<b>2 132</b>	<b>1 307</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>- 39</b>	<b>93</b>	
Guinea	185	107	316	332	695	<b>564</b>	427	- 19	43	
Côte d'Ivoire	44	83	197	79	151	<b>147</b>	77	- 2.6	11	
Cameroon	135	93	250	135	197	<b>140</b>	51	- 29	11	
Other	710	347	668	1 001	1 089	<b>456</b>	31	- 58	35	
<b>Land</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>- 72</b>	<b>- 79</b>	<b>7.2</b>	
Cameroon	13	1	14	3	150	<b>44</b>	4 300	- 71	44	
Guinea	56	171	117	75	133	<b>29</b>	- 83	- 78	29	
Burkina Faso	21	55	12	3	9	<b>9</b>	- 84	0	8.9	
Other	248	128	155	52	186	<b>19</b>	- 85	- 90	19	
<b>Circular route from Albania to Greece</b>	<b>3 084</b>	<b>1 907</b>	<b>2 727</b>	<b>2 182</b>	<b>2 116</b>	<b>1 350</b>	<b>- 29</b>	<b>- 36</b>	<b>0.5</b>	
Albania	3 067	1 896	2 712	2 166	2 100	<b>1 344</b>	- 29	- 36	100	
FYR Macedonia	10	1	5	6	4	<b>2</b>	100	- 50	0.1	
Serbia	0	1	4	3	3	<b>1</b>	0	- 67	0.1	
Other	7	9	6	7	9	<b>3</b>	- 67	- 67	0.2	
<b>Eastern borders route</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>734</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>- 55</b>	<b>0.1</b>	
Vietnam	83	51	133	192	85	<b>36</b>	- 29	- 58	17	
Turkey	5	5	4	6	2	<b>30</b>	500	1 400	14	
Afghanistan	135	17	158	168	148	<b>29</b>	71	- 80	14	
Other	252	133	214	368	243	<b>118</b>	- 11	- 51	55	
<b>Western African route</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>- 67</b>	<b>0.1</b>	
Guinea	27	13	31	85	236	<b>65</b>	400	- 72	40	
Côte d'Ivoire	4	3	9	37	87	<b>55</b>	1 733	- 37	34	
Cameroon	2	0	4	11	12	<b>17</b>	n.a.	42	10	
Other	51	20	70	95	161	<b>25</b>	25	- 84	15	
<b>Black Sea route</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<b>0</b>	
Syria	3	42	0	0	0	<b>0</b>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	0	
Iraq	53	12	0	0	0	<b>0</b>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	0	
Iran	10	9	0	0	0	<b>0</b>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	0	
Other	22	5	0	0	0	<b>0</b>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	0	
<b>Other routes</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	<b>0</b>	
Russian Fed.	2	2	0	0	0	<b>0</b>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	0	
Nigeria	1	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	0	
Other	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>79 890</b>	<b>60 558</b>	<b>167 992</b>	<b>615 462</b>	<b>978 165</b>	<b>284 525</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>- 71</b>	<b>100</b>	

Source: FRAN data as of 16 November 2015



# FRAN indicators

Q1 2015  
(dotted circles)

1106

2187

2644

27 223

37 562

63 212

107 197

181 569

60 558

Q1 2016  
(solid circles)

586

1 842

2 972

30 253

46 996

69 392

127 511

274 474

284 525

**IBC-1B**

Detections of illegal border-crossing at BCPs

**EDF**

Detections of fraudulent document users

**FAC-2**

Detections of facilitators

**REF-4**

Refusals of entry

**RET-7B**

Returns (effective)

**RET-7A**

Returns (decisions)

**ILL-3**

Detections of persons staying illegally

**FRAN ASY-5**

Asylum applications reported to FRAN

**IBC-1A**

Detections of illegal border-crossing between BCPs

## Situation Q1 2016

After the FRAN indicators of illegal border-crossing between BCPs, illegal stay, and asylum had reached record levels in the fourth quarter of 2015, the situation clearly relaxed at the beginning of 2016. On one hand, the irregular migration pressure continuously decreased between January and March 2016. On the other hand, the reporting period still showed the highest level of irregular migration of any previous first quarter since the FRAN data collection began.

Similar to 2015, also in Q1 2016, most migrants were detected on the Eastern Mediterranean and Western Balkan routes. 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 EU's external border from Serbia.

In Q1 2016, illegal border-crossings detected at the EU's external borders with Turkey fell behind the record levels of the second half of 2015 for several reasons. Firstly, the adverse weather conditions prevented many migrants from boarding boats in the Eastern Aegean Sea. Secondly, the agreement between the EU and Turkey removing incentives to seek irregular routes to Greece and targeting the people smugglers' business model led to a further reduction of arrivals on the Eastern Aegean islands in March. Nevertheless, the number of illegal border-crossings on this route remained higher than in any previous first quarter.

Irregular migration on the Western Balkan route has closely followed the developments in the Eastern Mediterranean route with the difference that irregular migration

pressure declined faster than in the Eastern Aegean Sea. Consolidated border control measures and increasing entry restrictions coordinated by the authorities along the route nearly stopped migration and left many migrants stranded on their way, especially in the Greek area of Idomeni. Existing data indicate that most migrants on this route were non-regional nationals.

The level of migratory flows across the Central Mediterranean Sea was also higher than during any other first quarter since the FRAN data collection began in 2007. Compared with last quarter, however, the number of illegal border-crossings reported by Italy and Malta decreased due to adverse weather conditions at sea. Three quarters of the detections made on the Central Mediterranean route in Q1 2016 were related to migrants from West Africa.

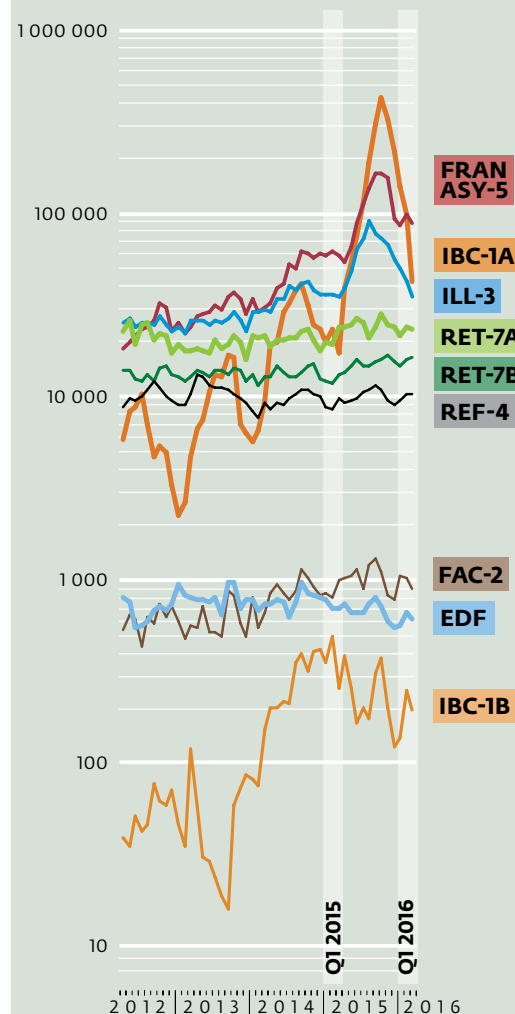
In the reference period, detections of illegal stay in the EU/Schengen Associated Countries were over one third lower than during the last quarter, at the peak of last year's record migration to the EU. However, with more than 127 000 persons reported in the EU/Schengen area, the number is 19% higher than during the same period of 2015. Compared with one year ago, the relative increase in Iraqi and Iranian nationals detected for illegal stay was significant.

In spite of the unprecedented level of irregular migration, the number of effective returns decreased 3% since last quarter. Fewer effective returns were reported especially of citizens of Western Balkan and Latin American countries.

## Trend

### Monthly trends, April 2012 to March 2016

Reported cases



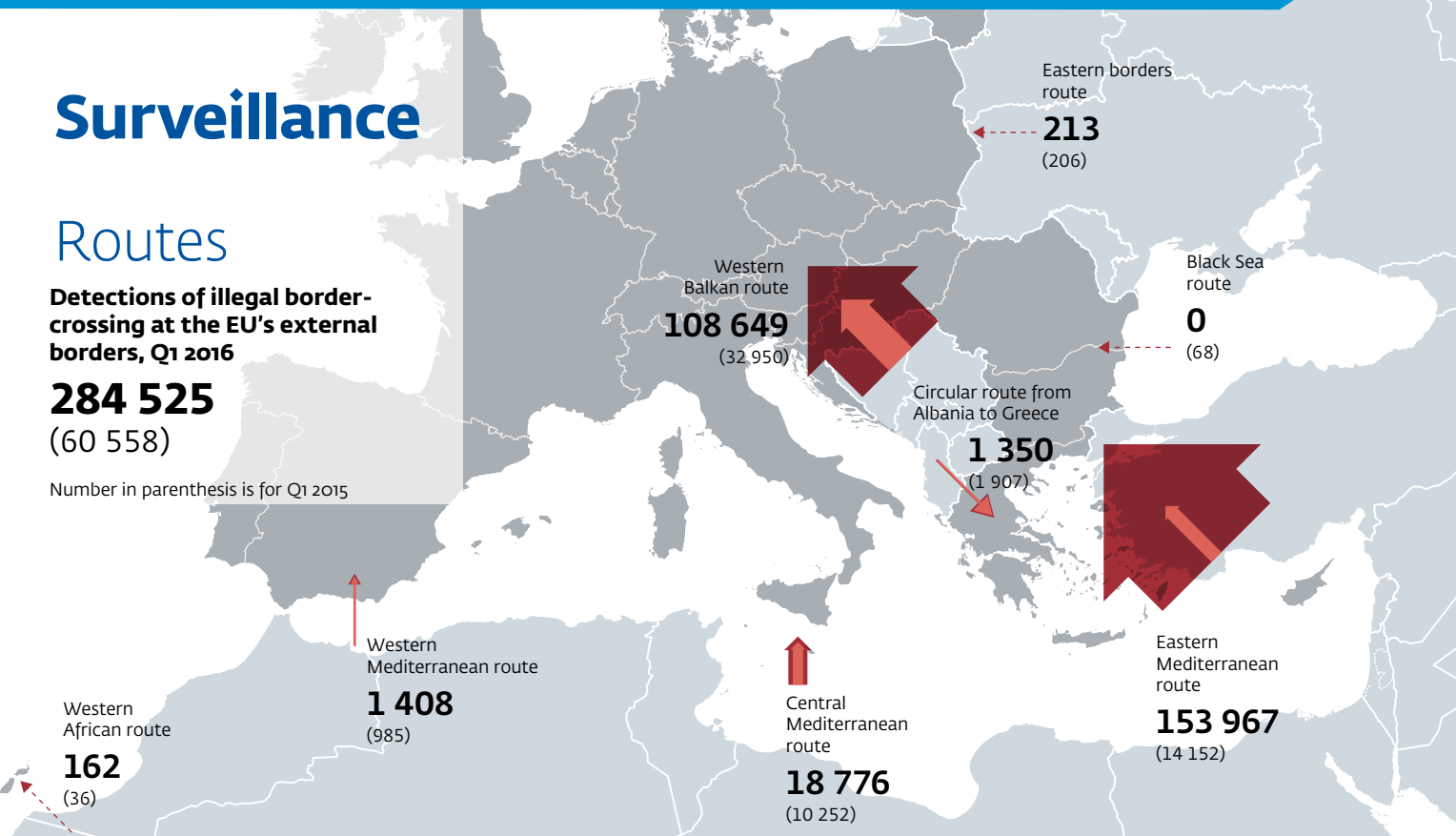
## Surveillance

### Routes

Detections of illegal border-crossing at the EU's external borders, Q1 2016

**284 525**  
(60 558)

Number in parenthesis is for Q1 2015



FRAN data for the period between January and March 2016 show a 370% increase in overall detections of illegal border-crossing compared to the same period of 2015. With 284 525 detections in Q1 2016, Member States reported the highest number of illegal border-crossings of any previous first quarter since FRAN data collection began in 2007. On the other hand, the level of irregular migration in Q1 2016 has only reached less than a third of the level of the previous quarter, during which the migration crisis of 2015 has seen its peak.

#### Migration pressure on the Eastern Mediterranean route decreases

Also in the Eastern Aegean Sea, the level of irregular migration has been significantly lower than during the last quarter, but still on a record level for this time of the year. With more than 150 000 illegal border-crossings reported, the Eastern Mediterranean route has been the entry point to the EU with the largest migration pressure. Most irregular migrants were detected on boats entering the Eastern Aegean sea or already on one of the Greek islands, such as Lesbos, Chios and Samos. Although the number of detections has been steadily decreasing after October 2015, the migra-

tion pressure was still on a very high level by the end of March 2016.

Around 49% of the irregular migrants claimed to be of Syrian nationality, compared to 59% one year ago. While the share of Afghans continued to amount to one quarter of the total migration flow, the proportion of Iraqi nationals compared with one year ago has tripled to 15%. Notably, also the number of migrants who claimed to be from Pakistan and Iran have increased since Q1 2015, although on a low level.

#### Influx of migrants leads to intensified secondary movements

Many irregular migrants who had arrived in Greece or Bulgaria continued their journey across the Western Balkan countries towards Western and Northern Europe. With almost 110 000 illegal border-crossings, the number of detections in Q1 2016 amounted to less than a fourth of what was reported in Q4 2015. Due to increasingly restrictive measures put in place by the authorities on the Western Balkan route, the number of detections has also been decreasing within the first quarter of 2016: While in January, the number of illegal border-crossings has been on the highest level (67 000) of any previ-

ous January since the FRAN data collection began in 2007, in March, the number of detections have decreased to around 5 000, a lower level than in March 2015.

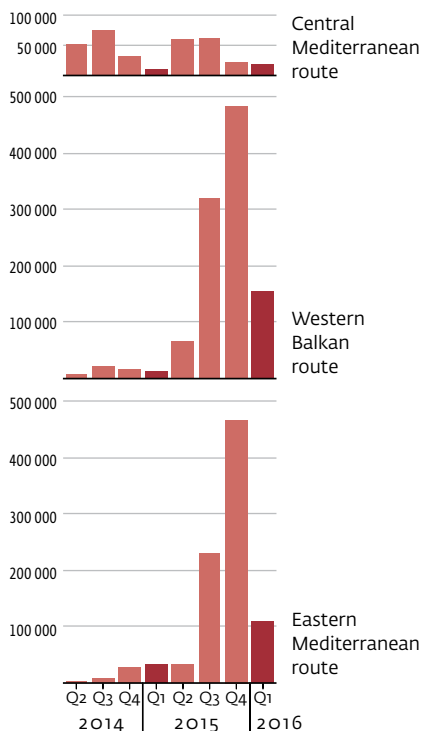
Until February, most attempted illegal entries from the Western Balkan countries to the EU were reported from Croatia's border with Serbia. Since March, however, with increasing restrictions imposed by authorities along the Western Balkan route, irregular migration via Croatia and Slovenia has effectively stopped. At the same time, the number of migrants breaking through the fence from Serbia to Hungary has reached a significant level again for the first time since the barrier was completed on 16 October 2015. In March 2016, Hungary reported an average of around 100 illegal border-crossings per day.

In contrast to one year ago, the share of migrants from Kosovo\* and other Western Balkan countries has shrunk to far below 1% of the irregular migration flow on this route. In the first quarter of 2016, the nationality of migrants on the Western Balkan route could not be ascertained in all cases. However, the available information and the data on arrivals on the Greek islands show that a majority of the migrants were of Syrian

## Trend

### Quarterly detections of illegal border-crossing, 2014–2015

Number



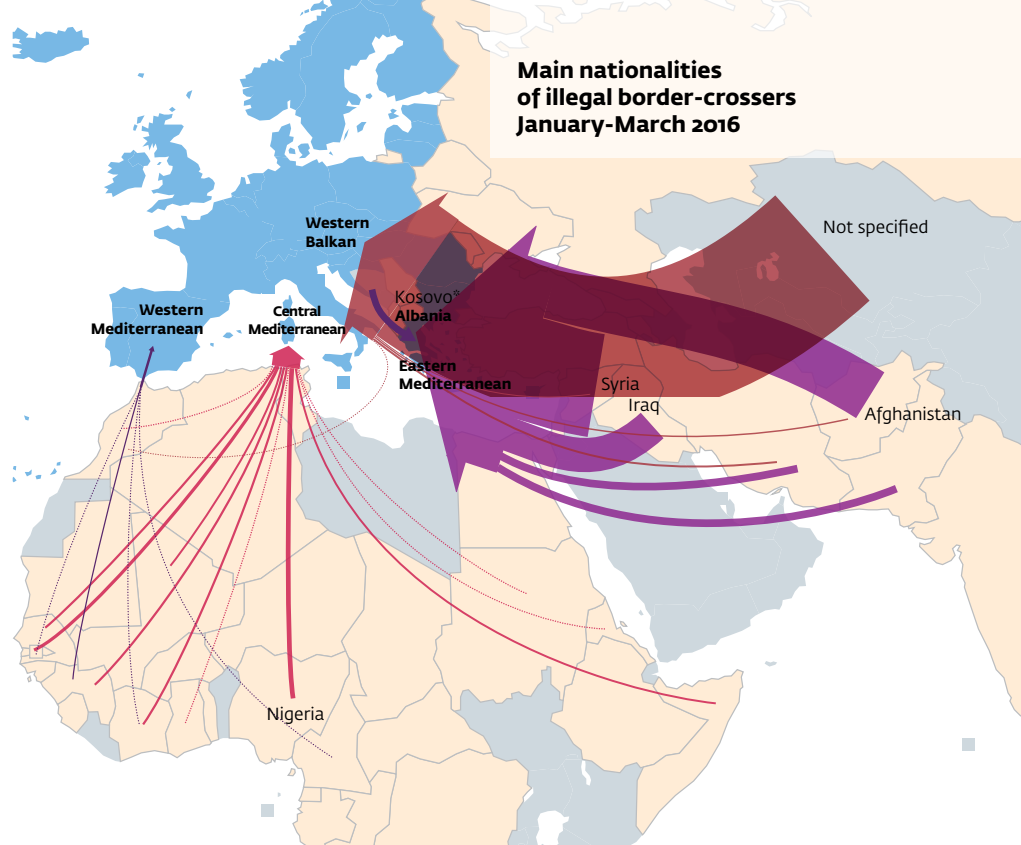
and, to a lesser extent, of Afghan nationality. Interestingly, also a significant number of Moroccan and Algerian nationals made their way to the EU via the detour through the Western Balkan countries.

### Irregular migration in the Central Mediterranean high in spite of the winter season

In Q1 2016, the level of migratory flows across the Central Mediterranean Sea has been higher than during any first quarter since the FRAN data collection began in 2007. Compared to the previous quarter, the number of illegal border-crossings reported by Italy and Malta have decreased by 14%, but on the other hand the number of detections were 83% higher than one year ago. Of the 18 776 detections, almost 10 000 were reported in March alone.

Three quarters of the detections made on the Central Mediterranean route were related to migrants from West Africa. Nigerians showed to be the fastest growing nationality: While one year ago, nine percent of all reported irregular migrants on this route were Nigerians, their share grew to 18 % during the reporting period.

## Nationalities



94% of the migrants departed from Libya, where the continued absence of an effective national government allowed criminal facilitation networks to thrive. Detections were made almost exclusively as part of Search and Rescue operations following satellite phones calls mainly made from migrant boats. While departures from Egypt increased but remained on a low level, the closure of the borders along the Western Balkan route did not lead to a large increase in detections of migrant boats trying to reach Italy from Greece.

### Detections of irregular migration to Spain higher than one year ago

Although irregular migration on the Western Mediterranean route has generally been on a low level compared with other routes, Spain reported increases in detections of irregular migrants this winter. In Q1 2016, more than 1 400 migrants tried to reach the EU on the Western Mediterranean route, slightly more than one half of the number of last quarter but 43% more than in the same period of last year. The migration pressure is mainly caused by West African migrants trying to reach the Spanish coast on boats. Only six percent of the overall detections on this route

during the reference period were related to Northern African nationals, mainly from Morocco. In spite of the detrimental sea conditions due to the winter season, at the land border to the Spanish towns of Ceuta and Melilla, only a comparably low number of around 100 illegal border-crossings was registered during the reference period.

### Increased detections at the EU's eastern border

In Q1 2016, detections of illegal border-crossing at the eastern borders amounted to 213 detections. With the Vietnamese nationals representing the largest group of migrants, Turkish irregular migrants have become the second-ranking nationality on this route for the first time, while in previous quarters, only singular cases of Turkish nationals illegally crossing the Eastern borders were reported. Irregular migration on this route however appears in more ways than just through illegal border-crossings, including through increased numbers of refusals of entry, detections of document fraud or abuse of the right for asylum (see section Border Checks overleaf).

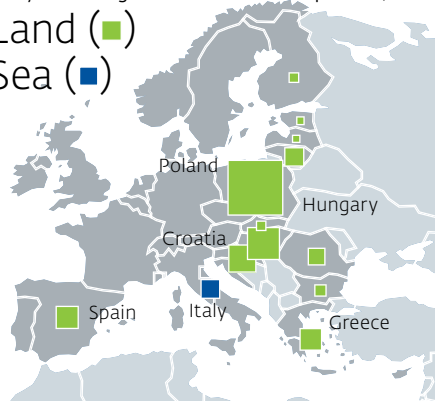
# Border checks Refusals of entry

## Number per border type, Q1 2016

(only values higher than 1000 are stipulated)

Land (■)

Sea (■)



### Trend of the total

	Land	Air	Sea
Q1 2015	13 772	12 255	1 196
Q1 2016	17 344	11 458	1 451

### Strongest increase in refusals of entry related to Moroccan nationals

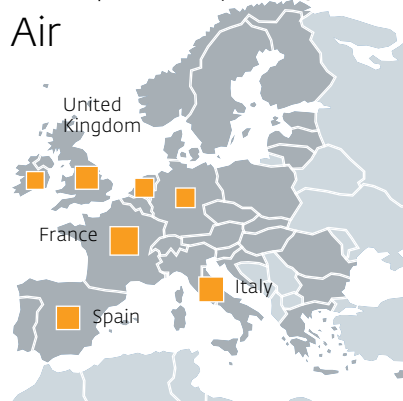
In Q1 2016, 30 253 refusals of entry were issued at the EU external borders, which is only slightly above the quarterly average reported to the FRAN since 2007. Like in all previous quarters since Q3 2013, Ukrainians, with 6 555 issued refusals, were the most reported nationality again. Albanian nationals, with 3 615 refusals, ranked second for the sixth quarter in a row. 79% of the reported Ukrainians were refused at the Polish border, while around one third of the reported Albanian citizens were refused by Italy. In most cases Ukrainians were not let into the EU because they could not present appropriate documentation justifying the purpose and conditions of stay. Notably, the majority of Albanian nationals was refused because of an alert existing in the SIS or a national register.

Citizens of Moldova have progressively been subject to more refusals since last summer, especially issued by Italy, Poland and Romania. The number of issued refusals to citizens of this country has thus been on the highest level since 2008. During the reporting period, Tajik citizens have been issued the largest numbers of refusals since FRAN data collection began (321), almost all at the Polish land border.

**Total: 30 253** (27 223)

Number in parenthesis is for Q1 2015

Air



Also the number of refusals issued to Moroccan nationals has grown strongly, from 1 090 in the last quarter to 1 755 during the reporting period. Most Moroccans were reported from the Spanish land and sea borders.

At air borders, the 878 refusals issued to citizens of Brazil have been on the highest level since 2012. Most were issued by Portugal, Spain and Ireland and because of not appropriate documentation justifying the purpose and conditions of stay (280 of all Brazilians refused).

### Hungary reports fastest growth in clandestine migrants

The decision of authorities along the Western Balkan route to stop the transit of irregular migrants and to demand valid travel documents to pass the borders should in principle increase the risk of irregular migrants entering the EU hidden in lorries and other vehicles. However, the actual number of detections of clandestine entry decreased by almost one half compared to one year ago and 16% compared to last quarter. 586 persons attempted to cross the EU's external borders hiding in vehicles between January and March. Again, most clandestine entry attempts were reported in South-East Eu-

# Clandestine entries

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

**Number, Q1 2016**

**Total: 586** (1 106)

Number in parenthesis is for Q1 2015



rope, mainly attempting to enter the EU from Turkey to Bulgaria.

But unlike in previous quarters, Hungary has during this reference period reported the second highest number of this indicator. As Croatia has closed its border to Serbia for irregular migration in line with the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia, and Slovenia, some of those migrants who intended to reach the Schengen area opted to enter Hungary clandestinely, often assisted by facilitation networks. All clandestine entries reported by Hungary were detected at the border with Serbia. The profile of the clandestine migrants detected by Hungary is however particular: Half of them were Moroccan nationals, one third from Algeria. Between Hungarian border crossing points, these two nationalities represented only 9% and less than 1%, respectively, of the total illegal border-crossings during the first quarter of 2016.

### Many detections of illegal stay on exit related to asylum seekers

During the reporting period, more than 19 000 persons were detected on exit from the EU or Schengen area without valid documents proving their permission to stay. The number of detections was 6% lower than in

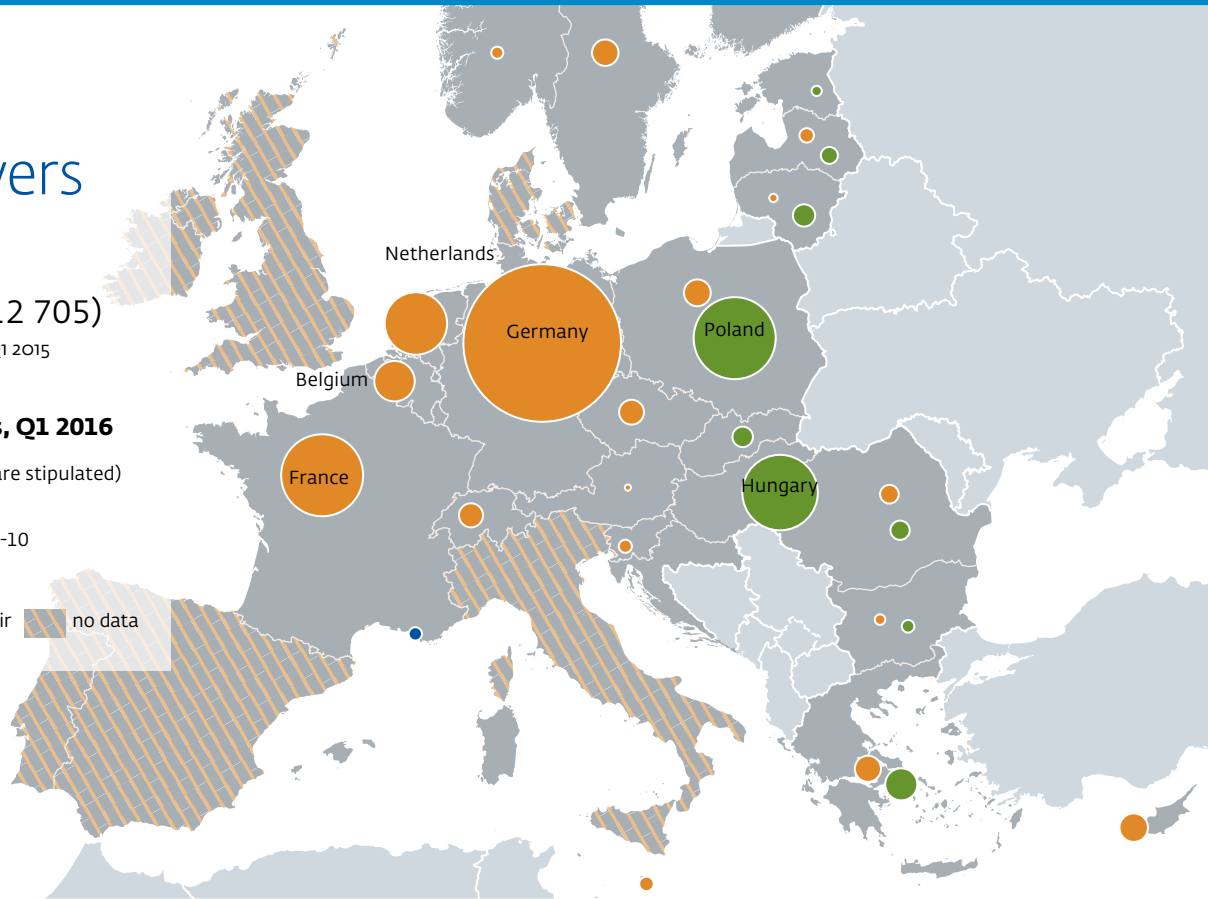
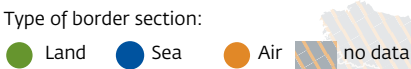
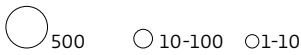


# Illegal stayers on exit

**Total: 19 081** (12 705)  
 Number in parenthesis is for Q1 2015

## Number of detections, Q1 2016

(only values higher than 300 are stipulated)



the previous quarter, during which this indicator showed its record since FRAN data collection began. On the other hand, during the same period of last year, the number was 12 705, being around half lower than the current level. 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.

The reported numbers also reflect the extent to which border guard authorities in different Member State check documents of passengers when leaving the EU/Schengen Associated Countries. To ensure, among other issues, the systematic and reliable identification of overstayers at Schengen area's external borders, the European Commission, in April 2016, presented a revised proposal for a Regulation for the establishment of a common 'Entry/Exit System' (EES).<sup>2</sup>

The most significant development in detections of illegal stay on exit was reported by Germany. The Member State has not

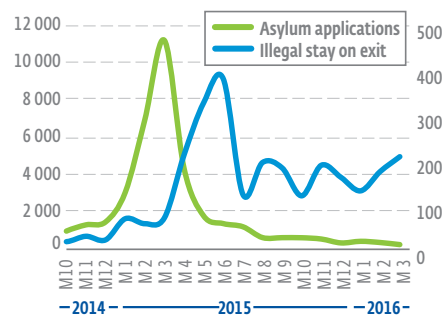
only been reporting the highest number of this indicator since Q3 2011, it has also been showing a strong upward trend since the beginning of last year. While Germany reported more than 3 000 persons who attempted to leave the EU/Schengen area through the air border in Q1 2015, this number has more than doubled one year later.

According to German FRAN data, the majority of the nationalities detected for illegal stay on exit were also among the top-ranking nationalities having applied for asylum during the migratory crisis year of 2015. The three highest-ranking nationalities reported for illegal stay on exit, Turkish, Kosovo\* citizens, and Albanians, have submitted 21% of the asylum applications in 2015. Many of the detections of

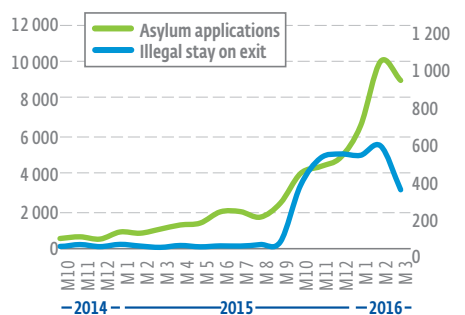
illegal stay on exit seem to be related to asylum seekers individually returning to their home countries (e.g. see graphs on Kosovo\* and Iraqi citizens below).

All over the EU and Schengen area, the highest-ranking nationality detected for illegal stay on exit were still Ukrainians, although their number has strongly dropped from the peak of 4 132 in Q4 2015 to 2 681 during the reporting period. Most of these Ukrainian citizens were reported from the external land BCPs in Poland. The strongest increase of a single nationality in detections of illegal stay on exit at the external land borders was reported from Hungary, where the number of detected Russian nationals has grown from 0 in Q4 2015 to almost 200 during the reference period.

**Kosovo\* citizens reported by Germany**



**Iraqi citizens reported by Germany**



Source: Frontex data

2 COM(2016) 196 final

# Fraudulent documents

## Detections

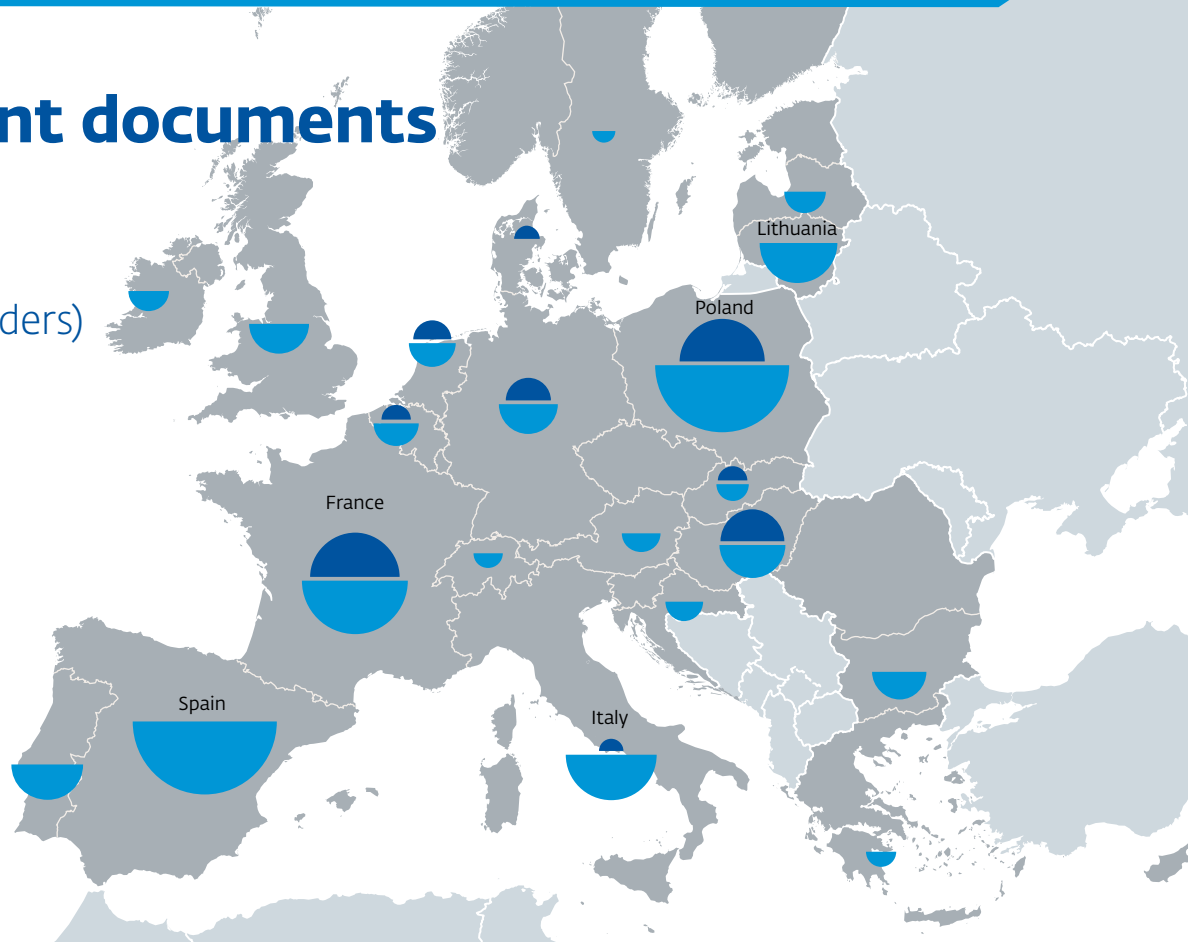
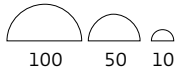
(at external and internal borders)

**Number of detected fraudulent documents per Member State, Q1 2016**

Direction:



Number:  
(only highest values are stipulated)



### Fewer document fraud detections on intra-EU/Schengen movements

In Q1 2016, the overall number of document fraud incidents reported in the EDF-RAN was 17% lower than last quarter, reaching 5 143 cases, involving 5 815 detected fraudulent documents at BCPs. Member States have been reporting lower numbers in document fraud since last September, when the migration pressure in the Mediterranean Sea began to exponentially increase. The opened borders and government-organised transport of irregular migrants along the Western Balkan route have reduced their demand to reach the desired EU destination countries with the help of fraudulent documents.

This development, among others, has led to fewer detections of document fraud along the main intra-Schengen routes. With almost 250 detections, the number of persons aiming to reach other Schengen countries from Greece with fraudulent documents was more than 39% lower than one year ago. Only around 60 document fraudsters were for example detected on flights from Greece to Germany,

63% less than in Q1 2015. Also from Italy, the number of passengers willing to board intra-Schengen flights with fraudulent documents was 37% lower.

In the cases of both mentioned embarkation countries, Greece and Italy, the decrease in detections was to a large extent caused by fewer Syrian nationals trying to reach destinations such as Germany, Switzerland or Denmark. Back in Q1 2015, 317 fraudulent documents were seized from Syrian citizens on intra-Schengen flights from Greece and Italy, mostly with counterfeited Greek ID cards and forged passports. During the reporting period, these numbers decreased to only 11. As in the first quarter of 2016 most countries on the Western Balkan route have allowed Syrians to transit their territories, the main reason to use fraudulent documents has been to avoid the exhausting overland trip.

### More Ukrainians with fraudulent documents at the external borders

With 1 842 detected cases of document fraud on arrival in the EU/Schengen area from third countries, this indicator has re-

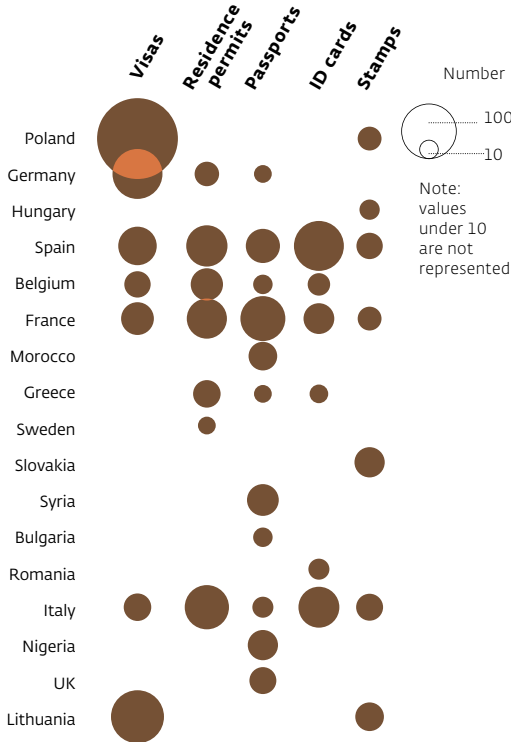
mained stable compared to Q4 2015. The strongest increase, of 141% between the first quarter of 2015 and 2016 was related to persons travelling from Ukraine, either across the land borders or by plane. Of the 407 fraudulent travel documents that were seized on entry from Ukraine, 205 were from citizens of this country who obtained their EU visas in a fraudulent way. For the first time, also a larger number of Turkish citizens has tried to reach Poland from Ukraine by presenting fraudulent documents. Poland has seized almost 60 false, mainly German visas, from Turkish citizens in Q1 2016.

In a longer perspective, document fraud detections at the EU/Schengen Associated Country external borders have been steadily decreasing since 2014, when Member States reported clearly more than 2 000 detections per quarter. A closer look reveals that this negative trend was not equally reported from all but only on specific incoming routes.

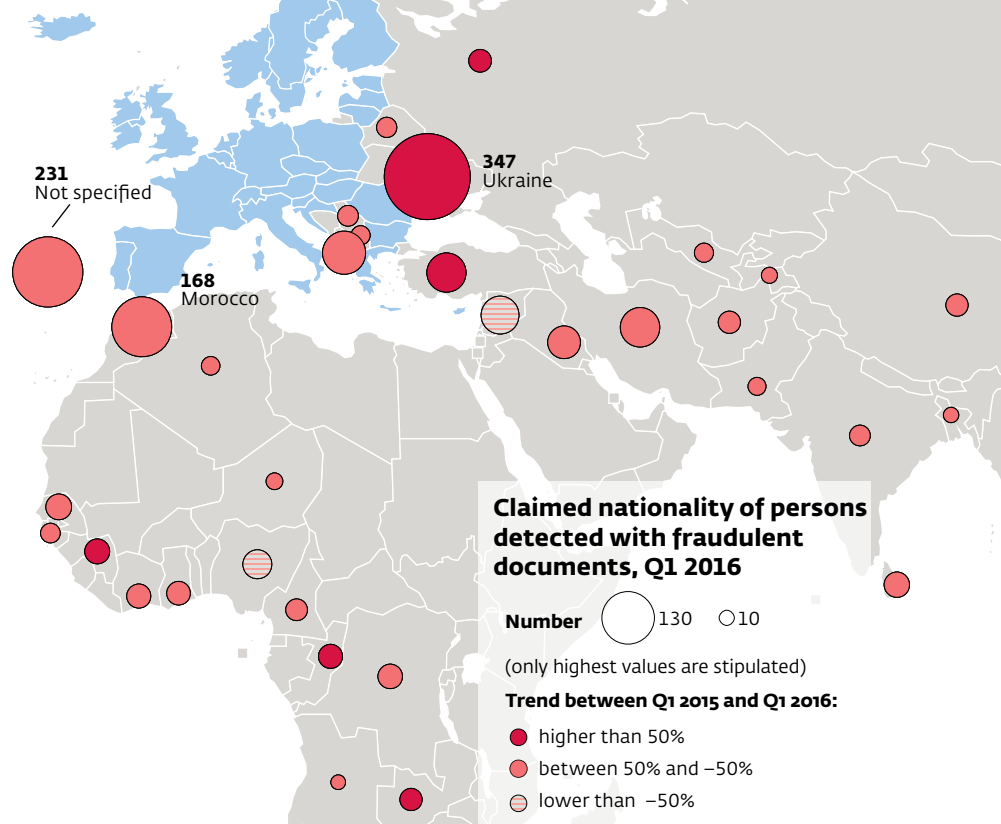
Both in the longer term and compared to the previous quarter, document fraud detections e.g. from Turkey have clearly

## Type

**Type of fraudulent document detected, by main countries of issuance, Q1 2016**



## Nationality of users



decreased, from an quarterly average of around 420 in 2014 to 238 in the reporting period. Mainly on flights from Istanbul, fewer Afghans, Iranians and other migrant nationalities were reported. Among the reasons were better controls and strengthened international law enforcement cooperation.

On flights from Nigeria, the number of document fraud detections has been decreasing from 272 one year ago to 37 in the reporting period. This reduction in detections was foremost caused by the suspension of flights from Lagos to Rome in March 2015. Also on flights from Morocco and at the Spanish land borders with Morocco, the number of cases of document fraud decreased from 390 one year ago to 293 during the reporting period.

### Seasonal low of Albanians travelling from the Schengen area to the UK with fraudulent documents

Reported cases of document fraud between Schengen countries and the non-Schengen EU Member States have decreased by 23% percent compared to

the previous quarter. The comparison with previous years shows that document fraud related to the most reported nationalities on the routes from the Schengen area to the Common Travel Area (CTA) were subject to seasonal changes. Detections of Albanian citizens, who are the nationality most reported for the use of fraudulent travel documents (mostly false Italian, Romanian and Greek ID cards) on the way to the CTA, used to peak during the fourth quarters of each year of the EDF data collection. This is in line with the generic asylum curve of Western Balkan citizens in the EU, which is usually highest during the cold winter months. Hence the decrease during the first quarter does not necessarily reflect a lasting downward trend of Albanian citizens using fraudulent documents.

Also nationalities related to the large migration flows along the Mediterranean routes were visible in the EDF data of persons detected for document fraud between Schengen and EU non-Schengen countries. For example Syrian citizens: Similar to the decreasing migration pressure in the Eastern Aegean Sea during the

winter, the number of Syrians continuing their journey to the EU non-Schengen countries (especially the UK) with fraudulent documents has decreased by 63% from 266 in Q4 2015 to 99 detections in Q1 2016.

The number of Iranians reported by the Member States for document fraud has in effect remained on the high level of the previous quarter. The increase in document fraud detections related to Iranians that has been visible since the FRAN data collection began in 2009, has accelerated in the third quarter of 2015. Almost 41% of the fraudulent travel documents used by Iranian citizens were seized on routes from the Schengen area to the UK, another 17% on intra-Schengen routes. Most cases on these routes were related to forged Greek and Bulgarian passports or counterfeited Romanian and Greek ID cards.

# Situation in the EU

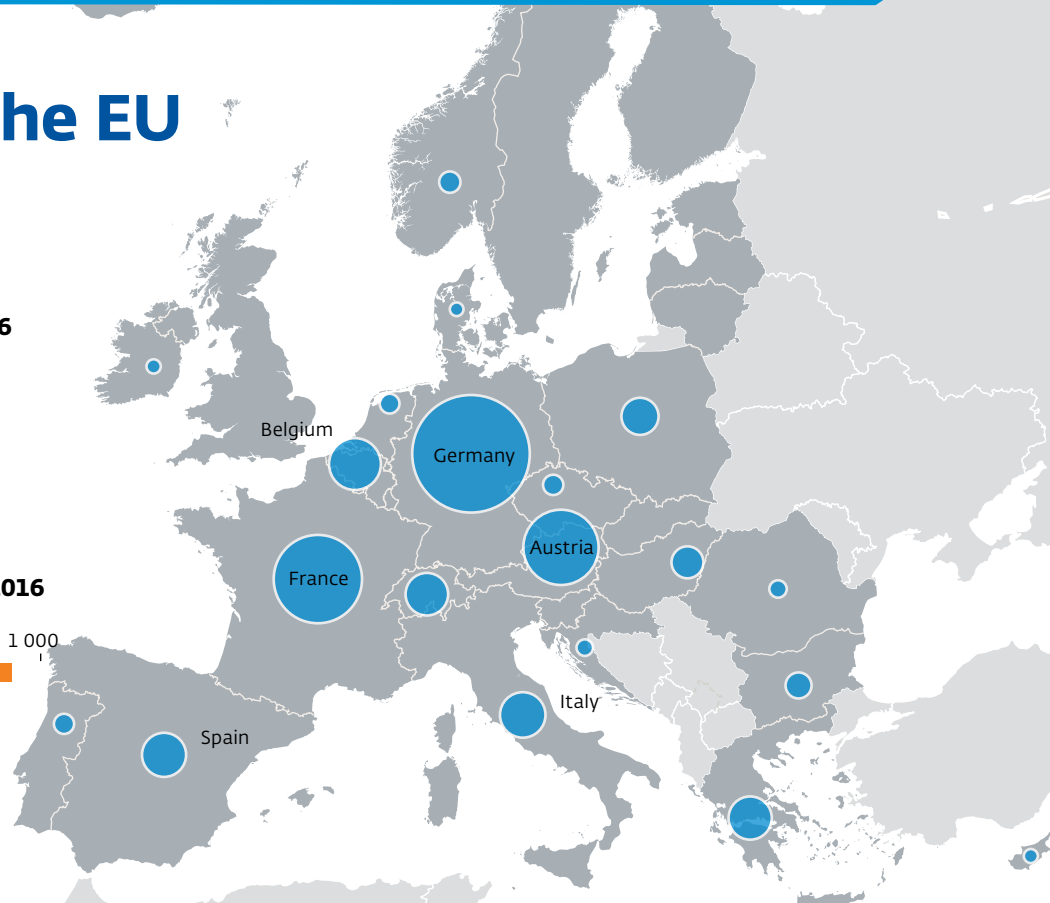
## Illegal stayers

### Number of detected cases, Q1 2016

(only highest values are stipulated)



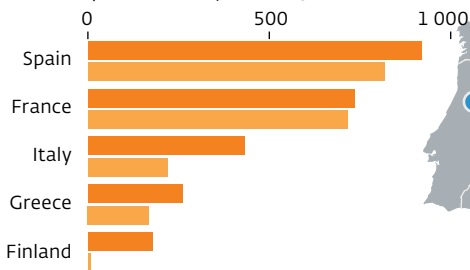
Number in parenthesis is for Q1 2015



## Facilitators

### Number of detected persons, Q1 2016

Number in parenthesis is for Q1 2015



In Q1 2016, detections of illegal stay were 35% lower than during the last quarter, at the peak of last year's record migration to the EU. However, with more than 127 000 persons reported in the EU/Schengen area, the number is 19% higher than during the same period of 2015. This is the highest number of detections of illegal stay of any first quarter since FRAN data collection began in 2007.

As in 2015, the majority of detections were related to the large flow 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. However, the share of detections reported by Germany has decreased from around 40% of the total in Q3 and Q4 2015 to around 30% in Q1 2016. During the reporting period, Germany, France, and Austria were the top countries for detections of illegal stay, reporting more than 61% of the total EU/Schengen Associated Countries number.

After Syrians have undoubtedly been the nationality with the largest number of detections of illegal stay during the last summer, it is now the Afghans that are highest-ranking in this regard. More than 16 000 persons

or 13% of all nationalities detected for illegal stay in Q1 2016 were Afghans (Syrians: 14 008). With almost 13 049 detections, Iraqi nationals have been the third largest group among those who were detected as illegal stayers during the reporting period.

The most remarkable hike in detections of illegal stay was reported in relation to Iranian citizens: Member States registered a more than five-fold increase of this nationality compared to one year ago, to 7 290 detections during the reporting period. The number was on the highest level of any first quarter since FRAN data collection began and extraordinary considering the fact that detections of Iranian illegal stayers have never been seen above the level of 5 500 before the second half of 2015. Almost one third of this number was registered by Germany in Q1 2016, with a majority of detections reported from its airports. Recently also Belgium has reported an increase in detections of illegal stay related to this nationality.

### Asylum applications on a record level

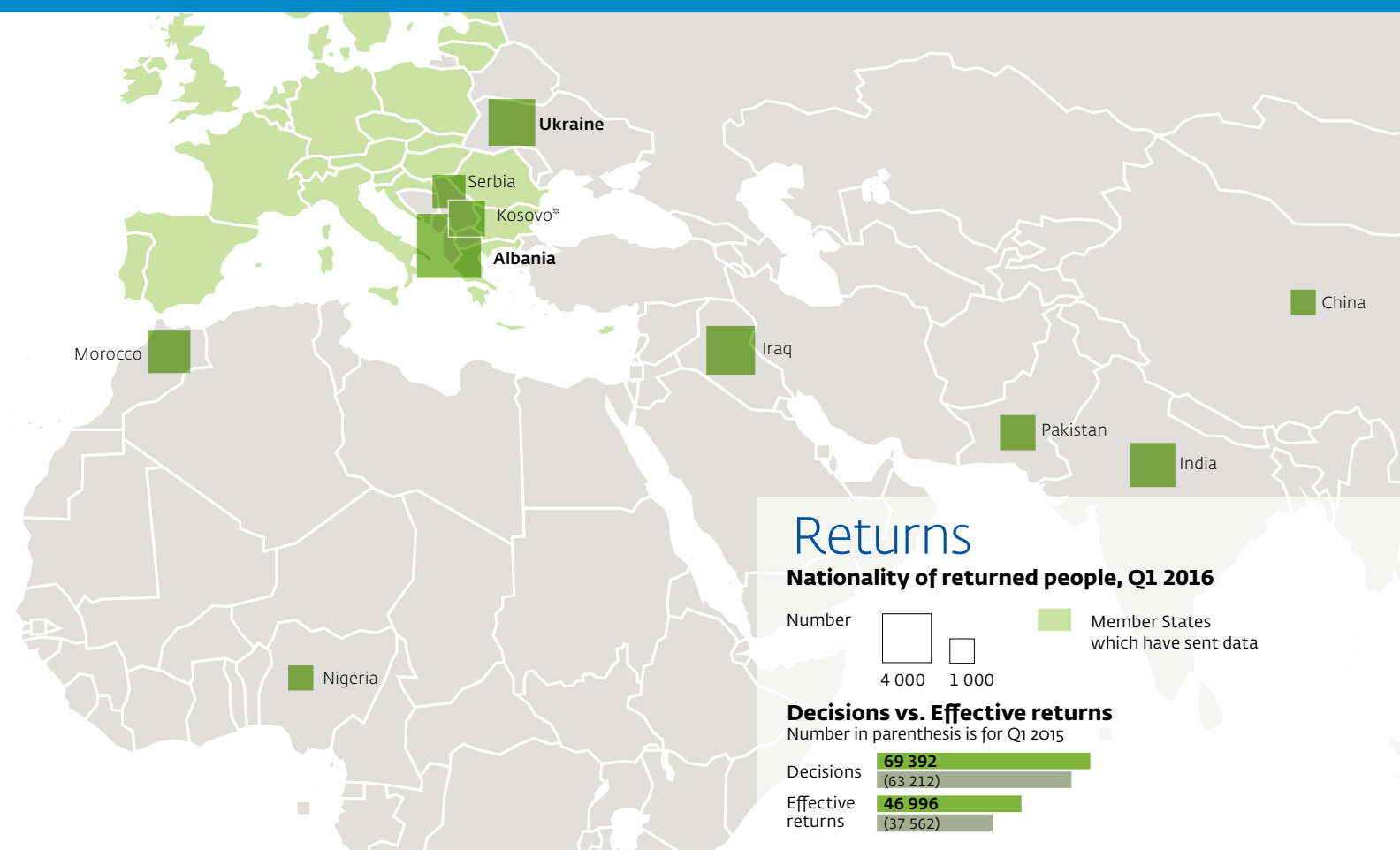
In Q1 2016, Member States reported slightly more than 274 000 asylum applications, which is the highest number of any previ-

ous first quarter since FRAN data collection began in 2007, but only 66% of what was reported in Q4 2015. The vast majority of Member States reported decreases in asylum applications compared to the last quarter, and some major asylum destinations such as Sweden, Switzerland and the UK also within the quarter.

Due to re-established controls at the internal borders and the introduction of the carrier's obligation to check the passenger's travel documents, Sweden for example reported only one tenth of the 87 000 asylum applications of Q4 2015. In Hungary, by contrast, the number of asylum applications was five times as high as in Q4 2015. This growth was possibly caused by more migrants who broke through the fence at the border with Serbia.

Germany registered the highest number of asylum cases since FRAN data collection began and a further 13% increase compared to the last quarter. This growth was however mainly due to a backlog caused by the large number of asylum seekers who arrived in the EU during the migration peak of 2015. Due to this backlog, the reported EU asylum applications





did not immediately follow the rise of irregular migration to the EU in the second half 2015. In the first quarter of 2016, the situation turned around: Although the migration pressure on the Eastern Mediterranean route decreased, the asylum numbers especially in Germany remained on an unprecedented level, as the asylum authorities partly processed those cases of 2015.

Replacing in the EU-wide FRAN data the German asylum application figures with the number of deposited intentions to apply for asylum in Germany (according to the 'EASY' system), shows that the asylum situation has indeed calmed down and is more or less in line with the current pressure on the external borders.

EU-wide, Syrians were again the top-ranking asylum nationality in the EU/Schengen area with more than 100 000 applications in the reporting period, which is more than three times as many as in Q1 2015. Both Moldovan and Moroccan asylum applications reached their highest level since FRAN data collection began. While 97% of all Moldovan applications were submitted in Germany in Q1 2016, Hungary has been reported increasing detections

of illegal stay of Moldovan citizens already since the beginning of 2015, reaching a peak in Q4 2015.

In Q1 2016, Hungary was also the Member State reporting the highest number of asylum applications of Moroccans, drastically growing from less than 10 in Q4 2015 to almost 700 in the reporting period. FRAN data show that they were preceded by illegal border-crossings from Serbia. Germany registered a similarly high level of Moroccan applications for international protection. According to FRAN intra-Schengen data, most of them were detected without valid travel documents on trains and private vehicles coming from Austria.

#### Numbers of return decisions and effective returns lower than in the last quarter

In Q1 2015, Member State authorities issued 69 392 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 10% compared to last quarter and increased by 10% in relation to Q1 2015, although Member States

have been reporting increasing asylum applications by migrants from countries with low asylum recognition rates. This downward trend was most visible in the case of citizens of North African countries, for whom this indicator, since last quarter, decreased by 7% to 9 873 return decisions.

Also the number of effective returns reported by Member States has decreased since last quarter, although to a lesser extent. During the reporting period, almost 47 000 effective returns took place, which is 3% less than in Q4 2015, and 25% more than in Q1 2015. Fewer returns were for example reported of citizens of Latin American countries, by 17% compared to one year ago and by 21% since Q4 2015 to 1 957 in Q1 2016.

#### Number of arrested facilitators stable

Figures related to detections of facilitators of irregular migration have remained on around the same levels as in Q4 2015. Compared to one year ago, the number of arrested facilitators grew by 12%, to 2 972 persons.

# Western Balkan route

## Lower migration pressure and diversifying routes

- Migrants search for new ways to transit the Western Balkans
- New routes more difficult to monitor

The large migratory flows of the late summer and autumn of 2015 were channelled on one main route across the Western Balkans, thus the migrants' movements were more visible. Due to their sheer number, however, it was difficult for the authorities to identify and register all irregular migrants. For this reason, several thousands of those who were registered at the EU's external border during 2015 are not yet registered as asylum seekers.

The current closure of the borders makes it even more difficult for the border authorities in the region to maintain and update the situational picture of the migratory flows. The majority of the persons on the route are stranded in Greece and, to a lesser extent, in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Serbia. However, law-enforcement authorities cannot always trace the whereabouts of those groups that decided to bypass the border barriers to get to their destinations in Western and Northern Europe. In this regard, the current situation of closed borders resembles the first half of 2015, when the migrant routes through Europe were more diversified, dynamic and dangerous. The countries of the region have indeed re-

ported an increasing fragmentation of the routes since the beginning of March 2016.

### Greece to the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia: Individual and group attempts to cross the border

Most migrants who arrived in Greece and made it to the mainland gathered at the port of Piraeus and in different camps around Idomeni. From Idomeni, the authorities have reported various protests and group attempts to break through the fence to the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

To avoid the increasing risk of unrest and violence at the border to the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, on 24 May, Greece dismantled the Idomeni camp and relocated most of its 9 000 residents to shelters further away from the border. Around half of them were brought to new or existing official camps. Another 4 000 to 5 000 persons left Idomeni on their own and moved into other nearby areas and official or unofficial camps.

In spite of the relocations, several thousand still linger near the border with the



Figure 1. Clandestine migrants at BCP Kapitan Andreevo

former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. It is expected that the Greek government will continue to reorganise the accommodation system and reallocate migrants from unofficial camps into official camps further away from the border with the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. It is estimated that all over Greece, at the end of June, there were well over 57 000 migrants. Smaller numbers of persons coming from Turkey are constantly adding to this number.

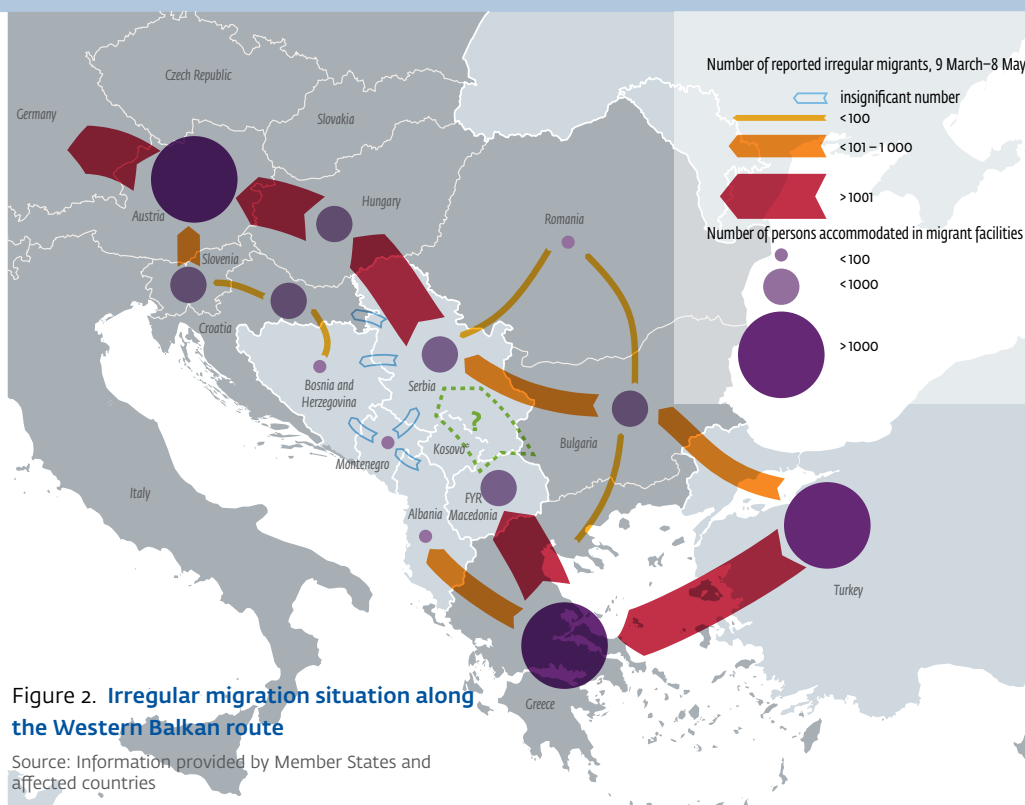
The authorities of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia on the other side of the border have reported continuously high pressure on its police forces caused by violence and riots committed by migrants resulting in serious damage, and ongoing attempts to enter the country undetected. Migrant smugglers are exploring new routes and target areas of lower police surveillance for their attempts of illegal border-crossings.

### Serbia to Hungary: Increasing number of illegal border-crossings by breaking through the fence

The completion of a fence along the Hungarian border with Serbia in mid-September, and with Croatia in mid-October 2015 had effectively stopped the migratory flow through Hungary. With every measure of the countries along the Western Balkan route to curb the migratory flow, the number of illegal border-crossings has gradually increased. In April and May 2016, the number of detections reported by Hungary was on its highest level since the completion of the fence.

### Bulgaria to Serbia: Migration flow on a relatively low level but steadily increasing

Between February and April 2016, as least 12 hundred irregular migrants were apprehended on exit from Bulgaria at the Serbian land border in the area covered by a Frontex-coordinated Joint Operation. The main nationalities apprehended on exit to Serbia were Afghans, Iraqis and Pakistani. The detections in this border area account for most of the flow from Bulgaria to Serbia.



Migrants apprehended on exit to Serbia claimed during interviews that they had crossed the border from Turkey to Bulgaria at an unknown location and had been transported by people smugglers towards Sofia, where they had stayed for several days in safe houses. At the same time, Bulgaria detected around 900 illegal border-crossings at its land border with Turkey. Apart from that route, also migrants who were previously stranded in Greek make-shift camps close to the border with the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia were assisted by people smugglers to get to Bulgaria.

Later, migrants in Sofia were transported near the Bulgarian-Serbian border, where people smugglers again helped them to cross the border on foot and tried to reach Belgrade. From Belgrade they travelled to the Hungarian land border, from where they could reach other EU Member States.

### Conclusion: More fragmented migratory flows, though at lower levels

The map in Figure 2 shows reported detections of illegal border-crossings and number of migrants in permanent and temporary facilities. It indicates that the restrictions along the Western Balkan route have led to a significant decrease in irregular migration in this region. In contrast to the period when the authorities allowed

and the transit of irregular migrants, the route currently appears to be more diversified. More migrants try to bypass the border between Greece and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, for example taking the route via Albania. The detections at the Albanian borders with Montenegro and Bosnia, however, are very low and do not confirm any major displacement of the flow into these mountainous regions.

On the other hand, an increasing number of migrants stranded in Greece have been trying to find longer routes to circumvent the border fence built by the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

Further along the route, the number of illegal border-crossings between Serbia and Hungary have reached the highest level since Hungary has completed its fence along the Hungarian border with its southern neighbours in mid-October 2015. Data reported by Serbia, however, do not shed any light on the previous route of those migrants detected on entry to Hungary. The most likely explanation is that they came from either Bulgaria or the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Greece. The number of irregular migrants arriving in Austria confirms that since March, the flow on the Western Balkan route has shifted from Croatia and Slovenia back to Hungary. While the route has diversified, the total volume of the migratory flow is far lower than in the second half of 2015.

## III. STATISTICAL ANNEX

### LEGEND

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

**Source:** FRAN and EDF-RAN data as of 6 May 2016,  
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

	2014		2015			2016	2016 Q1		per cent of total
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	% change on year ago	prev. Qtr	
<b>All Borders</b>									
Not specified	98	102	232	91 119	464 981	<b>102 343</b>	100 236	-78	36
Syria	22 274	12 329	52 920	306 413	222 397	<b>76 048</b>	517	-66	27
Afghanistan	9 308	6 862	31 022	92 216	137 385	<b>39 941</b>	482	-71	14
Iraq	1 270	1 559	5 321	23 798	70 597	<b>25 403</b>	1 529	-64	8.9
Pakistan	902	1 062	8 046	21 463	12 739	<b>6 956</b>	555	-45	2.4
Iran	158	251	737	3 536	20 147	<b>4 903</b>	1 853	-76	1.7
Nigeria	2 178	1 087	8 044	10 188	4 286	<b>3 502</b>	222	-18	1.2
Gambia	2 571	1 512	2 478	2 746	2 138	<b>2 487</b>	64	16	0.9
Guinea	670	568	1 117	1 433	2 056	<b>2 264</b>	299	10	0.8
Somalia	2 191	1 664	6 477	5 092	4 461	<b>2 179</b>	31	-51	0.8
Others	38 270	33 562	51 598	57 458	36 978	<b>18 499</b>	-45	-50	6.5
<b>Total All Borders</b>	<b>79 890</b>	<b>60 558</b>	<b>167 992</b>	<b>615 462</b>	<b>978 165</b>	<b>284 525</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>-71</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Land Borders</b>									
Not specified	93	97	206	91 054	464 927	<b>102 332</b>	105 397	-78	91
Syria	5 029	3 646	11 550	79 605	2 750	<b>1 630</b>	-55	-41	1.4
Iraq	525	1 180	2 375	5 376	1 204	<b>1 553</b>	32	29	1.4
Pakistan	288	687	2 800	13 795	162	<b>1 438</b>	109	788	1.3
Albania	3 207	2 032	2 878	2 309	2 231	<b>1 436</b>	-29	-36	1.3
Afghanistan	4 840	4 308	14 455	35 447	867	<b>1 289</b>	-70	49	1.1
Morocco	5	17	155	59	12	<b>586</b>	3 347	4 783	0.5
Iran	94	166	364	990	28	<b>406</b>	145	1 350	0.4
Kosovo*	17 569	22 631	515	391	255	<b>336</b>	-99	32	0.3
Somalia	43	117	246	344	60	<b>279</b>	138	365	0.2
Others	1 982	2 043	4 729	8 169	1 131	<b>1 505</b>	-26	33	1.3
<b>Total Land Border</b>	<b>33 675</b>	<b>36 924</b>	<b>40 273</b>	<b>237 539</b>	<b>473 627</b>	<b>112 790</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>-76</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Sea Borders</b>									
Syria	17 245	8 683	41 370	226 808	219 647	<b>74 418</b>	757	-66	43
Afghanistan	4 468	2 554	16 567	56 769	136 518	<b>38 652</b>	1 413	-72	23
Iraq	745	379	2 946	18 422	69 393	<b>23 850</b>	6 193	-66	14
Pakistan	614	375	5 246	7 668	12 577	<b>5 518</b>	1 371	-56	3.2
Iran	64	85	373	2 546	20 119	<b>4 497</b>	5 191	-78	2.6
Nigeria	2 112	1 026	7 732	9 631	4 277	<b>3 482</b>	239	-19	2.0
Gambia	2 558	1 471	2 407	2 692	2 129	<b>2 485</b>	69	17	1.4
Guinea	606	385	959	1 304	1 921	<b>2 233</b>	480	16	1.3
Somalia	2 148	1 547	6 231	4 748	4 401	<b>1 900</b>	23	-57	1.1
Côte d'Ivoire	690	688	1 418	1 353	1 176	<b>1 755</b>	155	49	1.0
Others	14 965	6 441	42 470	45 982	32 380	<b>12 945</b>	101	-60	7.5
<b>Total Sea Border</b>	<b>46 215</b>	<b>23 634</b>	<b>127 719</b>	<b>377 923</b>	<b>504 538</b>	<b>171 735</b>	<b>627</b>	<b>-66</b>	<b>100</b>

\* 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 2. Clandestine entries at BCPs

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

	2014		2015		2016		2016 Q1		per cent of total	Highest share	Nationality
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	% change on				
							year ago	prev. Qtr			
<b>Border Type</b>											
Land	1 133	1 105	798	689	696	567	-49	-19	97		Syria (22%)
Sea	19	1	6	4	4	19	1 800	375	3.2		India (63%)
<b>Top Ten Nationalities</b>											
Syria	515	531	425	338	379	127	-76	-66	22		
Morocco	0		6		2	121	n.a.	5 950	21		
Iraq	70	98	8	137	61	77	-21	26	13		
Guinea	14	28	14	5	19	72	157	279	12		
Algeria	18	18	28	24	2	68	278	3 300	12		
Afghanistan	438	364	259	154	189	40	-89	-79	6.8		
Palestine	1	0	0	1	0	14	n.a.	n.a.	2.4		
India	0	0	0	0	0	12	n.a.	n.a.	2		
Ukraine	3	0	0	0	0	10	n.a.	n.a.	1.7		
Libya	0	0	0	0	2	7	n.a.	250	1.2		
Others	93	67	64	34	46	38	-43	-17	6.5		
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 152</b>	<b>1 106</b>	<b>804</b>	<b>693</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>586</b>	<b>-47</b>	<b>-16</b>	<b>100</b>		

\* 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		2016		2016 Q1		per cent of total	Highest share	Nationality
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	% change on				
							year ago	prev. Qtr			
<b>Place of Detection</b>											
Inland	1 976	878	1 428	1 366	997	1 012	15	1.5	34		Not specified (19%)
Not specified	85	888	913	1 032	822	1 003	13	22	34		Morocco (25%)
Land	307	272	343	449	349	412	51	18	14		Bulgaria (16%)
Sea	109	228	216	332	361	350	54	-3	12		UK (16%)
Land Intra EU	197	306	252	185	129	144	-53	12	4.8		UK (19%)
Air	88	72	73	67	65	51	-29	-22	1.7		Congo (7.8%)
<b>Top Ten Nationalities</b>											
Morocco	312	278	276	337	247	323	16	31	11		
Not specified	237	144	144	206	209	290	101	39	9.8		
Spain	116	176	183	168	86	205	16	138	6.9		
Italy	117	88	105	112	65	129	47	98	4.3		
France	103	154	134	92	89	126	-18	42	4.2		
Albania	136	123	158	147	183	116	-5.7	-37	3.9		
Afghanistan	17	19	49	34	61	102	437	67	3.4		
Pakistan	58	67	99	93	90	102	52	13	3.4		
UK	23	65	48	37	64	91	40	42	3.1		
Bulgaria	68	64	107	127	128	91	42	-29	3.1		
Others	1 575	1 466	1 922	2 078	1 501	1 397	-4.7	-6.9	4.7		
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 762</b>	<b>2 644</b>	<b>3 225</b>	<b>3 431</b>	<b>2 723</b>	<b>2 972</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>100</b>		

Annex Table 4. **Illegal stay**

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

	2014		2015			2016	2016 Q1		per cent of total	Highest share
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	% change on year ago	prev. Qtr		
<b>Place of Detection</b>										
Inland	101 709	94 482	135 717	225 610	176 644	<b>108 422</b>	15	-39	85	<i>Afghanistan (15%)</i>
Air	9 663	8 486	9 654	10 541	12 498	<b>12 326</b>	45	-1.4	9.7	<i>Iraq (12%)</i>
Land	4 167	2 977	4 477	5 307	5 536	<b>4 453</b>	50	-20	3.5	<i>Ukraine (51%)</i>
Land Intra EU	1 020	1 022	1 399	1 772	1 570	<b>1 132</b>	11	-28	0.9	<i>Moldova (48%)</i>
Between BCPs	64	34	115	44	527	<b>1 082</b>	3082	105	0.8	<i>Iran (83%)</i>
Sea	284	186	175	219	101	<b>88</b>	-53	-13	0.1	<i>Tunisia (58%)</i>
<b>Top Ten Nationalities</b>										
Afghanistan	8 540	7 464	17 112	30 554	40 649	<b>16 135</b>	116	-60	13	
Syria	17 198	9 698	22 525	72 454	35 635	<b>14 008</b>	44	-61	11	
Iraq	2 413	3 283	8 030	28 264	21 872	<b>13 049</b>	297	-40	10	
Morocco	7 254	7 028	6 784	6 271	9 647	<b>9 055</b>	29	-6.1	7.1	
Iran	1 857	1 425	1 562	2 610	8 307	<b>7 290</b>	412	-12	5.7	
Ukraine	5 113	4 219	5 209	6 269	6 940	<b>5 200</b>	23	-25	4.1	
Albania	6 660	6 616	7 765	8 040	6 407	<b>4 892</b>	-26	-24	3.8	
Pakistan	3 108	3 573	5 361	8 940	5 303	<b>4 708</b>	32	-11	3.7	
Algeria	3 660	3 409	3 895	3 501	4 136	<b>4 638</b>	36	12	3.6	
Nigeria	2 032	2 258	2 951	3 527	3 649	<b>3 278</b>	45	-10	2.6	
Others	60 156	58 224	70 357	73 090	54 331	<b>45 258</b>	-22	-17	35	
<b>Total</b>	<b>117 991</b>	<b>107 197</b>	<b>151 551</b>	<b>243 520</b>	<b>196 876</b>	<b>127 511</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>-35</b>	<b>100</b>	

## Annex Table 5. Refusals of entry

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

	2014		2015		2016		2016 Q1		per cent of total
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	% change on	prev. Qtr	
							year ago		
<b>All Borders</b>									
Ukraine	4 578	5 390	6 077	7 684	6 131	<b>6 555</b>	22	6.9	22
Albania	3 650	3 231	3 705	3 922	4 171	<b>3 615</b>	12	-13	12
Russian Federation	2 815	1 666	2 189	3 593	3 243	<b>2 483</b>	49	-23	8.2
Serbia	2 277	1 848	1 683	1 777	1 599	<b>1 925</b>	4.2	20	6.4
Morocco	862	987	1 015	1 096	1 090	<b>1 755</b>	78	61	5.8
Belarus	1 394	901	1 124	1 378	1 314	<b>1 068</b>	19	-19	3.5
Bosnia and Herzegovina	979	964	1 026	950	845	<b>990</b>	2.7	17	3.3
Brazil	637	699	669	579	705	<b>883</b>	26	25	2.9
Moldova	376	534	435	541	555	<b>689</b>	29	24	2.3
Turkey	669	588	683	1 347	632	<b>547</b>	-7	-13	1.8
Others	13 116	10 415	9 801	10 507	9 420	<b>9 743</b>	-6.5	3.4	32
<b>Total All Borders</b>	<b>31 353</b>	<b>27 223</b>	<b>28 407</b>	<b>33 374</b>	<b>29 705</b>	<b>30 253</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Land Borders</b>									
Ukraine	4 253	5 046	5 704	7 310	5 797	<b>6 290</b>	25	8.5	36
Russian Federation	2 429	1 378	1 798	3 232	2 910	<b>2 215</b>	61	-24	13
Albania	1 897	1 539	1 903	2 069	2 382	<b>1 701</b>	11	-29	9.8
Serbia	2 105	1 633	1 447	1 565	1 371	<b>1 679</b>	2.8	22	9.7
Morocco	531	543	603	665	663	<b>1 240</b>	128	87	7.1
Belarus	1 358	861	1 086	1 349	1 294	<b>1 047</b>	22	-19	6.0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	931	907	975	899	797	<b>942</b>	3.9	18	5.4
FYR Macedonia	407	388	381	469	285	<b>414</b>	6.7	45	2.4
Moldova	199	326	207	268	237	<b>347</b>	6.4	46	2.0
Tajikistan	161	105	48	204	281	<b>299</b>	185	6.4	1.7
Others	3 553	1 046	1 290	2 157	1 210	<b>1 170</b>	12	-3.3	6.7
<b>Total Land Border</b>	<b>17 824</b>	<b>13 772</b>	<b>15 442</b>	<b>20 187</b>	<b>17 227</b>	<b>17 344</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Air Borders</b>									
Albania	1 115	1 076	1 172	1 250	1 107	<b>1 164</b>	8.2	5.1	10
Brazil	628	696	648	573	699	<b>878</b>	26	26	7.7
Algeria	692	693	643	521	477	<b>477</b>	-31	0	4.2
China	433	413	358	423	361	<b>380</b>	-8	5.3	3.3
India	357	353	253	243	273	<b>355</b>	0.6	30	3.1
Moldova	176	208	226	268	315	<b>339</b>	63	7.6	3.0
United States	527	600	394	398	350	<b>338</b>	-44	-3.4	2.9
Nigeria	493	402	306	323	358	<b>325</b>	-19	-9.2	2.8
Not specified	522	336	365	453	373	<b>282</b>	-16	-24	2.5
Morocco	230	312	289	250	272	<b>267</b>	-14	-1.8	2.3
Others	7 177	7 166	6 996	7 038	6 551	<b>6 653</b>	-7.2	1.6	58
<b>Total Air Border</b>	<b>12 350</b>	<b>12 255</b>	<b>11 650</b>	<b>11 740</b>	<b>11 136</b>	<b>11 458</b>	<b>-6.5</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Sea Borders</b>									
Albania	638	616	630	603	682	<b>750</b>	22	10	52
Morocco	101	132	123	181	155	<b>248</b>	88	60	17
Tunisia	43	44	57	32	57	<b>50</b>	14	-12	3.4
Afghanistan	14	81	28	36	21	<b>44</b>	-46	110	3.0
Algeria	17	18	31	23	22	<b>34</b>	89	55	2.3
Iraq	16	12	19	31	44	<b>30</b>	150	-32	2.1
Syria	41	24	32	33	41	<b>29</b>	21	-29	2.0
Turkey	13	33	77	128	35	<b>26</b>	-21	-26	1.8
Iran	8	9	10	23	37	<b>25</b>	178	-32	1.7
India	22	27	27	36	19	<b>18</b>	-33	-5.3	1.2
Others	266	200	281	321	229	<b>197</b>	-1.5	-14	14
<b>Total Sea Border</b>	<b>1 179</b>	<b>1 196</b>	<b>1 315</b>	<b>1 447</b>	<b>1 342</b>	<b>1 451</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>100</b>



## 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	2016 Q1 – Reasons for refusals of entry (see description below)										Total Reasons
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	n.a.	
<b>Top Ten Nationalities</b>												
Ukraine	6 555	20	44	1 474	7	3 208	340	606	295	51	531	6 576
Albania	3 615	25	35	53	1	1 246	217	898	953	52	161	3 641
Russian Federation	2 483	5	2	1 733	3	262	78	111	32	198	76	2 500
Serbia	1 925	41	14	148	1	248	822	236	405	7	6	1 928
Morocco	1 755	310	20	319	18	688	36	58	198	87	25	1 759
Belarus	1 068	16	3	414		113	67	195	37	131	99	1 075
Bosnia and Herzegovina	990	269	0	96	0	317	28	238	27	12	4	991
Brazil	883	0	1	134	0	280	48	69	65	9	279	885
Moldova	689	1	0	72	0	300	69	133	100	5	11	691
Turkey	547	21	3	353	3	72	43	22	14	4	15	550
Others	9 743	667	260	2 339	136	2 971	496	657	389	187	1 741	9 843
<b>Total</b>	<b>30 253</b>	<b>1 375</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>7 133</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>9 705</b>	<b>2 244</b>	<b>3 223</b>	<b>2 515</b>	<b>743</b>	<b>2 950</b>	<b>30 439</b>

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

	2016 Q1									
	2014		2015		2016		% change on		per cent of total	Highest share
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	year ago	prev. Qtr		
<b>All Borders</b>										
E) No justification	6 714	8 053	9 023	9 539	8 702	<b>9 705</b>	21	12	32	Ukraine (33%)
C) No valid visa	9 739	5 955	6 766	9 925	8 003	<b>7 135</b>	20	-11	23	Russian Federation (24%)
G) No subsistence	2 969	2 781	3 046	2 885	3 159	<b>3 223</b>	16	2.0	11	Albania (28%)
Reason not available	4 264	3 893	3 040	3 985	3 226	<b>2 948</b>	-24	-8.6	9.7	Ukraine (18%)
H) Alert issued	3 370	2 512	2 595	2 635	2 457	<b>2 515</b>	0.1	2.4	8.3	Albania (38%)
F) Over 3 month stay	1 897	1 585	1 390	1 700	1 847	<b>2 244</b>	42	21	7.4	Serbia (37%)
A) No valid document	1 254	1 133	1 340	1 573	1 181	<b>1 375</b>	21	16	4.5	Morocco (23%)
I) Threat	694	642	648	609	669	<b>743</b>	16	11	2.4	Russian Federation (27%)
B) False document	545	541	450	431	433	<b>382</b>	-29	-12	1.3	Not specified (12%)
D) False visa	287	200	210	232	230	<b>169</b>	-16	-27	0.6	Morocco (11%)
<b>Total All Borders</b>	<b>31 733</b>	<b>27 295</b>	<b>28 508</b>	<b>33 514</b>	<b>29 907</b>	<b>30 439</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>100</b>	
<b>Land Borders</b>										
E) No justification	3 043	3 933	4 790	5 683	4 640	<b>5 256</b>	34	13	30	Ukraine (59%)
C) No valid visa	7 505	3 762	4 257	7 432	5 914	<b>4 956</b>	32	-16	29	Russian Federation (33%)
G) No subsistence	1 614	1 625	1 896	1 789	1 952	<b>1 930</b>	19	-1.1	11	Ukraine (29%)
F) Over 3 month stay	1 519	1 139	1 058	1 324	1 438	<b>1 696</b>	49	18	9.8	Serbia (47%)
H) Alert issued	2 504	1 606	1 668	1 800	1 529	<b>1 597</b>	-0.6	4.4	9.2	Albania (32%)
A) No valid document	558	541	670	823	556	<b>710</b>	31	28	4.1	Morocco (41%)
Reason not available	570	640	553	758	608	<b>639</b>	-0.2	5.1	3.7	Ukraine (77%)
I) Threat	433	431	442	473	499	<b>476</b>	10	-4.6	2.7	Russian Federation (39%)
B) False document	62	83	108	104	77	<b>82</b>	-1.2	6.5	0.5	Ukraine (45%)
D) False visa	40	36	25	39	44	<b>28</b>	-22	-36	0.2	Ukraine (18%)
<b>Total Land Border</b>	<b>17 848</b>	<b>13 796</b>	<b>15 467</b>	<b>20 225</b>	<b>17 257</b>	<b>17 370</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>100</b>	
<b>Air Borders</b>										
E) No justification	3 444	3 830	3 915	3 585	3 793	<b>4 047</b>	5.7	6.7	35	Albania (14%)
Reason not available	3 507	3 120	2 273	3 009	2 421	<b>2 149</b>	-31	-11	19	Brazil (13%)
C) No valid visa	2 129	2 053	2 325	2 256	1 942	<b>2 049</b>	-0.2	5.5	18	China (7.4%)
G) No subsistence	1 117	928	999	882	929	<b>1 003</b>	8.1	8.0	8.6	Algeria (13%)
H) Alert issued	627	629	671	564	665	<b>631</b>	0.3	-5.1	5.4	Albania (33%)
A) No valid document	591	513	555	580	525	<b>542</b>	5.7	3.2	4.7	Not specified (26%)
F) Over 3 month stay	377	433	317	364	399	<b>530</b>	22	33	4.6	Albania (12%)
B) False document	467	452	329	311	327	<b>290</b>	-36	-11	2.5	Not specified (14%)
I) Threat	230	188	168	113	143	<b>235</b>	25	64	2.0	Suriname (15%)
D) False visa	217	155	174	177	162	<b>136</b>	-12	-16	1.2	Congo (10%)
<b>Total Air Border</b>	<b>12 706</b>	<b>12 301</b>	<b>11 726</b>	<b>11 841</b>	<b>11 306</b>	<b>11 612</b>	<b>-5.6</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>100</b>	
<b>Sea Borders</b>										
E) No justification	227	290	318	271	269	<b>400</b>	38	49	28	Albania (48%)
G) No subsistence	238	228	151	214	278	<b>289</b>	27	4.0	20	Albania (92%)
H) Alert issued	239	277	256	271	263	<b>284</b>	2.5	8.0	20	Albania (83%)
Reason not available	187	133	214	218	197	<b>160</b>	20	-19	11	Albania (16%)
C) No valid visa	105	140	184	237	147	<b>130</b>	-7.1	-12	9.0	Morocco (18%)
A) No valid document	105	79	115	170	100	<b>123</b>	56	23	8.5	Iraq (12%)
I) Threat	31	23	38	23	27	<b>32</b>	39	19	2.2	Albania (56%)
F) Over 3 month stay	1	13	15	12	10	<b>18</b>	38	80	1.2	Albania (50%)
B) False document	16	6	13	16	29	<b>10</b>	67	-66	0.7	Not specified (50%)
D) False visa	30	9	11	16	24	<b>5</b>	-44	-79	0.3	Morocco (80%)
<b>Total Sea Border</b>	<b>1 179</b>	<b>1 198</b>	<b>1 315</b>	<b>1 448</b>	<b>1 344</b>	<b>1 451</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>100</b>	

Annex Table 8. **Applications for asylum**

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

	2014		2015		2016		2016 Q1		per cent of total
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	% change on	prev. Qtr	
							year ago		
<b>Top Ten Nationalities</b>									
Syria	40 240	28 987	43 748	141 826	145 981	<b>101 226</b>	249	-31	37
Iraq	5 501	6 912	13 775	44 545	54 149	<b>35 062</b>	407	-35	13
Afghanistan	14 611	13 477	27 743	59 099	82 471	<b>33 951</b>	152	-59	12
Not specified	9 621	6 068	7 036	11 595	19 799	<b>13 759</b>	127	-31	5.0
Pakistan	5 386	5 038	8 519	21 010	10 365	<b>10 745</b>	113	3.7	3.9
Iran	2 995	2 327	3 160	5 525	14 444	<b>8 988</b>	286	-38	3.3
Nigeria	5 783	4 203	5 955	11 016	7 511	<b>5 762</b>	37	-23	2.1
Albania	3 876	7 784	17 209	25 867	12 045	<b>5 471</b>	-30	-55	2.0
Eritrea	8 372	3 782	13 209	17 736	9 618	<b>4 843</b>	28	-50	1.8
Ukraine	5 098	4 713	4 984	4 483	4 101	<b>3 419</b>	-27	-17	1.2
Others	79 232	98 278	65 222	73 474	56 860	<b>51 248</b>	-48.0	-9.9	19
<b>Total</b>	<b>180 715</b>	<b>181 569</b>	<b>210 560</b>	<b>416 176</b>	<b>417 344</b>	<b>274 474</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>-34</b>	<b>100</b>

Annex Table 9. **Document fraud**

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

	2014		2015		2016		2016 Q1		per cent of total	Highest share
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	% change on			
							year ago	prev. Qtr		
<b>Border Type</b>										<b>Nationality Claimed</b>
Air	1 728	1 488	1 328	1 278	1 237	<b>1 105</b>	-26	-11	60	Not specified (19%)
Land	696	660	703	721	587	<b>677</b>	2.6	15	37	Ukraine (45%)
Sea	66	35	39	216	69	<b>60</b>	71	-13	3.3	Morocco (82%)
Not specified	1	4	0	0	0	<b>0</b>	n.a.	n.a.		
<b>Top Ten Nationalities Claimed</b>										<b>Nationality document</b>
Ukraine	118	152	364	420	250	<b>347</b>	128	39	19	Poland (73%)
Not specified	231	176	269	291	274	<b>231</b>	31	-16	13	France (35%)
Morocco	222	194	162	306	205	<b>168</b>	-13	-18	9.1	Spain (90%)
Albania	134	155	89	96	84	<b>87</b>	-44	3.6	4.7	Spain (30%)
Iran	75	110	66	96	68	<b>73</b>	-34	7.4	4.0	Spain (48%)
Turkey	63	23	21	38	32	<b>72</b>	213	125	3.9	Poland (81%)
Syria	407	258	184	179	124	<b>67</b>	-74	-46	3.6	Spain (19%)
Iraq	157	55	74	48	66	<b>50</b>	-9.1	-24	2.7	Bulgaria (56%)
Nigeria	132	158	55	40	38	<b>39</b>	-75	2.6	2.1	UK (33%)
Senegal	71	47	35	31	24	<b>31</b>	-34	29	1.7	Portugal (32%)
Others	881	859	751	670	728	<b>677</b>	-21	-7	37	France (15%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 491</b>	<b>2 187</b>	<b>2 070</b>	<b>2 215</b>	<b>1 893</b>	<b>1 842</b>	<b>-16</b>	<b>-2.7</b>	<b>100</b>	

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		2016		2016 Q1		per cent of total	Highest share
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	% change on year ago	prev. Qtr		
<b>Passports</b>	<b>1 330</b>	<b>1 157</b>	<b>1 006</b>	<b>1 010</b>	<b>892</b>	<b>744</b>	<b>-36</b>	<b>-17</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>Not specified (22%)</b>
Authentic	423	428	401	372	296	270	-37	-8.8	36	France (16%)
Forged	572	481	376	409	322	264	-45	-18	35	India (6.4%)
No more details	126	92	101	121	142	122	33	-14	16	South Africa (20%)
Counterfeit	180	128	99	91	100	75	-41	-25	10	Albania (6.7%)
Stolen blank	29	28	28	16	32	13	-54	-59	1.7	Syria (23%)
Pseudo	0	0	1	1	0	0	n.a.	n.a.		
<b>ID cards</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>-21</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>Morocco (28%)</b>
Authentic	121	89	99	122	94	100	12	6.4	39	Spain (60%)
Counterfeit	154	107	129	129	145	99	-7.5	-32	39	Italy (15%)
Forged	45	22	23	26	40	29	32	-28	11	Italy (41%)
Stolen blank	43	28	24	26	26	17	-39	-35	6.6	Italy (88%)
No more details	57	12	10	17	18	11	-8.3	-39	4.3	Italy (45%)
Pseudo	3	8	6	0	3	0	n.a.	n.a.		
<b>Visas</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>576</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>Ukraine (38%)</b>
Authentic	160	155	318	350	194	345	123	78	59	Poland (59%)
Counterfeit	234	263	134	130	125	116	-56	-7.2	20	Germany (17%)
No more details	21	12	13	43	32	83	592	159	14	Germany (66%)
Forged	34	31	31	38	23	33	6.5	43	5.7	Spain (58%)
Stolen blank	1	10	8	15	7	3	-70	-57	0.5	France (33%)
Pseudo	0	1	1	0	0	0	n.a.	n.a.		
<b>Residence permits</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>-13</b>	<b>-23</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>Not specified (24%)</b>
Counterfeit	161	150	114	127	142	120	-20	-15	42	Spain (23%)
Authentic	82	91	109	149	135	108	19	-20	37	France (31%)
Forged	48	39	35	49	45	26	-33	-42	9	Italy (42%)
No more details	41	17	14	25	31	20	18	-35	6.9	Germany (30%)
Stolen blank	45	35	24	29	23	15	-57	-35	5.2	Greece (67%)
<b>Stamps</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>-21</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9.3</b>	
Counterfeit	167	169	152	200	172	163	-4	-5	82	Slovakia (17%)
Forged	44	76	52	33	20	29	-62	45	14.6	Italy (21%)
No more details	11	6	10	9	4	6	0	50	3	France (40%)
<b>Other</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>-7</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>Albania (18%)</b>
Counterfeit	33	39	31	30	30	46	18	53	82	Italy (28%)
Authentic	11	17	4	7	6	4	-76	-33	7.1	Senegal (25%)
Forged	4	3	3	6	5	2	-33	-60	3.6	UK (50%)
Stolen blank	0	0	2	0	1	2	n.a.	100	3.6	Belgium (50%)
Pseudo	1	1	2	1	2	1	0	-50	1.8	Not specified (100%)
No more details	10	0	2	2	3	1	n.a.	-67	1.8	France (100%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 861</b>	<b>2 538</b>	<b>2 356</b>	<b>2 573</b>	<b>2 218</b>	<b>2 123</b>	<b>-16</b>	<b>-4.3</b>	<b>100</b>	

## 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			2016		2016 Q1		Highest share
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	% change on year ago	prev. Qtr	per cent of total	
	Nationality Claimed									
<b>Passports</b>	<b>1 330</b>	<b>1 157</b>	<b>1 006</b>	<b>1 010</b>	<b>892</b>	<b>744</b>	<b>-36</b>	<b>-17</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>Not specified (22%)</b>
FRA-Authentic	52	63	67	57	51	<b>43</b>	-32	-16	5.8	Not specified (44%)
ESP-Authentic	34	38	23	34	28	<b>26</b>	-32	-7.1	3.5	Morocco (42%)
ZAF-No more details	2		1		15	<b>24</b>	n.a.	60	3.2	Zimbabwe (100%)
NGA-Authentic	15	14	19	9	15	<b>21</b>	50	40	2.8	Not specified (62%)
MAR-Authentic	148	108	69	49	28	<b>20</b>	-81	-29	2.7	Morocco (45%)
IND-Forged	12	19	5	4	3	<b>17</b>	-11	467	2.3	Sri Lanka (53%)
SYR-No more details	2	2	3	3	15	<b>15</b>	650	0	2.0	Syria (60%)
GBR-Forged	18	10	18	13	9	<b>14</b>	40	56	1.9	Afghanistan (50%)
UKR-Forged	4	5	15	19	13	<b>14</b>	180	7.7	1.9	Ukraine (100%)
SYR-Forged	10	10	8	15	23	<b>12</b>	20	-48	1.6	Syria (67%)
Others	1 033	888	778	807	692	<b>538</b>	-39	-22	72	Not specified (21%)
<b>ID cards</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>-21</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>Morocco (28%)</b>
ESP-Authentic	76	55	50	75	60	<b>60</b>	9.1	0	23	Morocco (83%)
ITA-Stolen blank	43	27	24	25	25	<b>15</b>	-44	-40	5.9	Albania (60%)
FRA-Authentic	22	8	15	15	11	<b>15</b>	88	36	5.9	Not specified (53%)
ITA-Counterfeit	22	32	28	25	33	<b>15</b>	-53	-55	5.9	Albania (47%)
ROU-Counterfeit	16	13	18	10	11	<b>13</b>	0	18	5.1	Iran (31%)
ITA-Forged	19	10	4	11	14	<b>12</b>	20	-14	4.7	Albania (83%)
FRA-Counterfeit	9	5	10	8	4	<b>11</b>	120	175	4.3	Iraq (36%)
ESP-Counterfeit	3	5	6	8	8	<b>10</b>	100	25	3.9	Syria (30%)
ESP-Forged	6	2	7	6	9	<b>9</b>	350	0	3.5	Morocco (100%)
BEL-Counterfeit	21	10	14	18	23	<b>8</b>	-20	-65	3.1	Morocco (38%)
Others	186	99	115	119	128	<b>88</b>	-11	-31	34	Albania (20%)
<b>Visas</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>576</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>Ukraine (38%)</b>
POL-Authentic	89	107	268	305	150	<b>204</b>	91	36	35	Ukraine (91%)
LTU-Authentic	6	1	4	8	7	<b>89</b>	8 800	1 171	15	Ukraine (38%)
DEU-No more details		2	4	30	13	<b>55</b>	2 650	323	9.5	Turkey (58%)
DEU-Counterfeit	37	10	19	25	16	<b>20</b>	100	25	3.4	Turkey (15%)
ESP-Forged	5	4	9	7	6	<b>19</b>	375	217	3.3	Not specified (37%)
LVA-Authentic	11	2	7		10	<b>16</b>	700	60	2.8	Mongolia (38%)
FRA-Authentic	24	13	18	17	10	<b>15</b>	15	50	2.6	Central African Republic (27%)
ESP-Counterfeit	28	35	12	17	21	<b>13</b>	-63	-38	2.2	Russian Federation (31%)
FRA-Counterfeit	99	51	28	12	6	<b>12</b>	-76	100	2.1	Benin (17%)
BEL-Counterfeit	9	26	6	15	14	<b>10</b>	-62	-29	1.7	Congo (50%)
Others	141	221	130	140	128	<b>127</b>	-43	-0.8	22	Turkey (17%)

Annex Table 11B. Document fraud

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

Document Type	2014		2015			2016	2016 Q1		per cent of total	Highest share
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	% change on			
							year ago	prev. Qtr		
<b>Residence permits</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>-13</b>	<b>-23</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>Not specified (24%)</b>
FRA-Authentic	23	23	42	48	41	34	48	-17	12	Not specified (68%)
ESP-Counterfeit	29	28	21	39	34	27	-3.6	-21	9.3	Morocco (56%)
ITA-Authentic	9	15	13	15	22	26	73	18	9.0	Not specified (46%)
ESP-Authentic	30	29	29	55	39	25	-14	-36	8.7	Not specified (56%)
ITA-Counterfeit	24	32	24	20	43	24	-25	-44	8.3	Morocco (58%)
BEL-Counterfeit	25	29	12	31	17	17	-41	0	5.9	Morocco (24%)
ITA-Forged	21	13	6	15	16	11	-15	-31	3.8	Senegal (27%)
FRA-Counterfeit	12	8	10	3	15	10	25	-33	3.5	Not specified (20%)
GRC-Counterfeit	12	13	6	6	5	10	-23	100	3.5	Bangladesh (20%)
GRC-Stolen blank	31	13	3	15	11	10	-23	-9.1	3.5	Albania (20%)
Others	161	129	130	132	133	95	-26	-29	33	Not specified (14%)
<b>Stamps</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>-22</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>Ukraine (50%)</b>
SVK-Counterfeit	5	15	18	15	13	28	87	115	14	Ukraine (100%)
LTU-Counterfeit	0	3	5	15	15	22	633	47	11	Ukraine (95%)
POL-Counterfeit	16	15	23	30	25	18	20	-28	9.1	Ukraine (100%)
ESP-Counterfeit	14	6	7	15	20	17	183	-15	8.6	Ukraine (29%)
ITA-Counterfeit	10	9	3	6	21	16	78	-24	8.1	Albania (31%)
FRA-Counterfeit	11	7	13	11	17	13	86	-24	6.6	Not specified (23%)
HUN-Counterfeit	5	4	12	6	10	10	150	0	5.1	Ukraine (70%)
N.A.-Counterfeit	3	2	1	0	2	6	200	200	3.0	Ukraine (33%)
ITA-Forged	5	11	12	10	3	6	-45	100	3.0	Ukraine (50%)
BEL-Counterfeit	3	5	4	15	3	5	0	67	2.5	Congo (D.R.) (40%)
Others	150	174	116	119	67	56	-68	-16	28	Ukraine (23%)
<b>Other</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>-8</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>Albania (18%)</b>
ITA-Counterfeit	14	13	9	6	2	13	0	550	24	Albania (62%)
UKR-Counterfeit	0	2	2	0	2	7	250	250	13	Ukraine (86%)
SYR-Counterfeit	0	2	3	4	12	5	150	-58	9.1	Syria (100%)
BEL-Counterfeit	1	1	0	1	0	4	300	n.a.	7.3	Congo (D.R.) (50%)
GRC-Counterfeit	3	2	0	1	3	3	50	0	5.5	Greece (33%)
BGR-Counterfeit	2	3	1	0	0	3	0	n.a.	5.5	Serbia (67%)
SVN-Counterfeit	0	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	3.6	Not specified (50%)
HUN-Counterfeit	1	0	1	2	0	2	n.a.	n.a.	3.6	Romania (100%)
AUT-Counterfeit	0	0	2	0	0	2	n.a.	n.a.	3.6	Serbia (100%)
SEN-Authentic	0	0	0	0	0	1	n.a.	n.a.	1.8	Senegal (100%)
Others	38	35	25	31	23	13	-63	-43	24	Morocco (15%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 861</b>	<b>2 538</b>	<b>2 356</b>	<b>2 573</b>	<b>2 218</b>	<b>2 123</b>	<b>-16</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>100</b>	

## Annex Table 12. Return decisions issued

Decisions issued by Member State and top ten nationalities

	2014		2015			2016		2016 Q1		per cent of total
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	% change on			
							year ago	prev. Qtr		
<b>Top Ten Nationalities</b>										
Afghanistan	3 840	2 436	4 360	4 984	6 875	<b>6 845</b>	181	-0.4	9.9	
Morocco	4 570	5 349	5 798	4 820	6 393	<b>6 036</b>	13	-5.6	8.7	
Iraq	1 161	1 335	2 961	5 081	6 716	<b>5 845</b>	338	-1.3	8.4	
Albania	6 399	5 872	6 688	6 410	7 483	<b>5 420</b>	-7.7	-28	7.8	
Pakistan	3 112	3 354	3 464	3 043	2 916	<b>4 607</b>	37	58	6.6	
Ukraine	3 865	3 248	4 268	4 830	5 363	<b>4 414</b>	36	-18	6.4	
Iran	560	492	590	767	1 568	<b>2 400</b>	388	53	3.5	
India	1 864	2 216	2 012	1 861	2 198	<b>2 364</b>	6.7	7.6	3.4	
Syria	6 659	4 247	9 867	8 590	5 233	<b>2 238</b>	-47	-57	3.2	
Algeria	1 733	1 622	1 907	1 424	1 879	<b>1 768</b>	9.0	-5.9	2.5	
Others	28 106	33 041	33 856	29 149	30 159	<b>27 455</b>	-17	-9.0	40	
<b>Total</b>	<b>61 869</b>	<b>63 212</b>	<b>75 771</b>	<b>70 959</b>	<b>76 783</b>	<b>69 392</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>-9.6</b>	<b>100</b>	

\* 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 13. Effective returns

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

	2014		2015			2016		2016 Q1		per cent of total
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	% change on			
							year ago	prev. Qtr		
<b>Top Ten Nationalities</b>										
Albania	9 064	5 694	7 454	7 685	9 635	<b>6 898</b>	21	-28	15	
Iraq	515	485	662	864	2 818	<b>3 984</b>	721	41	8.5	
Ukraine	3 420	2 478	3 423	4 249	4 845	<b>3 670</b>	48	-24	7.8	
India	1 657	1 993	1 943	2 755	2 728	<b>3 249</b>	63	19	6.9	
Morocco	2 264	2 274	2 259	1 817	1 808	<b>3 036</b>	34	68	6.5	
Kosovo*	1 342	1 782	3 550	2 267	2 537	<b>2 160</b>	21	-15	4.6	
Pakistan	2 252	2 163	1 889	2 335	1 702	<b>2 082</b>	-3.7	22	4.4	
Serbia	1 464	1 721	1 835	1 766	2 160	<b>1 831</b>	6.4	-15	3.9	
Nigeria	1 054	985	1 010	1 156	1 163	<b>1 061</b>	7.7	-8.8	2.3	
China	837	962	839	941	862	<b>1 050</b>	9.1	22	2.2	
Others	18 833	17 025	19 471	18 994	18 189	<b>17 975</b>	5.6	-1.2	38	
<b>Total</b>	<b>42 702</b>	<b>37 562</b>	<b>44 335</b>	<b>44 829</b>	<b>48 447</b>	<b>46 996</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>-3.0</b>	<b>100</b>	

\* 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 type of return and top ten nationalities

TYPE OF RETURN	2014		2015		2016		2016 Q1		per cent of total	Highest share	Nationality
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	% change on year ago	prev. Qtr			
	Forced	17 785	16 315	19 628	17 070	19 415	<b>17 402</b>	6.7			
Enforced by Member State	12 384	10 963	14 377	13 814	14 997	<b>12 370</b>	13	-18	71	Albania (20%)	
Not specified	4 847	4 815	4 712	2 462	3 735	<b>4 102</b>	-15	9.8	24	Morocco (34%)	
Enforced by Joint Operation	554	537	539	794	683	<b>930</b>	73	36	5.3	Kosovo* (43%)	
Voluntary	15 945	16 129	18 315	22 964	24 271	<b>25 190</b>	56	3.8	54		
Others	9 035	9 646	12 024	15 545	17 249	<b>17 907</b>	86	3.8	71	Ukraine (16%)	
IOM-assisted	2 802	3 107	3 311	3 838	4 135	<b>3 715</b>	20	-10	15	Iraq (24%)	
Not specified	4 108	3 376	2 980	3 581	2 887	<b>3 568</b>	5.7	24	14	Iraq (35%)	
Not specified	8 972	5 118	6 392	4 795	4 761	<b>4 404</b>	-14	-7.5	9.4	Albania (48%)	
<b>Total</b>	<b>42 702</b>	<b>37 562</b>	<b>44 335</b>	<b>44 829</b>	<b>48 447</b>	<b>46 996</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>-3.0</b>	<b>100</b>		
<b>TOP TEN NATIONALITIES</b>											
<b>Forced</b>											
Albania	1 823	1 793	2 032	2 764	3 660	<b>3 169</b>	77	-13	18		
Morocco	2 073	2 092	2 074	968	1 668	<b>1 890</b>	-9.7	13	11		
Kosovo*	749	731	1 510	970	1 531	<b>1 378</b>	89	-10	7.9		
Serbia	781	740	975	973	1 361	<b>1 127</b>	52	-17	6.5		
Algeria	718	627	632	424	549	<b>602</b>	-4	9.7	3.5		
Tunisia	693	567	671	468	562	<b>481</b>	-15	-14	2.8		
Nigeria	620	601	579	568	563	<b>438</b>	-27	-22	2.5		
Ukraine	394	347	491	462	558	<b>394</b>	14	-29	2.3		
India	574	612	462	403	455	<b>392</b>	-36	-14	2.3		
Brazil	327	304	410	274	338	<b>388</b>	28	15	2.2		
Others	9 033	7 901	9 792	8 796	8 170	<b>7 143</b>	-9.6	-13	41		
<b>Total Forced Returns</b>	<b>17 785</b>	<b>16 315</b>	<b>19 628</b>	<b>17 070</b>	<b>19 415</b>	<b>17 402</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>-10</b>	<b>100</b>		
<b>Voluntary</b>											
Iraq	223	286	226	530	2 601	<b>3 726</b>	1203	43	15		
Ukraine	2 998	2 107	2 891	3 752	4 266	<b>3 255</b>	54	-24	13		
India	1 041	1 365	1 461	2 337	2 236	<b>2 853</b>	109	28	11		
Albania	623	648	645	1 301	2 032	<b>1 595</b>	146	-22	6.3		
Pakistan	684	816	907	1 658	1 098	<b>1 442</b>	77	31	5.7		
Kosovo*	593	1 051	2 020	1 286	1 006	<b>782</b>	-26	-22	3.1		
China	354	494	463	612	553	<b>754</b>	53	36	3.0		
Bangladesh	343	406	372	756	664	<b>743</b>	83	12	2.9		
Russian Federation	1 072	905	813	977	774	<b>707</b>	-22	-8.7	2.8		
Serbia	665	979	851	780	764	<b>698</b>	-29	-8.6	2.8		
Others	7 349	7 072	7 666	8 975	8 277	<b>8 635</b>	22	4.3	34		
<b>Total Voluntary Returns</b>	<b>15 945</b>	<b>16 129</b>	<b>18 315</b>	<b>22 964</b>	<b>24 271</b>	<b>25 190</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>100</b>		

\* 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 15. **Passenger flow on entry**

Data reported by Member State, border type and groups of nationalities

	2014			2015			2015 Q3		per cent of total
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	% change on		
							year ago	prev. Qtr	
<b>Border Type</b>									
Land	20 987 472	18 020 179	22 165 214	29 267 325	21 122 028	<b>26 305 224</b>	46	25	48
Air	23 891 948	23 856 031	30 561 080	36 872 775	24 824 139	<b>26 098 702</b>	9.4	5.1	48
Sea	3 539 208	2 232 557	4 770 601	6 376 486	2 829 754	<b>2 047 237</b>	-8.3	-28	3.8
<b>Nationality</b>									
Not specified	31 379 305	28 828 775	36 391 682	44 130 419	29 638 660	<b>30 931 519</b>	7.3	4.4	57
EU	9 311 364	8 281 023	12 057 690	17 127 487	10 301 406	<b>12 558 818</b>	52	22	23
Third country requiring visa	6 783 588	6 043 228	7 544 236	9 381 031	7 508 446	<b>9 278 064</b>	54	24	17
Third country not requiring visa	944 371	955 741	1 503 287	1 877 649	1 327 409	<b>1 682 762</b>	76	27	3.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>48 418 628</b>	<b>44 108 767</b>	<b>57 496 895</b>	<b>72 516 586</b>	<b>48 775 921</b>	<b>54 451 163</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>100</b>

\* Data for Belgium and France for March 2016 are not yet available.

\*\* Data for Spain for air according to definition are not available.

## 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 landlocked 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 dis-

aggregated 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, the 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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