

FRAN Quarterly

QUARTER 2 • APRIL–JUNE 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.

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

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List of abbreviations used

BCP	border-crossing point
CIRCA	Communication and Information Resource Centre Administrator
COP21	21 st yearly session of the Conference of the Parties – UN Climate Change Conference in Paris 30 Nov–12 Dec 2015
EDF	European Union Document-Fraud
EDF-RAN	European Union Document-Fraud Risk Analysis Network
EPN	European Patrols Network
Eurodac	European Dactyloscopy
EU	European Union
EUR	euro
EURINT	European Integrated Return Management Initiative
FOA	Flexible Operational Activities
FRAN	Frontex Risk Analysis Network
Frontex	European Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation at the External Borders of the Member States of the European Union
FYR Macedonia	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
ICJ	International Court of Justice
ICONet	Information and Coordination Network for Member States' Migration Management Services
ID	identification document
IOM	International Organization for Migration
JO	Joint Operation
n.a.	not available
NGO	non-governmental organisation
OCG	organised crime groups
Q/Qtr	quarter of the year
RAU	Frontex Risk Analysis Unit
SAC	Schengen Associated Countries
SE	South Eastern
SIS	Schengen Information System
UK	United Kingdom
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNSCR	United Nations Security Council Resolution
WB	Western Balkans
WB-RAN	Western Balkans Risk Analysis Network

Introduction

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

The main purpose of the FRAN Quarterly 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, some minor errors may 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 patterns 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, detected facilitators, return decisions and effective returns.

The second thematic part of the report consists of **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 32nd issue of the FRAN Quarterly is a comparative analysis of FRAN data collected between April and June 2016 and exchanged between 31 Member State border-control authorities within the framework of the Frontex Risk Analysis Network. The report presents the results of statistical analysis of quarterly changes of irregular-migration indicators aggregated at the level of the event. Analytical reports exchanged by Member States were also used for interpretative purposes and to provide qualitative information, as were other available sources of information, such as Frontex Joint Operations.

Precise definitions of Indicators 1 to 6, aimed at harmonising the data exchanged at EU level, were presented in the annexes of the Q1 and Q2 reports of 2009 and are therefore 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 is 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 32nd issue of the FRAN Quarterly, the target for Member States to upload the monthly data was thus 20 July 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 EU's external borders and on all international flights to the EU. The data were backdated and merged with those exchanged under a pilot Tailored Risk Analysis released in 2011.

At the beginning of 2014, Member States started to regularly collect quantitative information on indicators related to secondary movements. Moreover, in July 2014, Frontex organised workshops for Member State experts to gather their insights 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 considered as external borders as well. In turn, the borders between Schengen Associated Countries and Schengen Member States are considered as internal borders. For the indicators on detections of facilitators, illegal stay and asylum, statistics are also reported for detections at the land borders between Schengen Member States and Schengen candidates (Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus and Romania) or non-Schengen Member States (the UK and Ireland), so that a total for Member States

and Schengen Associated Countries as a whole can be presented. It was not possible to make this distinction for air and sea borders since 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 the category of either '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. It should be noted that if an individual's nationality cannot be established before reports are submitted, it will be reported as 'Unknown'.

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, but 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**

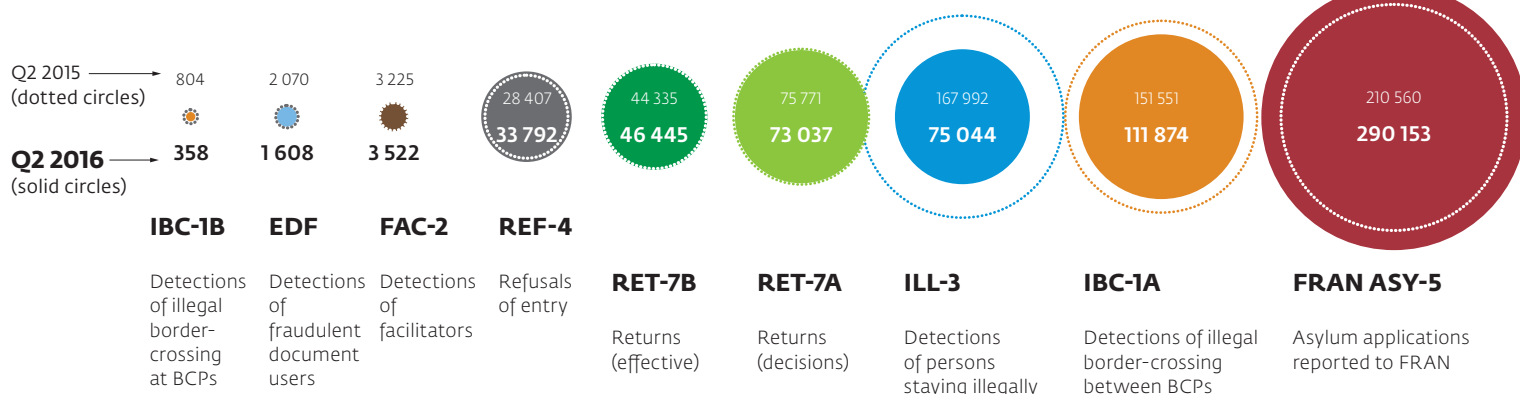
Detections reported by routes and top three nationalities at the external borders

Routes	2015				2016		2016 Q2		per cent of total
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	% change on year ago	prev. Qtr	
Central Mediterranean route	10 252	60 176	61 746	21 772	18 776	51 450	- 15	174	69
Nigeria	873	7 513	9 395	4 133	3 434	8 458	13	146	16
Eritrea	906	18 628	15 864	3 393	617	8 399	- 55	1 261	16
Sudan	232	3 697	4 430	557	768	4 289	16	458	8.3
Other	8 241	30 338	32 057	13 689	13 957	30 304	0	117	59
Western Balkan route	32 950	34 559	229 746	466 783	108 649	11 102	- 68	- 90	15
Afghanistan	4 129	13 940	35 021	147	1 093	5 386	- 61	393	49
Pakistan	583	2 729	13 715	30	1 346	1 796	- 34	33	16
Syria	2 828	10 134	76 426	677	416	1 247	- 88	200	11
Other	25 410	7 756	104 584	465 929	105 794	2 673	- 66	- 97	24
Eastern Mediterranean route	14 152	68 178	319 146	483 910	153 967	8 818	- 87	- 94	12
Sea	12 646	65 996	314 400	480 137	151 490	7 086	- 89	- 95	80
Syria	7 582	38 089	224 071	219 269	74 397	2 343	- 94	- 97	33
Afghanistan	2 530	16 501	56 739	136 516	38 651	1 150	- 93	- 97	16
Pakistan	191	4 335	6 953	12 405	5 446	1 011	- 77	- 81	14
Other	2 343	7 071	26 637	111 947	32 996	2 582	- 63	- 92	36
Land	1 506	2 182	4 746	3 773	2 477	1 732	- 21	- 30	20
Afghanistan	162	357	258	572	167	623	75	273	36
Syria	782	1 384	3 115	2 048	1 212	462	- 67	- 62	27
Pakistan	104	69	49	97	87	312	352	259	18
Other	458	372	1 324	1 056	1 011	335	- 10	- 67	19
Western Mediterranean route	985	1 729	1 680	2 610	1 408	1 994	15	42	2.7
Sea	630	1 431	1 547	2 132	1 307	1 878	31	44	94
Guinea	107	316	332	695	564	611	93	8	33
Côte d'Ivoire	83	197	79	151	147	485	146	230	26
Cameroon	93	250	135	197	140	143	- 43	2	7.6
Other	347	668	1 001	1 089	456	639	- 4	40	34
Land	355	298	133	478	101	116	- 61	15	5.8
Guinea	171	117	75	133	29	44	- 62	52	38
Burkina Faso	55	12	3	9	9	26	117	189	22
Côte d'Ivoire	62	15	4	18	3	18	20	500	16
Other	67	154	51	318	60	28	- 82	- 53	24
Circular route from Albania to Greece	1 907	2 727	2 182	2 116	1 350	1 142	- 58	- 15	1.5
Albania	1 896	2 712	2 166	2 100	1 344	1 129	- 58	- 16	99
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	3	n.a.	n.a.	0.3
former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	1	5	6	4	2	2	- 60	0	0.2
Other	10	10	10	12	4	8	- 20	100	0.7
Eastern borders route	206	509	734	478	213	370	- 27	74	0.5
Vietnam	51	133	192	85	36	137	3	281	37
Afghanistan	17	158	168	148	29	51	- 68	76	14
Russian Federation	11	21	45	23	23	34	62	48	9.2
Other	127	197	329	222	125	148	- 25	18	40
Western African route	36	114	228	496	162	168	47	4	0.2
Guinea	13	31	85	236	65	54	74	- 17	32
Côte d'Ivoire	3	9	37	87	55	52	478	- 5	31
Cameroon	0	4	11	12	17	20	400	18	12
Other	20	70	95	161	25	42	- 40	68	25
Black Sea route	68	0	0	0	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	0.0
Syria	42	0	0	0	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	0.0
Iraq	12	0	0	0	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	0.0
Iran	9	0	0	0	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	0.0
Other	5	0	0	0	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	0.0
Total	60 558	167 992	615 462	978 165	284 525	75 044	-55	-74	100

Source: FRAN data as of 11 August 2015

FRAN indicators

Situation Q2 2016



After the FRAN indicators of illegal border-crossing between BCPs, illegal stay and asylum hit record levels in the second half of 2015, the values dropped significantly by the second quarter of 2016. The irregular migration pressure at the EU's external borders has been continuously easing after October 2015. The total number of illegal border-crossings during the reviewed period amounted to less than half of the number reported one year before, but the level of irregular migration in Q2 2016 remained significantly higher than before the crisis year of 2015.

A closer look at the data reported by the Member States, however, indicates large differences in trends of irregular migration between the main routes.

At the EU's external borders with Turkey, the migratory pressure has been constantly easing since last winter. First, the agreement between the EU and Turkey has removed the incentives to move on irregular routes to Greece and undermined the business model of people smuggling networks. Second, the developments on the Western Balkan route have discouraged many from making a dangerous sea crossing to reach the Eastern Aegean Islands.

A similar decline has been observed on the Western Balkan route, where most of the migrants crossed the EU's external border for a second time after arriving on the Eastern Aegean Islands. Through the common efforts of Western Balkan countries to gradually stop the massive secondary migratory movements transiting the re-

gion, the number of detected illegal border-crossings reported from the Western Balkan route decreased by 90% between Q1 and Q2 2016.

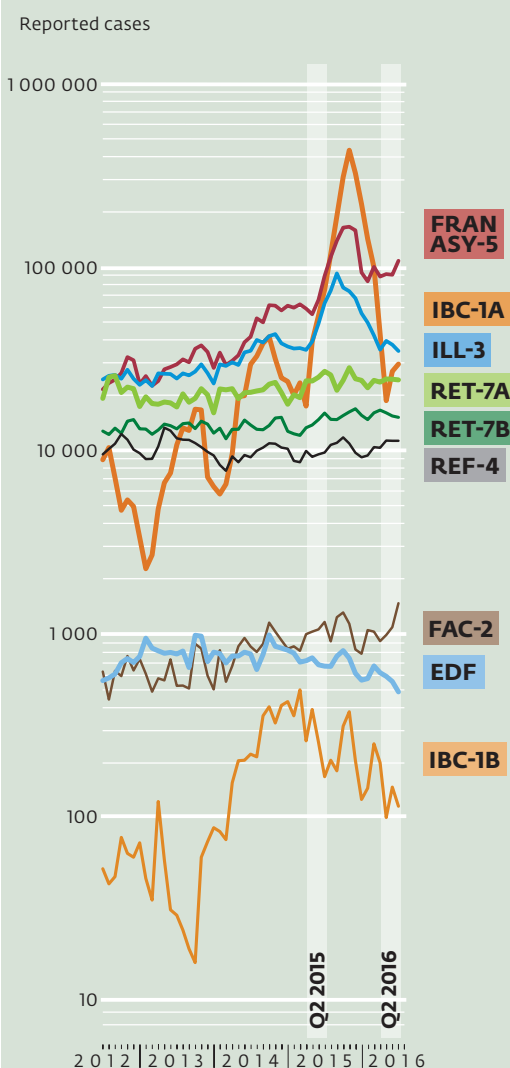
Because of the steady decline in irregular migration on the Eastern Mediterranean and Western Balkan routes, in April 2016 the level of irregular migration reported from the Central Mediterranean route was for the first time in a year higher than on any other route. Across the Central Mediterranean Sea, the level of migratory flows was comparable with previous second quarters. As usual during this season, the number of boats departing from North African shores was rising as the maritime weather conditions were improving. Assets deployed in the Joint Operation EPN Triton, however, registered a growing importance of Egypt as departure place, even if Libya remained the most common country of departure for migrant boats.

In Q2 2016, the number of detections of illegal border-crossing reported by Spain on the Western Mediterranean route was higher than in any other second quarter since the FRAN data collection began. As many as 95% of all detections were made at the sea border with Morocco, mostly involving nationals of West African countries.

In spite of the drastic general decrease in irregular migration, the number of detections of illegal stay remained high, well above the level that was commonly reported before the 2015 migrant crisis. Most illegal stayers were reported from Germany, closely followed by France.

Trend

Monthly trends, October 2012 to June 2016



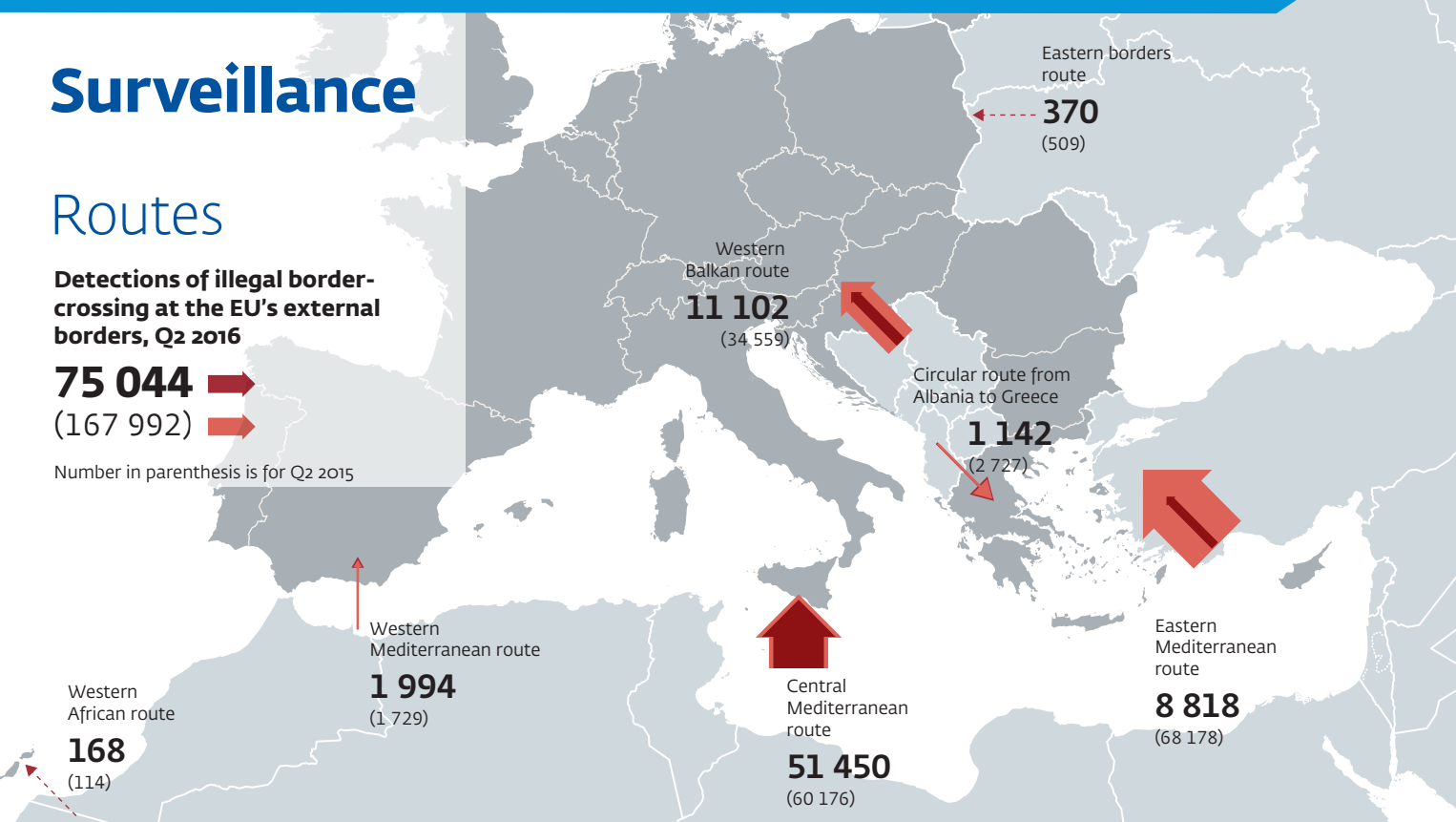
Surveillance

Routes

Detections of illegal border-crossing at the EU's external borders, Q2 2016

75 044 →
(167 992) →

Number in parenthesis is for Q2 2015



FRAN data for the period of April–June 2016 show a 55% decrease in overall detections of illegal border-crossing compared with the same period of 2015. The 75 044 detections reported in Q2 2016 clearly fell short of the 2015 record, but the migratory pressure remained far above the average reported in the second quarter in 2008–2014. The substantial drop in irregular migration from Turkey to Greece and an increased number of migrants in the Central Mediterranean have led to a shift in proportions of particular nationalities. Most detections of all illegal border-crossing were related to Eritreans and Nigerians (both about 11%), closely followed by Afghans (10%), whereas Syrians accounted for only 6% of all illegal border-crossings.

Further decrease in migratory pressure on the Eastern Mediterranean route

The agreement between the EU and Turkey combined with the international efforts to close the Western Balkan route have resulted in a massive reduction of irregular migration in the Eastern Aegean Sea. On this route, irregular migration decreased to a level that is clearly not only lower than that of the crisis year of 2015, but also below the average of all second quarters since

2008. As a result, the Eastern Mediterranean route is no longer the most common entry point for irregular migration to the EU, as the number of illegal border-crossings reported there fell below 9 000. Most irregular migrants on this route were detected on boats in the Eastern Aegean Sea or already on a Greek island such as Lesbos, Samos or Chios.

Only 32% of the irregular migrants claimed to be of Syrian nationality, compared with 58% in Q2 2015. While the share of Afghan nationals also decreased to one-fifth of the total migration flow, the proportion of Pakistani nationals compared with one year before increased from 6% to 15%. Algerians were among the few nationalities whose number increased in absolute terms.

Influx of migrants leads to intensified secondary movements

Most irregular migrants who arrived in Greece or Bulgaria continued their journey across Western Balkan countries towards western and northern Europe. With the efforts of south-eastern European governments to close their borders for irregular migrants, the number of detections has also been decreasing on the Western Balkan route.

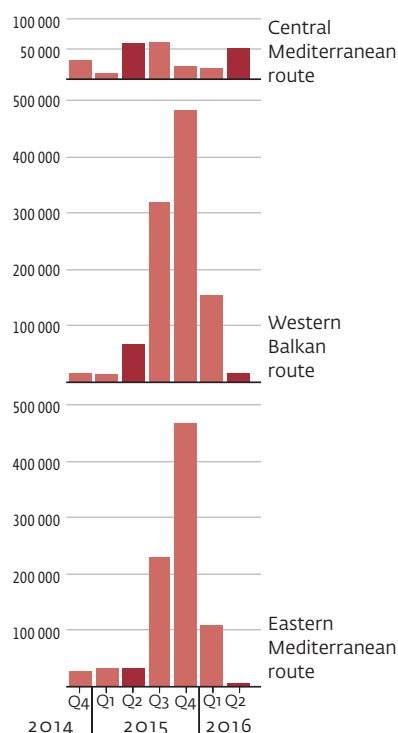
With 11 102 detections in Q2 2016, the number of illegal border-crossings on the Western Balkan route amounted to a third of the number reported in Q2 2015 but only a tenth of the number reported in Q1 2016. Until February, most attempted illegal entries from Western Balkan countries to the EU were reported from Croatia's border with Serbia. From April on, irregular migration via Croatia and Slovenia has effectively stopped and almost all irregular flows across the Western Balkans were reported from the Hungarian-Serbian border. In Q2 2016, more than 100 illegal border-crossings were reported by Croatia, while Hungary registered almost 11 000 persons who broke through the fence from Serbia.

In the first quarter of 2016, as during the peak of the 2015 migration crisis, the nationalities of the majority of migrants in the Western Balkans were not reported by Member States due to the sheer numbers of persons arriving. In Q2 2016, however, Member States were once again able to report the nationality of most irregular migrants on the Western Balkan route, revealing significant differences in the proportions between the migrant nationalities on both routes. While Syrians amounted for 32% of the detections on the Eastern Mediterranean route, they only represented 11% of illegal border-cross-

Trend

Quarterly detections of illegal border-crossing, 2014–2016

Number

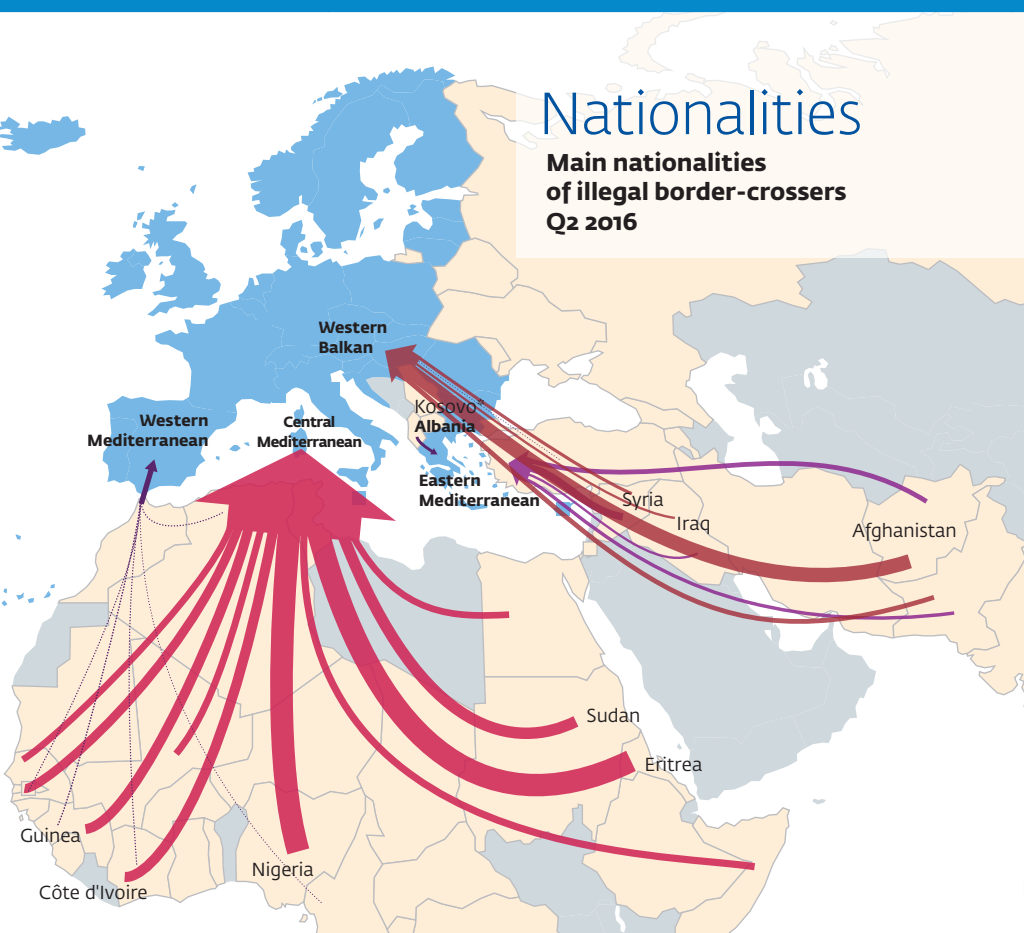


ings on the Western Balkan route. On the other hand, on the Eastern Mediterranean route every fifth registered irregular migrant was an Afghan national, while on the Western Balkan route, almost every second detection was related to this nationality.

High irregular migration flows on the Central Mediterranean route

The decline in irregular migration in the Eastern Aegean Sea and the Western Balkans has made the Central Mediterranean route the most important one in Q2 2016 in terms of the number of irregular migrants. In fact, 51 450 people were detected in an attempt to reach the EU by making a dangerous sea crossing, 14% less than during Q2 2015, but 174% more than in Q1 2016, when adverse sea conditions made the crossing extremely difficult. The detections were almost exclusively made as part of Search and Rescue operations following a distress call on a satellite phone, mostly made from migrant boats.

Assets deployed in the Joint Operation EPN Triton have also registered a change in relative shares of departure countries: In the second quarter of 2015, 92% of all migrants detected in the Central Mediterranean departed from Libya, while only 4% came from Egypt. However, the share of migrants com-



Nationalities

Main nationalities of illegal border-crossers Q2 2016

ing from Egypt increased to 14%, while less than three-quarters of all migrants trying to reach Italy had left from Libya.

The shift was mainly caused by migrants from the Horn of Africa, who increasingly avoided Libya as a transit country due to its deteriorating security situation and decided instead to take the route through Egypt, but also by an increasing number of Egyptians leaving their country. In fact, more than one-third of the migrants departing from Egypt in Q2 2016 came from the Horn of Africa and 31% were Egyptian nationals. In contrast, migrant boats departing from Libya were mostly boarded by West African nationals. Every fifth migrant who departed from Libya in the second quarter of 2016 was a Nigerian national.

Detections of irregular migration to Spain higher than one year ago

On the Western Mediterranean route, Spain reported the highest irregular migratory pressure of any second quarter since FRAN data collection began. With almost 2 000 detections, the number of illegal border-crossings was 15% higher than in Q2 2015 and 42% higher than during the first quarter of 2016. This growth was mostly due to a greater number of people trying to cross

the sea border from Morocco to Spain, especially Guineans and Ivorians, whose number increased by 93% and 146% respectively, compared with the same period of 2015. These two nationalities were also the most commonly reported nationalities of the migrants detected on the Western African route from Morocco to the Canary Islands, where the number of detected illegal border-crossings slightly increased in Q2 2016. In contrast, at the land border between Morocco and the Spanish exclaves of Ceuta and Melilla, the number of detected illegal border-crossings decreased from almost 300 in Q2 2015 to slightly more than 100 during the reference period.

Fewer detections of illegal border-crossing from Albania to Greece

In Q2 2016, the Greek authorities reported the lowest number of illegal border-crossings on the circular route from Albania since 2011. At the eastern borders, detections of illegal border-crossing amounted to 370 detections in Q2 2016, which represents a 27% decrease compared to Q2 2015. For the first time, the highest number of illegal border-crossings on this route was reported at the border between the Russian Federation and Latvia, of which 78% were related to Vietnamese national.

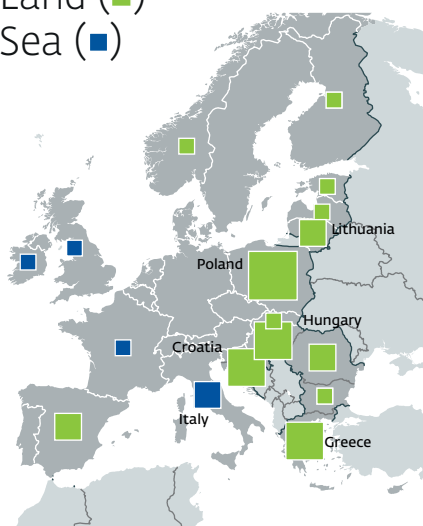
Border checks

Refusals of entry

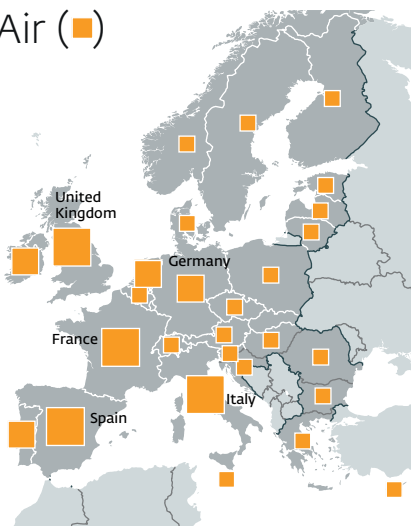
Number per border type, Q2 2016

Land (■)

Sea (■)



Air (■)



Trend of the total

	Land
Q2 2015	15 442
Q2 2016	20 533

	Air	Sea
Q2 2015	11 650	1 315
Q2 2016	11 682	1 577

Member States report a 13% increase in refusals of entry compared to last quarter

In Q2 2016, 33 792 refusals of entry were issued at the EU external borders, the highest number over the past six years. Again, as over the past two years, the most reported nationality were Ukrainians, to whom 6 694 refusals were issued. Almost 80% of the reported Ukrainians were refused at the Polish land border. In most cases Ukrainians were not let into the EU because they were unable to present appropriate documentation justifying the purpose and conditions of stay.

Albanian nationals ranked second with 4 733 refusals, showing a 31% increase compared to the previous quarter and the highest number since FRAN data collection began. Almost 40% of the reported Albanian citizens were refused at the Greek land border. The largest percentage increase (+63%) related to Albanians was reported by Croatia, where 560

refusals were issued to this nationality. In general, the majority of Albanian nationals was refused because of an alert existing in the SIS or a national register.

Compared with the previous quarter, the number of refusals issued to Russian nationals increased by 88% to 4 662. An upward trend was not only reported from the Polish (+125%) but, to a lesser extent, also from the Lithuanian land border (+54%). In the vast majority of the cases, the refused Russian travellers held no valid visa or residence permit.

The number of refusals issued to Latin Americans reached the highest level in four years. Compared with the previous quarter, Member States reported a rise of 22% and exceeded 3 000 refusals. The highest share was related to passengers of Brazil and Colombia, who were issued 11% and 61% more refusals, respectively, than during the first quarter of 2016, mostly by Spain and Portugal.

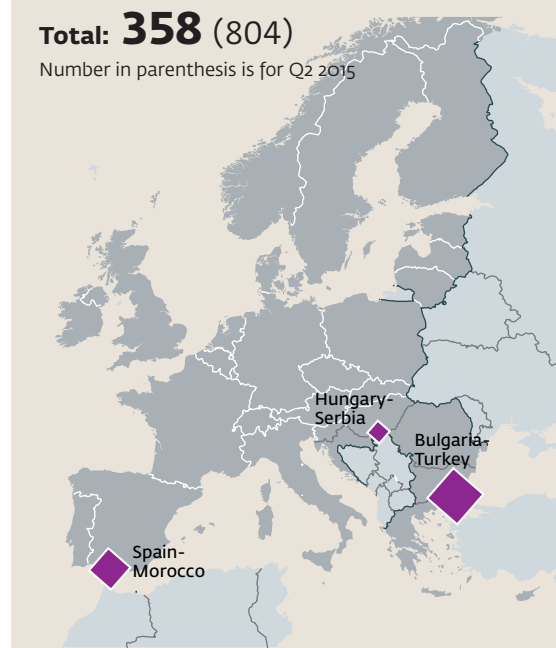
Clandestine entries

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

Q2 2016

Total: **358** (804)

Number in parenthesis is for Q2 2015



Fewer detections of clandestine entry in Hungary and Bulgaria

Intensified border checks especially along the Western Balkan route meant to prevent irregular migration across the EU's external borders did not lead to increased detections of clandestine entries. Compared with the previous quarter, the number of irregular migrants entering the EU hiding in lorries and other vehicles decreased by 39% to 358 detections in Q2 2016. The most significant decrease between the first quarter and second quarter of 2016 was reported by Hungary.

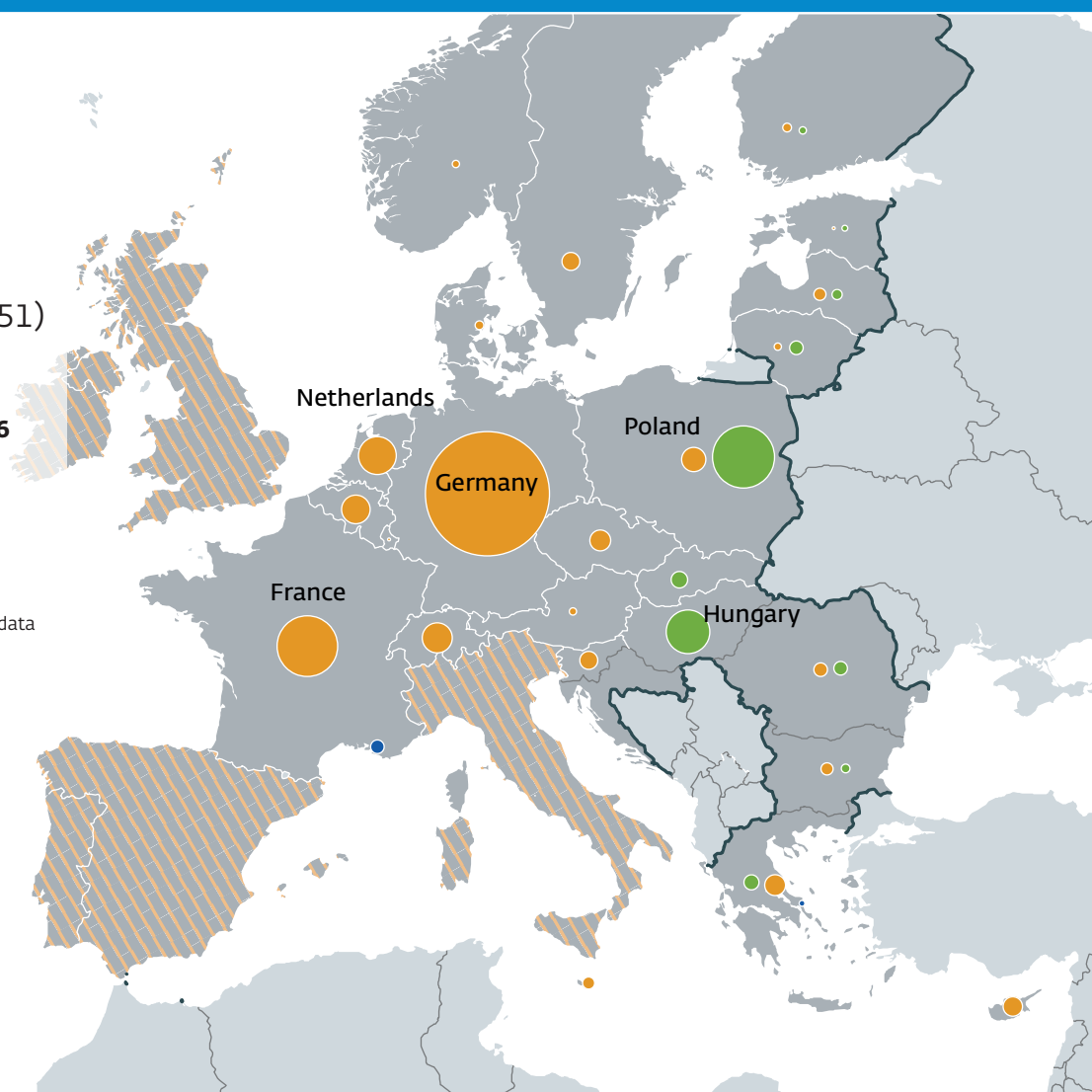
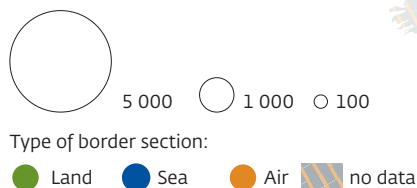
Bulgaria reported its lowest number of clandestine entries in two years' time: 71% of which involved Syrian nationals. Only Spain reported a substantial 50% increase in clandestine entries, all of which were reported from its land borders with Morocco. Almost 90% of the irregular migrants were nationals of Guinea.

Illegal stayers on exit

Total: 111 874 (151 551)

Number in parenthesis is for Q2 2015

Number of detections, Q2 2016



Many detections of illegal stay on exit related to asylum seekers

The number of detections of illegal stay on departure from the EU or Schengen area has remained rather stable for the past three quarters. During the reporting period, 19 288 people were detected on exit without valid documents proving their permission to stay. 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 an EU Member State/Schengen Associated Country illegally, abused legal channels, or initially entered the EU Member State/Schengen Associated Country legally but no longer fulfilled the conditions of stay or residence.

The reported numbers do only not reflect the number of illegal stayers on exit, but also the extent to which border guard authorities in different Member States check documents of passengers when leaving the EU or Schengen area. Discrepancies

in detection numbers between Member States comparable in size and passenger flow point to different practises of border authorities in this regard.

The strongest increase in detections of illegal stay on exit was reported by Poland. Compared with the previous quarter, the Member State reported an increase of 43% to around 3 000 detections, the highest number since the FRAN data collection began in 2007. The increase was mostly due to more Ukrainian nationals leaving the country through land BCPs without being able to show a valid permission to stay. To a lesser extent, the number of Russian and Moldovan citizens also increased.

In Q2 2016, Germany reported more than 7 000 detections of illegal stay on exit, the highest number among all Member States since 2007, when FRAN data collection began. According to FRAN data, the majority of the nationalities detected for illegal stay on exit from Germany were also among the top-ranking nationalities of

those claiming asylum in this country. The five highest-ranking nationals reported for illegal stay on exit (Iraqi, Albanian, Kosovo*, Turkish, and Iranian citizens) also submitted 25% of the asylum applications in Q2 2016. The combination of these two indicators seems to point to a significant number of asylum applicants who voluntarily decide to return to their home countries.

With over 2 000 detections, the country reporting the third largest number in this category was Hungary, in spite of a small decrease since last quarter. The largest share was detected during border checks on exit to Romania, where 88% of all detected illegal stayers were Moldovan nationals. At the borders with Serbia and Croatia, 92% of all detections were related to Western Balkan nationals who could not provide documents confirming a valid permission to stay. Hungary also reported a substantial number of detections under this category from its BCPs with Ukraine, which were almost exclusively related to Ukrainian nationals.

Fraudulent documents

Detections

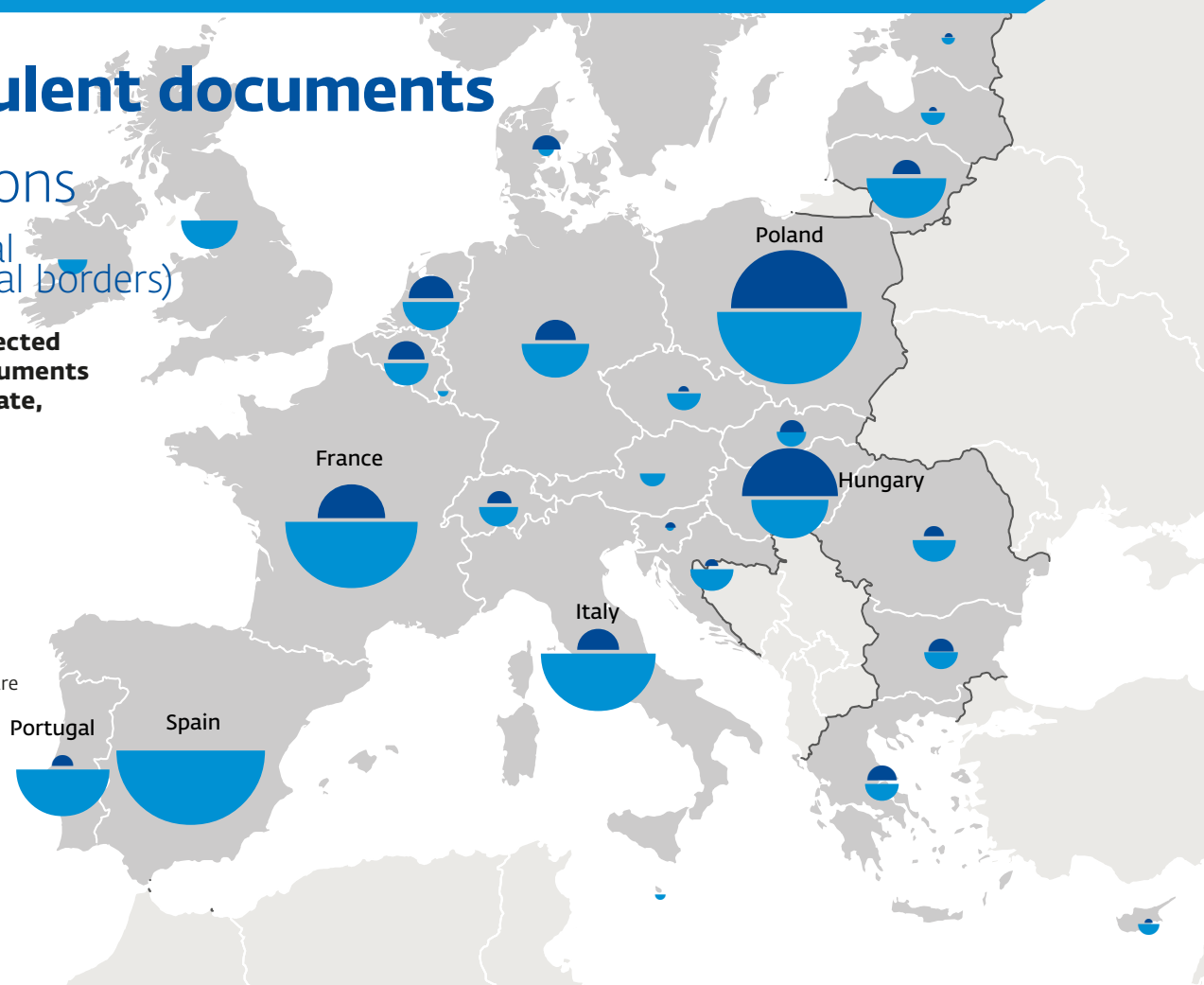
(at external and internal borders)

Number of detected fraudulent documents per Member State, Q2 2016

Direction:



Number:
(only highest values are stipulated)



Record low number of document fraud detections in Q2 2016

In Q2 2016, the overall number of document fraud cases reported through the EDF-RAN (4 731 document fraud cases and almost 5 400 detected fraudulent documents) was 8% lower than in the previous quarter. At the same time, Q2 2016 saw the lowest number of document fraud detections since the beginning of 2013.

Overall, the EDF-RAN started to register lower figures of document fraud starting from September 2015, which is also the month when the migratory pressure started rising exponentially. According to EDF data, the closure of the Western Balkan route has not yet caused any significant increase of the demand for fraudulent documents to be used on air routes.

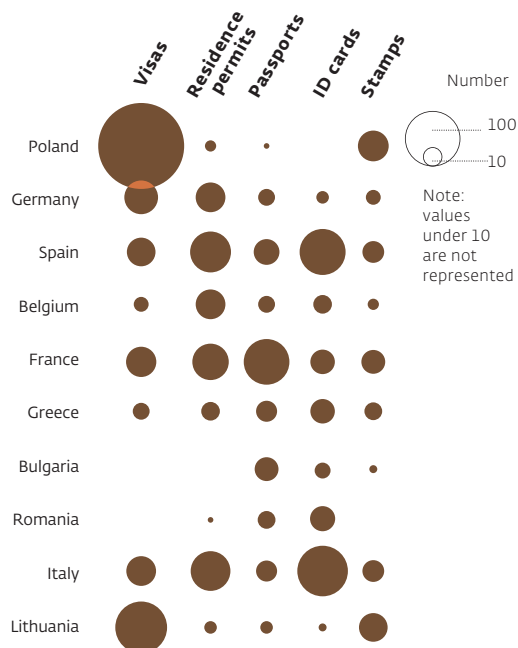
Further overall decrease in document fraud detections on intra-EU/Schengen movements

The reported decrease at the external borders also affected the overall situation on intra-EU/Schengen movements. Nevertheless, the number of document fraud detections on the secondary movements within the EU/Schengen area remained higher than for other travel types, with over 2 500 people presenting fraudulent documents. Furthermore, the number of document fraudsters intending to reach the UK decreased. In fact, in Q2 2016, over 900 persons were detected with fraudulent documents moving on the routes towards the UK. The most frequently used were the sea and land routes between France and the UK, where Albanian and Ukrainian document fraudsters were often detected. On the air routes, mostly departing from Italy, Germany and Spain, the most detected nationalities were Albanians, Iranians, Chinese and Iraqis nationals.

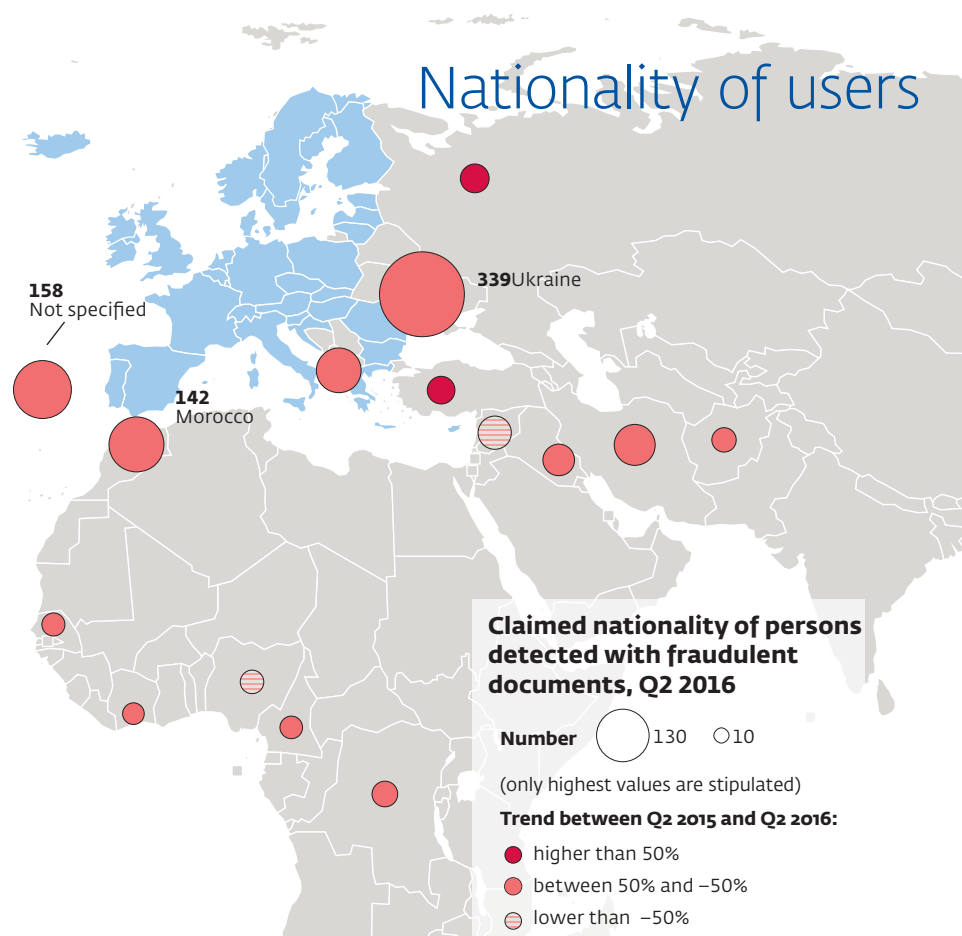
In contrast to the decreasing trend on the routes towards the UK from other EU Member States, the number of persons travelling with fraudulent documents on intra-EU/Schengen movements towards Germany increased almost three times compared with Q1 2016, amounting to almost 300 cases in Q2 2016. The number of detections on the routes towards Germany reached its highest level since the beginning of 2013. The vast majority of cases were detected on arrival from Greece and were almost exclusively related to Syrian, Iraqi, Afghani and Iranian nationals. This indicates that after the closure of the Western Balkan route, migrants stranded in Greece once again started to use fraudulent documents on intra-Schengen flights to reach their desired final destination. This trend will most likely persist in the coming months as there are tens of thousands of migrants stuck in Greece and new arrivals on the Eastern Aegean islands are constantly reported.

Type

Type of fraudulent document detected, by main countries of issuance, Q2 2016



Nationality of users



On the air routes, increased numbers of document fraud detections in Q2 2016 were also revealed on connections from Greece to Austria and Switzerland. The nationalities of the offenders are similar to the ones on the routes heading for Germany. On the other hand, the current increase on the air routes between Italy and Sweden is mostly fuelled by Somali nationals.

Istanbul Atatürk remains the top departure airport of connections from third countries

In Q2 2016, the number of persons entering the EU/Schengen area from third countries using fraudulent documents amounted to 1 600. As in the case of intra-EU/Schengen movements, the number of detections on entry to the EU/Schengen area from third countries decreased (compared with the previous

quarter) reaching the lowest reported level since the beginning of 2013. The most significant declines on these routes were reported from Morocco to Spain and on arrival from Turkey. At EU level, of the 98 nationalities detected using fraudulent documents to illegally enter the EU or the Schengen area from a third country, Ukrainians (339), Moroccans (142), Albanians (94) and Iranians (79) were the most commonly detected. Syrian nationals recorded a further decrease and were only reported in 52 cases in Q2 2016.

As in previous months, most detections from third countries were reported from air routes. With 109 detections, the number of document fraud cases from Istanbul Atatürk decreased by 9% compared with the previous quarter. Istanbul Atatürk, however, still remains the most reported last departure airport outside the EU/Schengen area. The continuous decrease

of the overall document fraud detections was also visible on other main air routes between third countries and the EU/Schengen area. The international airport of Dakar, Senegal remained the second most reported departure airport outside the EU/Schengen area.

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

In the second quarter of 2016, as in previous quarters, the majority of document fraud cases at land borders were revealed between Ukraine and Poland, mostly involving Ukrainian nationals. The Spanish-Moroccan land and sea border remains the second most reported land and sea external EU border in Q2 2016 with Moroccans often identifying themselves by presenting fraudulent Spanish documents.

Situation in the EU

Illegal stayers

Number of detected cases, Q2 2016

(only highest values are stipulated)

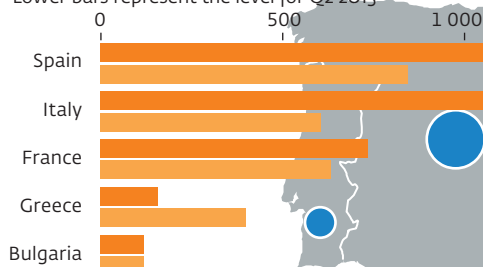


Number in parenthesis is for Q2 2015

Facilitators

Number of detected persons, Q2 2016

Lower bars represent the level for Q2 2015



Corresponding to the decreasing irregular migration pressure on the EU external borders, Member States also reported fewer cases of illegal stay. Compared with the previous quarter, the number of illegal stay detections decreased by 12% to 111 874 in Q2 2016. The Member State reporting the largest absolute decrease was Germany, where the number of reported detections of illegal stayers fell by 36%.

However, when compared with the rapid abatement in illegal border-crossings in the first half of 2016 (-74% between Q1 and Q2), the decline in detections of illegal stay was much slower. As a result, the number of illegal border-crossings sank to a lower level than that of detections of illegal stay, returning to the situation in this regard before Q1 2015.

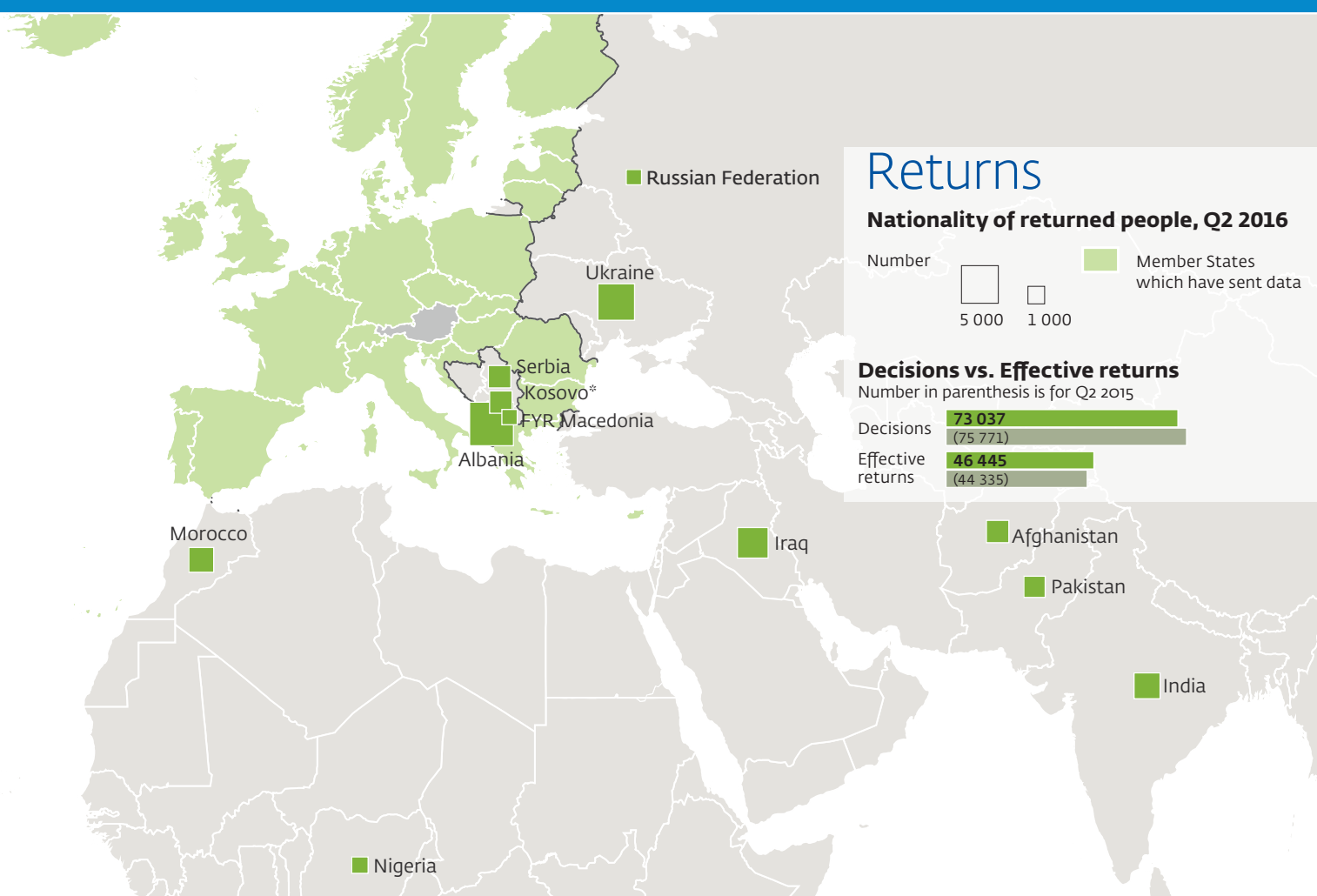
Moreover, the current number of detections of illegal stay is much higher than the average in the years before the migration crisis of 2015. During the second quarter of

2016, Member States reported 14% more detections of illegal stay than during the same period of 2014 for example. The average number of detections of illegal stay during the second quarters between 2008 and 2014 was around 98 000, which is around 12% below the current level.

Nationalities that are frequently reported for illegal border-crossing on the Eastern Mediterranean route are also commonly detected for illegal stay along the secondary routes to the most popular EU/SAC destination countries: In Q2 2016, most detections of Syrian, Afghan, Pakistani, Iraqi and Palestinian nationals without permission to stay were reported from Germany, France, Austria, Bulgaria, Greece and Hungary. On the other hand, nationalities of irregular migrants typically entering the EU through Italy (e.g. Eritrean and Nigerian nationals) were most commonly detected for illegal stay in France, Switzerland, Germany and Italy.

Afghan citizens have been the nationality with the largest number of detections for illegal stay for the third quarter in a row, although their number has been decreasing. More than 13 000 persons or 12% of all persons detected for illegal stay in Q2 2016 were Afghans. With 6 816 or 6% of all detections, Syrian nationals were the second largest group among those detected without permission to stay during the reporting period.

A very significant growth in detections of illegal stay was reported in relation to nationals of countries in the Horn of Africa. Member States registered a 132% rise in nationals of Eritrea, Ethiopia and Somalia compared with the previous quarter, to 9 137 detections in Q2 2016. This was mostly due to a large increase reported by Switzerland, where the number of illegally staying nationals from these three countries reached the highest number since FRAN data collection began.



Change of route of secondary movements from Italy

In general, Switzerland was the country which reported the largest absolute growth in detections of illegal stay. National detections reported under this indicator increased by almost 4 000 between Q1 and Q2 2016. Together with the 38% decrease in illegal stayers reported by Austria, FRAN data indicate a change in the routing of irregular secondary movements from Italy. With intensified controls near the Brenner Pass to prevent secondary movements from Italy to Austria, many irregular migrants chose to transit Switzerland to reach their destinations in western and northern EU countries (see featured analysis on intra-EU/Schengen secondary movements).

Number of effective returns lower for the second quarter in a row

In Q2 2016, Member State authorities issued 73 037 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 increased by 5% compared to last quarter but decreased by 4% in relation to Q2 2015.

The number of effective returns reported by Member States has decreased since last quarter. During the reporting period, 46 445 effective returns took place, which is 1% less than during the last quarter. Afghan nationals were returned at a significantly higher number, which increased from 794 effective returns in Q1 2016 to

1 769 during the reference period. The increase was mostly due to more effective returns implemented by Greece (with Albanians being the top returned nationality). Member States also increased the number of effectively returned Egyptians, from 239 to 647.

Number of arrested facilitators stable

Figures related to detections of facilitators of irregular migration have significantly increased in Q2 2016. Compared with last quarter, the number of arrested facilitators grew by 19%, to 3 522 persons. Italy reported the largest increase in absolute numbers, by almost 600 between Q1 and Q2 2016.

In the EU/Schengen area

Intra-EU/Schengen irregular secondary migration flows

- **Secondary movements increasingly difficult to monitor**

- **Increase on intra-Schengen routes bypassing Austria**

Fluctuations in the relative significance of entry routes across the EU's external borders and, consequently, control measures introduced by authorities at the internal borders between Member States, as well as pull factors resulting from national policy measures lead to constant changes in secondary routes of irregular migrants within the EU and Schengen area.

This featured analysis focuses on four key geographical gateways to the EU across its external borders: Central Mediterranean (feeding into the intra-Schengen Southern) route, Eastern Mediterranean (intra-Schengen South-Eastern) route, Western Mediterranean (intra-Schengen Western) route and Eastern Borders (intra-Schengen Eastern) route.

Analysis of FRAN data reported by Member States, the intra-Schengen dataset and the European Union Document-Fraud (EDF) dataset, as well as qualitative information from Member States and open sources, revealed a number of changes in the volume, routes and *modi operandi* of secondary movements compared with Q1 2016.

Southern route: Increasing importance of Switzerland as a transit country

Between 24 May 2016 (when the Austria strengthened controls of its national border with Italy) and the end of August, the Austrian authorities refused entry to 1 457 migrants¹ and arranged for their readmission by Italy. Because of these measures, many irregular migrants who had arrived

in Italy via the Central Mediterranean Sea decided to bypass Austria in the attempt to reach their desired destinations in the northern EU Member States.

Between the first and the second quarter of 2016, the number of detections of illegal stay of African migrants (who primarily enter the EU along the Central Mediterranean route) decreased in Austria (-45%) and at the same time grew significantly in Switzerland (+183%). German detections of irregular migrants from Africa also seem to confirm this shift. In fact, while the numbers entering Germany from Austria have slightly diminished, the detections at the border with Switzerland have increased more than fourfold between the first and the second quarter of 2016.

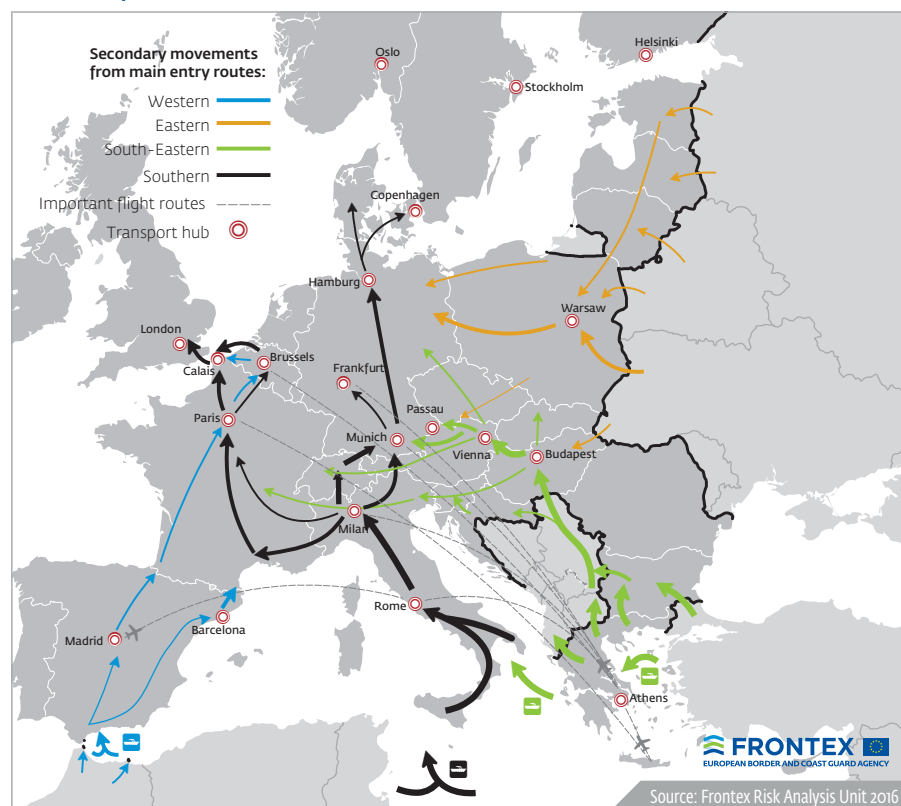
According to open sources, another reason for this shift might be related to the fact that many migrants who arrived in Chiasso at the border with Italy are transported to reception centres close to Germany for their asylum application to be registered. According to Swiss estimates, more than half of these asylum seekers absconded and continued their journey to Germany.²

France has also been affected by a rising wave of migrants arriving on secondary migration routes from Italy. The number of French Eurodac hits related to a prior asylum application or illegal border-crossing in Italy doubled compared with the previous quarter and rose by more than 250% compared with same period of 2015. The vast majority of these hits were re-

¹ <http://www.tt.com/politik/innenpolitik/11936613-91/brenner-kontrollen-immer-wahrscheinlicher.csp>

² <http://www.nzz.ch/nzzas/nzz-am-sonntag/illlegale-einreisen-von-migranten-ploetzlich-steht-die-schweiz-in-der-kritik-ld.112089>

Figure 1. **Main secondary movements in Europe according to the four entry routes defined**



lated to migrants who had arrived along the Central Mediterranean route.

There have been several reports of facilitation cases of smuggling migrants across the Italian-French border in private cars for a fee. Local media informed that since the French authorities resumed systematic control at their national border with Italy on 15 May 2016, several facilitators have been arrested and convicted for migrant smuggling.³ The fees are reported⁴ to be around EUR 150 per passenger. In August, the Italian authorities started to transfer, by bus, 400 migrants stranded near the French border in Ventimiglia to the Identification and Expulsion Centre in the Italian city of Tarente.⁵

South-eastern route: Reported attempts to bypass Austria

The decision of the authorities of the countries along the Western Balkan route to close their borders for the irregular migrants who have arrived via the Eastern Mediterranean route and to gradually withdraw the organised transport through their territories made it more difficult to monitor irregular migration within Europe. In contrast, the large migratory flows of the late summer and autumn of 2015 were channelled on one main route, thus the migrants' movements were more visible and quantifiable.

In fact, the current level of intra-Schengen migration of persons coming on the Eastern Mediterranean and Western Balkan route is far lower than in 2015 and secondary routes became slightly more diverse.

During the second quarter of 2016, Hungary reported a daily average of about 120 illegal border-crossings from Serbia, which is a significant decrease from the around 5 000 migrants that transited the West-

Situation in Calais

By the end of the summer the number of migrants staying in Calais and surrounding camps was estimated at around 12 000. At the end of September the French president, François Hollande, announced that the camp's dismantlement would take place in the following month. The French authorities had also previously announced the construction of a wall to stop the migrants from disrupting the traffic and hiding in the lorries heading towards the UK. The construction of this barrier indeed started on 20 September. The dismantlement of the camp started at the end of October, while work on the wall was still ongoing. On 4 November, the French Minister of Interior, Bernard Cazeneuve, announced the camp had been fully dismantled. According to media reports, 5 132 adults and 1 932 minors were redistributed to reception centres all over the French territory. The minister also stated that since 17 October, 274 unaccompanied minors had been transferred to the UK. At the same time, 3 800 migrants were also placed in reception centres in Île-de-France region.

Source: www.lemonde.fr, 4 November 2016



Figure 2. **The Gendarmerie performing checks at the French-Belgian border. The French authorities have extended the control at 'authorised crossing points' after the November 2015 terrorist attacks in Paris. Since then, these controls have been reinforced several times, following international events such as the COP21 and the UEFA EURO 2016 and also after the terrorist attacks in Brussels in March 2016**

3 <http://www.nicematin.com/justice/nice-quatre-passeurs-de-migrants-incarceres-46504>

4 <http://www.nicematin.com/faits-divers/ces-migrants-abandonnes-sur-les-bandes-darret-durgence-de-lautoroute-a8-55646>

5 <http://www.nicematin.com/faits-divers/migrants-a-vintimille-les-autorites-italiennes-haussent-le-ton-70572>

II. FEATURED RISK ANALYSES

ern Balkans region each day in Q4 2015. Many of these migrants, after making an asylum application in Hungary, continued to travel to Austria and further on to Germany. In fact, Germany reported most detections on intra-Schengen movements near the Austrian border.

Growing secondary flows from Hungary to Italy and France

In addition, Member State reports point to an increasingly important intra-Schengen route from Hungary via Slovenia and Italy. Eurodac data show that a growing share of asylum applicants in Italy was previously registered in EU Member States along the Eastern Mediterranean and Western Balkan route. In Q2 2016, Italy reported almost 5 000 Eurodac hits in relation to an illegal border-crossing or prior asylum application in Hungary, representing a 71% increase compared to Q1 2016. The reported hits were mainly triggered by Pakistani and Afghan nationals. Moreover, Eurodac hits in Italy related to Greece increased by 9%. The reported Eurodac numbers clearly point to a smaller branch of the Western Balkan route leading to Italy, probably to avoid the intensified police controls at the Austrian national borders with Hungary.

This assumption is supported by the recent disruption of a criminal network operating in several countries. According to media reports, in August, the authorities in Italy, Hungary and Slovenia arrested four people in a coordinated operation targeting a group suspected of smuggling irregular migrants into Italy. Two of the suspects were arrested in northern Italy, one in Budapest and one in the Slovenian city of Maribor. The suspects were part of a facilitation network of Pakistani origin that was based in Milan, the Italian authorities announced to the media. According to the statement of the Italian authorities, the criminal network received around EUR 500 000 from the migrants per year. The organisation smuggled nationals of Pakistan, Bangladesh and

Afghanistan from Hungary to Italy and other EU countries, using delivery vans and fraudulent documents.⁶

Also intra-Schengen FRAN data reported by France show an increase in asylum applicants who have previously been fingerprinted in Hungary. In relation to Q1, the number of Eurodac hits increased by 44% in the second quarter of 2016. Most migrants who were successively registered in the Eurodac system in Hungary and France were of Afghan and Pakistani nationals. It is not clear how many of these migrants also took the route via Slovenia and Italy to reach France.

FRAN intra-Schengen data also point to many migrants using secondary routes via the Czech Republic to Germany, thus bypassing German police controls at the national border with Austria. After a low in Q1, the number of irregular migrants detected in Germany on the route from the Czech Republic increased again by one-third.

Western route: Increased secondary movements but from a comparably low level

Although detections on the Western Mediterranean route increased by 15% compared with one year ago, there were no substantial changes on the secondary routes from Spain and Portugal. Indicators reported to the intra-Schengen dataset point to comparably few secondary movements between the Iberian Peninsula and France, mainly by nationals of North and West African countries.

According to open sources, those that did choose the Western Mediterranean route and, having arrived in Spain, continued to Central and Northern Europe, tended to be transported by facilitators in private cars in return of a fee (around EUR 250 per passenger). This *modus op-*

erandi was reported from the two main land entry points from Spain to France, i.e. Irún and Boulou.

According to Eurodac data, between the first and the second quarter of 2016, there was only a slight increase in the number of hits, on the French territory, regarding the abovementioned nationals first registered in Spain. This is in line with the upward trend of the total number of Eurodac hits, in France, from the first to the second quarter. Also in terms of readmissions of migrants from France to Spain, there was an increase (same nationalities as above) between the first and the second quarter, also following the rising trend of the total number of readmissions from France to Spain.

Eastern route

In the second quarter of 2016, the German authorities reported a 37% increase in detections of intra-Schengen movements from Poland. This rise was mainly caused by increased numbers of irregular migrants of Russian nationality who have entered the EU in Poland after transiting through Belarus. Many Russian citizens travel by train from Minsk and enter the Schengen area in the Polish city of Terespol, where they usually file an asylum application.

Although Germany reported only few illegally staying Russian nationals in the intra-Schengen dataset in Q2 2016, the actual number of irregular migrants travelling between the two countries might be much higher. In contrast to its border with Austria, Germany did not reintroduce internal controls at its eastern borders, so the detected number of Russian irregular migrants travelling from Poland is relatively low.

Compared with the same period in 2015, the number of asylum applications submitted by Russian citizens in Poland almost tripled in Q2 2016. Poland also collects statistics on the ethnicity of the

⁶ <http://www.reuters.com/article/us-europe-migrants-italy-arrests-idUSKCN1oHo73>

According to media reports, on 29 August 2016, a group of Russian citizens of Chechen ethnicity set up a camp in the Belarusian city of Brest, protesting entry refusals that they had been issued at the Polish border and demanded to speak to the Polish authorities. The group of Russian citizens included children, women and elderly people. A local spokesman for the Polish Border Guard confirmed to the media that the group returned to Belarus after it had been refused entry.

Source: www.tvr.by, 30 August 2016

Russian asylum seekers. During the first seven months of 2016, around 94% of the Russians who have applied for asylum were of Chechen origin. According to EASO data, most Russian citizens subsequently left Poland. They then appear to

travel to Germany and reapply for international protection. In fact, the number of German asylum applications related to Russian citizens was very similar to that in Poland, and also tripled in Q2 2016.

French Eurodac hits related to Russian nationals, of which most result from prior asylum applications in Poland and Germany, indicate that the intra-Schengen route continues westwards beyond Germany.

Returns

Identifying return systems' vulnerabilities

- Numerous obstacles on the way to a more effective return system
- The comparison of return rates between Member States would facilitate the identification of best practices and their exchange among Member States

In its *EU Action Plan on Return*, the European Commission clearly stated that return of irregular migrants to their home countries is an essential part of the EU's comprehensive efforts to reduce irregular migration. This link between an effective return policy (or lack thereof) and irregular migration was also clearly indicated in the *European Agenda on Migration*, adopted by the European Commission on 13 May 2015.

Level of returns nearly unchanged in spite of migration crisis

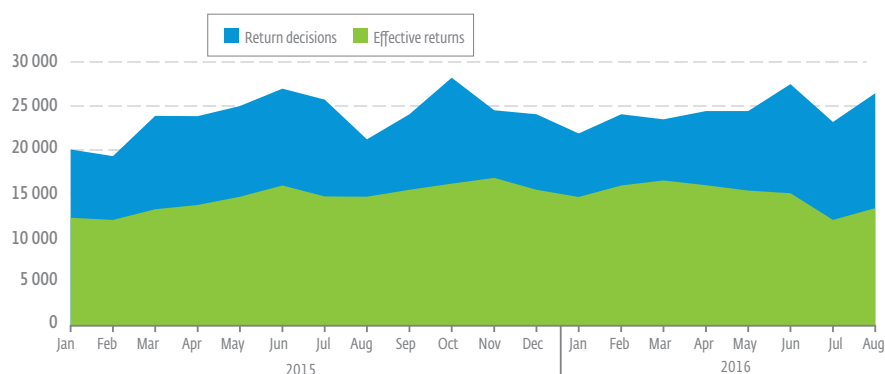
One year on, however, it seems that the overall situation regarding effective returns performed by EU Member States has not changed significantly. In spite of the massive irregular movements (of migrants of nationalities that have high asylum rejection rates) into the EU, the number of people effectively removed from the EU remained flat with a monthly average of around 15 000 (between May 2015 and July 2016). In fact, the monthly figures did not show any rising trend at the beginning of 2016 when many of the

migrants or asylum seekers who had arrived in 2015 became subject to return (due to a failed asylum claim or irregular stay).

This comparison indicates that effective returns are not very responsive to sharp increases in irregular migration flows. This invisible ceiling which prevents the return numbers from reacting to a major migration crisis as it happened in 2015 may have several reasons, such as national procedures to process asylum applications and return decisions, and frequent difficulties in obtaining the collaboration of the countries of origin in the identification process.

Apart from gaps in Member States' regulations and legislative frameworks, returns are slowed down by numerous practical challenges, in particular the difficulties in obtaining adequate travel documents from the authorities of the origin countries. Return agreements between Member States and countries of origin are an important condition for intensifying returns, but they also require an effective implementa-

Figure 3. Return decisions and effective returns in January 2015–August 2016 (total figures for EU Member States and Schengen Associated Countries)



Source: FRAN data as of 13 October 2016

tion. The non-cooperation of countries of origin remains a major problem and some Member States have developed strategies and operational measures to deal with the obstacles posed by certain countries of origin. Among the best practices shared by some Member States are task forces and cross-departmental cooperation frameworks, as well as practical initiatives with partner countries, such as the European Integrated Return Management Initiative (EURINT).

Development of solutions to improve the return system requires time

Another effective practice are identification missions, involving country of or-

igin officials staying in Member States and issuing the necessary documentation to returnees of their own nationality on the spot. Again, in this context, the joining of forces between Member States when dealing with countries of origin is indispensable for encouraging them to readmit their nationals. For this reason, some Member States/Schengen Associated Countries are sharing identification missions.

Towards an indicator forecasting return priorities

A common element of all the mentioned solutions is that they demand a large amount of lead time for their planning

and practical implementation. An early warning indicator forecasting upcoming return priorities would help to start the necessary preparatory work to deepen cooperation with countries of origin in due time and to improving the related operational infrastructure and regulatory framework. This indicator would need to take into account not only the number of migrants from a specific third country but also additional aspects, such as the overall rejection rate of asylum applications, rates of explicit and implicit withdrawals of asylum procedure, the number of return decisions and effective returns.

III. STATISTICAL ANNEX

LEGEND

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

Source: FRAN and EDF-RAN data as of 11 August 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

	2015				2016		2016 Q2		per cent of total
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	% change on year ago	prev. Qtr	
All Borders									
Eritrea	1 081	18 980	16 488	3 800	807	8 575	-55	963	11
Nigeria	1 087	8 044	10 188	4 286	3 502	8 527	6	143	11
Afghanistan	6 862	31 022	92 216	137 385	39 941	7 380	-76	-82	9.8
Côte d'Ivoire	811	1 552	1 449	1 198	1 759	4 387	183	149	5.8
Guinea	568	1 117	1 433	2 056	2 264	4 385	293	94	5.8
Sudan	330	3 919	4 761	651	802	4 311	10	438	5.7
Syria	12 329	52 920	306 413	222 397	76 048	4 238	-92	-94	5.6
Gambia	1 512	2 478	2 746	2 138	2 487	3 585	45	44	4.8
Pakistan	1 062	8 046	21 463	12 739	6 956	3 356	-58	-52	4.5
Somalia	1 664	6 477	5 092	4 461	2 179	2 821	-56	29	3.8
Others	33 252	33 437	153 213	587 054	147 780	23 479	-30	-84	31
Total All Borders	60 558	167 992	615 462	978 165	284 525	75 044	-55	-74	100
Land Borders									
Afghanistan	4 308	14 455	35 447	867	1 289	6 061	-58	370	42
Pakistan	687	2 800	13 795	162	1 438	2 114	-25	47	15
Syria	3 646	11 550	79 605	2 750	1 630	1 717	-85	5.3	12
Albania	2 032	2 878	2 309	2 231	1 436	1 183	-59	-18	8.2
Iraq	1 180	2 375	5 376	1 204	1 553	1 103	-54	-29	7.6
Iran	166	364	990	28	406	352	-3.3	-13	2.4
Turkey	97	108	98	191	209	350	224	67	2.4
Kosovo*	22 631	515	391	255	336	163	-68	-51	1.1
Vietnam	60	148	202	86	42	144	-2.7	243	1.0
Morocco	17	155	59	12	586	140	-9.7	-76	1.0
Others	2 100	4 925	99 267	465 841	103 865	1 135	-77	-99	7.8
Total Land Border	36 924	40 273	237 539	473 627	112 790	14 462	-64	-87	100
Sea Borders									
Eritrea	1 028	18 835	16 119	3 792	775	8 565	-55	1 005	14
Nigeria	1 026	7 732	9 631	4 277	3 482	8 509	10	144	14
Côte d'Ivoire	688	1 418	1 353	1 176	1 755	4 367	208	149	7.2
Guinea	385	959	1 304	1 921	2 233	4 337	352	94	7.2
Sudan	310	3 853	4 531	649	794	4 304	12	442	7.1
Gambia	1 471	2 407	2 692	2 129	2 485	3 572	48	44	5.9
Somalia	1 547	6 231	4 748	4 401	1 900	2 692	-57	42	4.4
Mali	1 073	1 882	2 047	1 187	1 522	2 624	39	72	4.3
Egypt	21	418	1 897	826	333	2 624	528	688	4.3
Syria	8 683	41 370	226 808	219 647	74 418	2 521	-94	-97	4.2
Others	7 402	42 614	106 793	264 533	82 038	16 467	-61	-80	27
Total Sea Border	23 634	127 719	377 923	504 538	171 735	60 582	-53	-65	100

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

Annex Table 2. **Clandestine entries at BCPs**
 Detections reported by border type and top ten nationalities

					2016 Q2				per cent of total	Highest share
	2015				2016		% change on			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	year ago	prev. Qtr		
Border Type										Nationality
Land	1 105	798	689	696	571	337	-58	-41	94	Syria (37%)
Sea	1	6	4	4	19	21	250	11	5.9	Ukraine (33%)
Top Ten Nationalities										
Syria	531	425	338	379	127	130	-69	2.4	36	
Guinea	28	14	5	19	72	111	693	54	31	
Afghanistan	364	259	154	189	40	32	-88	-20	8.9	
Iraq	98	8	137	61	77	32	300	-58	8.9	
Ukraine	0	0	0	0	10	15	n.a.	50	4.2	
Algeria	18	28	24	2	68	9	-68	-87	2.5	
Burkina Faso	0	0	0	3	0	5	n.a.	n.a.	1.4	
Iran	5	0	11	2	6	4	n.a.	-33	1.1	
India	0	0	0	0	12	4	n.a.	-67	1.1	
Albania	8	0	0	0	1	3	n.a.	200	0.8	
Others	54	70	24	45	177	13	-81	-93	3.6	
Total	1 106	804	693	700	590	358	-55	-39	100	

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

Annex Table 3. **Facilitators**

Detections reported by place of detection and top ten nationalities

Place of Detection	2015				2016		2016 Q2		per cent of total	Highest share
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	% change on			
							year ago	prev. Qtr		
Nationality										
Inland	878	1 428	1 366	997	1 012	1 736	22	72.0	49	Not specified (33%)
Not specified	888	913	1 032	822	1 003	1 148	26	14	33	Morocco (23%)
Sea	228	216	332	361	350	214	-0.9	-39	6.1	France (14%)
Land	272	343	449	349	412	210	-39	-49	6.0	Bulgaria (34%)
Land intra-EU	306	252	185	129	144	159	-37	10	4.5	Romania (24%)
Air	72	73	67	65	51	55	-25	7.8	1.6	Afghanistan (9.1%)
Top Ten Nationalities										
Not specified	143	144	206	209	290	643	347	122	18	
Morocco	278	276	337	247	323	313	13	-3.1	8.9	
Italy	88	105	112	65	129	202	92.0	57	5.7	
France	154	134	92	89	126	175	31	39	5.0	
Spain	176	183	168	86	205	170	-7.1	-17	4.8	
Albania	123	158	147	183	116	147	-7	27	4.2	
Romania	100	113	143	57	85	120	6.2	41	3.4	
Pakistan	67	99	93	90	102	105	6.1	2.9	3.0	
Bulgaria	64	107	127	128	91	104	-2.8	14	3.0	
China	91	78	55	102	83	85	9	2.4	2.4	
Others	1 360	1 828	1 951	1 467	1 422	1 458	-20	2.5	41	
Total	2 644	3 225	3 431	2 723	2 972	3 522	9.2	19	100	

Annex Table 4. **Illegal stay**

Detections reported by place of detection and top ten nationalities

Place of detection	2015				2016		2016 Q2		per cent of total	Highest share
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	% change on			
							year ago	prev. Qtr		
Nationality										
Inland	94 482	135 717	225 610	176 644	108 422	92 333	-32	-15	83	Afghanistan (14%)
Air	8 486	9 654	10 541	12 498	12 030	12 271	27	2	11	Albania (8.9%)
Land	2 977	4 477	5 307	5 536	4 453	5 027	12	13	4.5	Ukraine (63%)
Land intra-EU	1 022	1 399	1 772	1 570	1 132	1 478	5.6	31	1.3	Moldova (48%)
Between BCPs	34	115	44	527	1 082	604	425	-44	0.5	Iran (33%)
Sea	186	175	219	101	88	161	-8.0	83	0.1	Tunisia (51%)
Not specified	10	14	27	0	8	0	n.a.	n.a.		
Top Ten Nationalities										
Afghanistan	7 464	17 112	30 554	40 649	16 134	13 017	-24	-19	12	
Syria	9 698	22 525	72 454	35 635	14 006	6 816	-70	-51	6.1	
Ukraine	4 219	5 209	6 269	6 940	5 193	6 613	27	27.0	5.9	
Morocco	7 028	6 784	6 271	9 647	9 050	6 531	-3.7	-28	5.8	
Iraq	3 283	8 030	28 264	21 872	13 046	6 462	-20	-50	5.8	
Pakistan	3 573	5 361	8 940	5 303	4 708	4 760	-11	1.1	4.3	
Albania	6 616	7 765	8 040	6 407	4 892	4 729	-39	-3.3	4.2	
Eritrea	3 344	14 280	15 683	6 029	1 813	4 586	-68	153.0	4.1	
Algeria	3 409	3 895	3 501	4 136	4 638	3 717	-4.6	-20	3.3	
Iran	1 425	1 562	2 610	8 307	7 285	3 270	109.0	-55	2.9	
Others	57 138	59 028	60 934	51 951	46 450	51 373	-13	11	46	
Total	107 197	151 551	243 520	196 876	127 215	111 874	-26	-12	100	

Annex Table 5. **Refusals of entry**

Refusals reported by border type at the external borders and the top ten nationalities

							2016 Q2		per cent of total
	2015				2016		% change on		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	year ago	prev. Qtr	
All Borders									
Ukraine	5 390	6 077	7 684	6 131	6 554	6 694	10	2.1	20
Albania	3 231	3 705	3 922	4 171	3 606	4 733	28	31	14
Russian Federation	1 666	2 189	3 593	3 243	2 479	4 662	113	88	14
Serbia	1 848	1 683	1 777	1 599	1 919	1 631	-3.1	-15	4.8
Bosnia and Herzegovina	964	1 026	950	845	989	1 387	35	40	4.1
Morocco	987	1 015	1 096	1 090	1 751	1 220	20	-30	3.6
Belarus	901	1 124	1 378	1 314	1 068	1 202	6.9	13	3.6
Brazil	699	669	579	705	851	945	41	11	2.8
Moldova	534	435	541	555	689	921	112	34	2.7
Turkey	588	683	1 347	632	540	644	-5.7	19	1.9
Others	10 415	9 801	10 507	9 420	9 585	9 753	-0.5	1.8	29
Total All Borders	27 223	28 407	33 374	29 705	30 031	33 792	19	13	100
Land Borders									
Ukraine	5 046	5 704	7 310	5 797	6 290	6 336	11	0.7	31
Russian Federation	1 378	1 798	3 232	2 910	2 215	4 364	143	97	21
Albania	1 539	1 903	2 069	2 382	1 701	2 871	51	69	14
Serbia	1 633	1 447	1 565	1 371	1 679	1 408	-2.7	-16	6.9
Bosnia and Herzegovina	907	975	899	797	942	1 315	35	40	6.4
Belarus	861	1 086	1 349	1 294	1 047	1 167	7.5	11	5.7
Morocco	543	603	665	663	1 240	685	14	-45	3.3
Moldova	326	207	268	237	347	552	167	59	2.7
Tajikistan	105	48	204	281	299	421	777	41	2.1
Turkey	258	352	990	346	282	345	-2	22	1.7
Others	1 176	1 319	1 636	1 149	1 302	1 069	-19	-18	5.2
Total Land Border	13 772	15 442	20 187	17 227	17 344	20 533	33	18	100
Air Borders									
Albania	1 076	1 172	1 250	1 107	1 155	1 054	-10	-8.7	9.0
Brazil	696	648	573	699	846	931	44	10	8.0
United States	600	394	398	350	327	395	0.3	21	3.4
Colombia	52	82	105	111	248	393	379	58	3.4
Moldova	208	226	268	315	339	366	62	8	3.1
Nigeria	402	306	315	358	309	346	13	12	3.0
China	413	358	423	361	371	342	-4.5	-7.8	2.9
Algeria	693	643	521	477	476	333	-48	-30	2.9
India	353	253	243	273	326	333	32	2.1	2.9
Ukraine	319	345	341	312	257	330	-4.3	28	2.8
Others	7 443	7 223	7 303	6 773	6 582	6 859	-5	4.2	59
Total Air Border	12 255	11 650	11 740	11 136	11 236	11 682	0.3	4	100
Sea Borders									
Albania	616	630	603	682	750	808	28	7.7	51
Morocco	132	123	181	155	248	246	100	-0.8	16
Turkey	33	77	128	35	26	74	-3.9	185	4.7
Tunisia	44	57	32	57	50	49	-14	-2	3.1
India	27	27	36	19	18	37	37	106	2.3
Not specified	12	6	12	19	14	33	450	136	2.1
Afghanistan	81	28	36	21	44	32	14	-27	2.0
Syria	24	32	33	41	29	31	-3.1	6.9	2.0
Ukraine	25	28	33	22	7	28	0	300	1.8
Algeria	18	31	23	22	34	26	-16	-24	1.6
Others	184	276	330	269	231	213	-23	-7.8	14
Total Sea Border	1 196	1 315	1 447	1 342	1 451	1 577	20	8.7	100

Annex Table 6. **Refusals of entry**

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

	Refused persons Total	2016 Q2 – Reasons for refusals of entry (see description below)										Total Reasons
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	n.a.	
Top Ten Nationalities												
Ukraine	6 694	34	35	1 949	7	2 847	244	590	263	29	723	6 721
Albania	4 733	38	22	122	24	1 883	214	948	1 225	53	204	4 733
Russian Federation	4 662	12	2	3 653	5	380	63	159	32	274	103	4 683
Serbia	1 631	63	8	97	5	260	588	264	333	10	3	1 631
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1 387	403	0	64	0	466	17	377	37	19	4	1 387
Morocco	1 220	319	12	252	17	282	14	28	150	124	22	1 220
Belarus	1 202	20	1	455	1	130	50	263	40	131	117	1 208
Brazil	945	11	1	164	0	269	40	63	99	21	278	946
Moldova	921	0	1	135	0	520	56	101	97	5	13	928
Turkey	644	52	5	389	10	55	58	22	25	11	17	644
Others	9 753	529	191	2 535	144	3 127	332	598	380	114	1 839	9 789
Total	33 792	1 481	278	9 815	213	10 219	1 676	3 413	2 681	791	3 323	33 890

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.

* Data for Austria for June 2016 are not yet available.

Annex Table 7. **Refusals of entry**

Refusals of entry at the external borders by reasons for refusal

	2015				2016		2016 Q2		per cent of total	Highest share
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	% change on year ago	prev. Qtr		
All Borders										
E) No justification	8 053	9 023	9 539	8 702	9 666	10 219	13	5.7	30	Nationality Ukraine (28%)
C) No valid visa	5 955	6 766	9 925	8 003	7 041	9 815	45	39	29	Russian Federation (37%)
G) No subsistence	2 781	3 046	2 885	3 159	3 193	3 413	12	6.9	10	Albania (28%)
Reason not available	3 893	3 040	3 985	3 226	2 947	3 323	9.3	13	9.8	Ukraine (22%)
H) Alert issued	2 512	2 595	2 635	2 457	2 505	2 681	3.3	7	7.9	Albania (46%)
F) Over 3 month stay	1 585	1 390	1 700	1 847	2 222	1 676	21	-25	4.9	Serbia (35%)
A) No valid document	1 133	1 340	1 573	1 181	1 368	1 481	11	8.3	4.4	Bosnia and Herzegovina (27%)
I) Threat	642	648	609	669	730	791	22	8.4	2.3	Russian Federation (35%)
B) False document	541	450	431	433	378	278	-38	-26	0.8	Ukraine (13%)
D) False visa	200	210	232	230	167	213	1.4	28	0.6	Albania (11%)
Total All Borders	27 295	28 508	33 514	29 907	30 217	33 890	19	12	100	
Land Borders										
C) No valid visa	3 762	4 257	7 432	5 914	4 956	7 505	76	51	36	Nationality Russian Federation (47%)
E) No justification	3 933	4 790	5 683	4 640	5 256	5 467	14	4	27	Ukraine (50%)
G) No subsistence	1 625	1 896	1 789	1 952	1 930	2 295	21	19	11	Albania (28%)
H) Alert issued	1 606	1 668	1 800	1 529	1 597	1 651	-1	3.4	8.0	Albania (42%)
F) Over 3 month stay	1 139	1 058	1 324	1 438	1 696	1 222	16	-28	5.9	Serbia (46%)
A) No valid document	541	670	823	556	710	895	34	26	4.4	Bosnia and Herzegovina (45%)
Reason not available	640	553	758	608	639	855	55	34	4.2	Ukraine (78%)
I) Threat	431	442	473	499	476	570	29	20	2.8	Russian Federation (45%)
D) False visa	36	25	39	44	28	64	156	129	0.3	Albania (36%)
B) False document	83	108	104	77	82	49	-55	-40	0.2	Ukraine (55%)
Total Land Border	13 796	15 467	20 225	17 257	17 370	20 573	33	18	100	
Air Borders										
E) No justification	3 830	3 915	3 585	3 793	4 008	4 359	11	8.8	37	Nationality Albania (11%)
Reason not available	3 120	2 273	3 009	2 421	2 148	2 279	0.3	6.1	19	United States (12%)
C) No valid visa	2 053	2 325	2 256	1 942	1 955	2 137	-8.1	9.3	18	China (9.1%)
G) No subsistence	928	999	882	929	973	857	-14	-12	7.3	Algeria (9.2%)
H) Alert issued	629	671	564	665	621	660	-1.6	6.3	5.6	Albania (33%)
A) No valid document	513	555	580	525	535	465	-16	-13	4.0	Not specified (29%)
F) Over 3 month stay	433	317	364	399	508	433	37	-15	3.7	Albania (13%)
B) False document	452	329	311	327	286	209	-36	-27	1.8	Not specified (14%)
I) Threat	188	168	113	143	222	193	15	-13	1.6	Albania (13%)
D) False visa	155	174	177	162	134	145	-17	8.2	1.2	Morocco (8.3%)
Total Air Border	12 301	11 726	11 841	11 306	11 390	11 737	0.1	3	100	
Sea Borders										
E) No justification	290	318	271	269	400	393	24	-1.8	25	Nationality Morocco (51%)
H) Alert issued	277	256	271	263	284	370	45	30	23	Albania (86%)
G) No subsistence	228	151	214	278	289	261	73	-9.7	17	Albania (93%)
Reason not available	133	214	218	197	160	189	-12	18	12	Albania (21%)
C) No valid visa	140	184	237	147	130	173	-6	33	11	Turkey (19%)
A) No valid document	79	115	170	100	123	121	5.2	-1.6	7.7	Turkey (19%)
I) Threat	23	38	23	27	32	28	-26	-13	1.8	Albania (79%)
F) Over 3 month stay	13	15	12	10	18	21	40	17	1.3	Albania (81%)
B) False document	6	13	16	29	10	20	54	100	1.3	Syria (80%)
D) False visa	9	11	16	24	5	4	-64	-20	0.3	Turkey (50%)
Total Sea Border	1 198	1 315	1 448	1 344	1 451	1 580	20	8.9	100	

Annex Table 8. **Applications for asylum**

Applications for international protection reported by and top ten nationalities

							2016 Q2		
	2015				2016		% change on		per cent of total
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	year ago	prev. Qtr	
Top Ten Nationalities									
Syria	28 987	43 748	141 826	145 981	100 524	88 609	103	-12	31
Afghanistan	13 477	27 743	59 099	82 471	33 567	47 378	71	41	16
Iraq	6 912	13 775	44 545	54 149	34 797	33 623	144	-3.4	12
Pakistan	5 038	8 519	21 010	10 365	10 726	12 091	42	13	4.2
Iran	2 327	3 160	5 525	14 444	8 772	10 103	220	15	3.5
Nigeria	4 203	5 955	11 016	7 511	5 737	9 227	55	61	3.2
Eritrea	3 782	13 209	17 736	9 618	4 750	8 475	-36	78	2.9
Not specified	5 986	6 997	11 550	19 764	13 603	7 697	10	-43	2.7
Russian Federation	2 839	3 526	5 439	5 179	3 332	7 655	117	130	2.6
Albania	7 784	17 209	25 867	12 045	5 243	5 102	-70	-2.7	1.8
Others	100 234	66 719	72 563	55 817	50 884	60 193	-9.8	18	21
Total	181 569	210 560	416 176	417 344	271 935	290 153	38	6.7	100

Annex Table 9. **Document fraud**

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

							2016 Q2		per cent of total	Highest share
	2015				2016		% change on			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	year ago	prev. Qtr		
Border Type										Nationality Claimed
Air	1 488	1 328	1 278	1 237	1 105	943	-29	-15	59	Not specified (16%)
Land	660	703	721	587	677	607	-14	-10	38	Ukraine (52%)
Sea	35	39	216	69	60	58	49	-3.3	3.6	Morocco (45%)
Not specified	4	0	0	0	0	0	n.a.	n.a.		
Top Ten Nationalities Claimed						Country of Issuance				
Ukraine	152	364	420	250	347	339	-6.9	-2.3	21	Poland (83%)
Not specified	176	269	291	274	231	158	-41	-32	9.8	France (43%)
Morocco	194	162	306	205	168	142	-12	-15	8.8	Spain (85%)
Albania	155	89	96	84	87	94	5.6	8	5.8	Spain (46%)
Iran	110	66	96	68	73	79	20	8.2	4.9	Spain (47%)
Syria	258	184	179	124	67	52	-72	-22	3.2	Romania (23%)
Iraq	55	74	48	66	50	47	-36	-6	2.9	Italy (28%)
Russian Federation	14	11	7	19	24	39	255	63	2.4	Lithuania (82%)
Turkey	23	21	38	32	72	36	71	-50	2.2	Germany (31%)
Congo (D.R.)	50	24	38	36	28	31	29	11	1.9	Italy (32%)
Others	1 000	806	696	735	695	591	-27	-15	37	Italy (16%)
Total	2 187	2 070	2 215	1 893	1 842	1 608	-22	-13	100	

Annex Table 10. **Document fraud**

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

Document Type	2015				2016		2016 Q2		per cent of total	Highest share
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	% change on			
							year ago	prev. Qtr		
Country of Issuance										
Passports	1 157	1 006	1 010	892	744	599	- 40	- 19	32	Not specified (22%)
Authentic	428	401	372	296	270	224	-44	-17	37	France (20%)
Forged	481	376	409	322	264	223	-41	-16	37	UK (8.5%)
No more details	92	101	121	142	122	86	-15	-30	14	France (10%)
Counterfeit	128	99	91	100	75	60	-39	-20	10	Albania (17%)
Stolen blank	28	28	16	32	13	6	-79	-54	1.0	Germany (33%)
Pseudo	0	1	1	0	0	0	n.a.	n.a.		
ID cards	266	291	320	326	256	265	- 9	4	14	Morocco (27%)
Counterfeit	107	129	129	145	99	101	-22	2	38	Italy (23%)
Authentic	89	99	122	94	100	89	-10	-11	34	Spain (71%)
Forged	30	28	26	43	29	42	50	45	16	Italy (67%)
No more details	12	10	17	18	11	17	70	55	6.4	Italy (71%)
Stolen blank	28	24	26	26	17	16	-33	-5.9	6.0	Italy (94%)
Pseudo	0	1	0	0	0	0	n.a.	n.a.		
Visas	472	505	576	381	580	499	- 1	- 14	27	Ukraine (47%)
Authentic	155	318	350	194	345	332	4.4	-3.8	67	Poland (70%)
Counterfeit	263	134	130	125	116	114	-15	-1.7	23	Germany (26%)
Forged	31	31	38	23	33	33	6.5	0	6.6	Spain (30%)
No more details	12	13	43	32	83	12	-7.7	-86	2.4	Germany (33%)
Stolen blank	10	8	15	7	3	8	0	167	1.6	Greece (50%)
Pseudo	1	1	0	0	0	0	-100	n.a.		
Residence permits	332	296	379	376	289	258	- 13	- 11	14	Morocco (15%)
Counterfeit	150	114	127	142	120	122	7	1.7	47	Spain (21%)
Authentic	91	109	149	135	108	73	-33	-32	28	France (30%)
Forged	39	35	49	45	26	29	-17	12	11	Italy (24%)
No more details	17	14	25	31	20	18	29	-10	7.0	Belgium (33%)
Stolen blank	35	24	29	23	15	16	-33	6.7	6.2	Germany (50%)
Stamps	251	214	242	196	197	195	- 9	- 1	10	Poland (15%)
Counterfeit	169	152	200	172	163	167	9.9	2.5	86	Poland (17%)
Forged	76	52	33	20	29	26	-50	-10	13	Lithuania (31%)
No more details	6	10	9	4	5	2	-80	-60	1.0	Côte d'Ivoire (50%)
Other	60	43	45	44	55	45	5	- 18	2	Syria (27%)
Counterfeit	39	31	30	30	46	38	23	-17	84	Syria (32%)
Forged	3	3	6	5	2	4	33	100	8.9	Italy (50%)
Pseudo	1	2	1	2	1	2	0	100	4.4	Fantasy (100%)
Authentic	17	4	7	6	4	1	-75	-75	2.2	Egypt (100%)
No more details	0	1	1	0	0	0	n.a.	n.a.		
Stolen blank	0	2	0	1	2	0	n.a.	n.a.		
Total	2 538	2 355	2 572	2 215	2 121	1 861	- 21	-12.3	100	

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	2015				2016		2016 Q2		per cent of total	Highest share
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	% change on			
							year ago	prev. Qtr		
Nationality Claimed										
Passports	1 157	1 006	1 010	892	744	599	- 40	- 19	32	Not specified (22%)
FRA-Authentic	63	67	57	51	43	44	-34	2.3	7.3	Not specified (57%)
GBR-Forged	10	18	13	9	14	19	5.6	36	3.2	Iran (32%)
ESP-Authentic	38	23	34	28	26	16	-30	-38	2.7	Morocco (31%)
IND-Forged	19	5	4	3	17	14	180	-18	2.3	India (50%)
ZAF-Forged	0	0	3	0	0	11	n.a.	n.a.	1.8	Zimbabwe (91%)
FRA-Forged	16	16	16	12	9	11	-31	22	1.8	Morocco (36%)
GNB-Authentic	1	1	4	3	7	11	1 000	57	1.8	Not specified (45%)
BGR-Forged	5	11	12	21	6	11	0	83	1.8	Iraq (36%)
ALB-Counterfeit	2	4	5	3	5	10	150	100	1.7	Albania (80%)
GIN-Authentic	5	6	16	8	11	10	67	-9.1	1.7	Not specified (50%)
Others	998	855	846	754	606	442	-48	-27	74	Not specified (20%)
ID cards	266	291	320	326	256	265	-9	4	14	Morocco (27%)
ESP-Authentic	55	50	75	60	60	63	26	5	24	Morocco (79%)
ITA-Forged	12	6	11	17	12	28	367	133	11	Albania (82%)
ITA-Counterfeit	32	28	25	33	15	23	-18	53	8.7	Morocco (22%)
ROU-Counterfeit	13	18	10	11	13	16	-11	23	6.0	Moldova (38%)
ITA-Stolen blank	27	24	25	25	15	15	-38	0	5.7	Albania (40%)
GRC-Counterfeit	12	14	28	22	5	13	-7.1	160	4.9	Albania (46%)
ITA-No more details	5	3	3	9	5	12	300	140	4.5	Albania (75%)
FRA-Authentic	8	15	15	11	15	12	-20	-20	4.5	Not specified (33%)
BEL-Counterfeit	10	14	18	23	8	9	-36	13	3.4	Morocco (44%)
CZE-Counterfeit	1	1	2	0	0	6	500	n.a.	2.3	Iran (50%)
Others	91	118	108	115	108	68	-42	-37	26	Not specified (15%)
Visa	472	505	576	381	580	499	-1	-14	27	Ukraine (47%)
POL-Authentic	107	268	305	150	204	231	-14	13	46	Ukraine (93%)
LTU-Authentic	1	4	8	7	89	84	2 000	-5.6	17	Russian Federation (37%)
DEU-Counterfeit	10	19	25	16	20	30	58	50	6.0	Turkey (40%)
ITA-Counterfeit	52	23	15	15	9	19	-17	111	3.8	Armenia (26%)
ESP-Counterfeit	35	12	17	21	13	12	0	-7.7	2.4	Senegal (17%)
ESP-Forged	4	9	7	6	19	10	11	-47	2.0	Not specified (30%)
FRA-Counterfeit	51	28	12	6	12	9	-68	-25	1.8	Tajikistan (22%)
FRA-Forged	2		1	5	5	8	n.a.	60	1.6	Senegal (25%)
FRA-Authentic	13	18	17	10	15	8	-56	-47	1.6	Not specified (50%)
ITA-Forged	15	8	4	3	3	7	-13	133	1.4	Côte d'Ivoire (57%)
Others	182	116	165	142	191	81	-30	-58	16	Sri Lanka (12%)

Annex Table 11B. **Document fraud**

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

Document Type	2015				2016		2016 Q2		per cent of total	Highest share
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	% change on			
							year ago	prev. Qtr		
Nationality Claimed										
Residence permits	332	296	379	376	289	258	- 13	- 11	14	Morocco (15%)
ESP-Counterfeit	28	21	39	34	27	26	24	-3.7	10	Cuba (46%)
FRA-Authentic	23	42	48	41	34	22	-48	-35	8.5	Not specified (50%)
ITA-Counterfeit	32	24	20	43	24	21	-13	-13	8.1	Morocco (52%)
ESP-Authentic	29	29	55	39	25	19	-34	-24	7.4	Morocco (37%)
ITA-Authentic	15	13	15	22	26	15	15	-42	5.8	Egypt (20%)
DEU-Counterfeit	11	13	12	6	3	14	7.7	367	5.4	Iraq (79%)
FRA-Counterfeit	8	10	3	15	10	13	30	30	5.0	Not specified (23%)
BEL-Counterfeit	29	12	31	17	17	10	-17	-41	3.9	Congo (D.R.) (50%)
DEU-Stolen blank	16	14	12	9	2	8	-43	300	3.1	Iraq (38%)
PRT-Counterfeit	1	3	1	6	0	8	167	n.a.	3.1	Congo (D.R.) (38%)
Others	140	115	143	144	121	102	-11	-16	40	Morocco (11%)
Stamps	251	214	242	196	197	195	- 9	- 1	10	Ukraine (49%)
POL-Counterfeit	15	23	30	25	18	29	26	61	15	Ukraine (93%)
SVK-Counterfeit	15	18	15	13	28	22	22	-21	11	Ukraine (100%)
LTU-Counterfeit	3	5	15	15	22	18	260	-18	9.2	Ukraine (94%)
FRA-Counterfeit	7	13	11	17	13	16	23	23	8.2	Not specified (38%)
ESP-Counterfeit	6	7	15	20	17	14	100	-18	7.2	Morocco (36%)
GRC-Counterfeit	57	22	16	11	4	9	-59	125	4.6	Ukraine (56%)
LTU-Forged	1	5	0	0	4	8	60	100	4.1	Ukraine (75%)
ITA-Counterfeit	9	3	6	21	16	7	133	-56	3.6	Ukraine (29%)
DEU-Counterfeit	8	4	6	7	2	7	75	250	3.6	Iraq (100%)
ITA-Forged	11	12	10	3	6	7	-42	17	3.6	Albania (71%)
Others	119	102	118	64	67	58	-43	-13	30	Ukraine (16%)
Other	60	43	45	44	55	45	5	- 18	2	Syria (27%)
SYR-Counterfeit	2	3	4	12	5	12	300	140	27	Syria (100%)
ESP-Counterfeit	0	0	1	0	1	4	n.a.	300	8.9	Cuba (100%)
ITA-Counterfeit	13	9	6	2	13	4	-56	-69	8.9	Romania (25%)
HRV-Counterfeit	0	0	1	0	1	3	n.a.	200	6.7	FYR Macedonia (67%)
UKR-Counterfeit	2	2	0	2	7	2	0	-71	4.4	Not specified (50%)
ITA-Forged	0	1	0	0	0	2	100	n.a.	4.4	Romania (50%)
FAN-Pseudo	1	1	0	0	0	2	100	n.a.	4.4	Ukraine (100%)
BGR-Forged	0	0	0	0	0	1	n.a.	n.a.	2.2	Algeria (100%)
RUS-Counterfeit	0	0	0	0	0	1	n.a.	n.a.	2.2	Russian Federation (100%)
MRT-Counterfeit	0	0	0	0	0	1	n.a.	n.a.	2.2	Mauritania (100%)
Others	42	27	33	28	28	13	-52	-54	29	Romania (15%)
Total	2 538	2 355	2 572	2 215	2 121	1 861	-21	-12	100	

Annex Table 12. **Return decisions issued**

Decisions issued by top ten nationalities

							2016 Q2		
	2015				2016		% change on		per cent of total
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	year ago	prev. Qtr	
Top Ten Nationalities									
Afghanistan	2 436	4 360	4 984	6 875	6 845	8 663	99	27	12
Iraq	1 335	2 961	5 081	6 716	5 845	6 292	112	7.6	8.6
Ukraine	3 248	4 268	4 830	5 363	4 414	5 945	39	35	8.1
Albania	5 872	6 688	6 410	7 483	5 420	5 192	-22	-4.2	7.1
Morocco	5 349	5 798	4 820	6 393	6 036	5 075	-12	-16	6.9
Pakistan	3 354	3 464	3 043	2 916	4 607	3 431	-1	-26	4.7
India	2 216	2 012	1 861	2 198	2 364	2 067	2.7	-13	2.8
Nigeria	1 723	1 793	1 738	1 805	1 644	1 836	2.4	12	2.5
Algeria	1 622	1 907	1 424	1 879	1 768	1 689	-11	-4.5	2.3
Syria	4 247	9 867	8 590	5 233	2 238	1 625	-84	-27	2.2
Others	31 810	32 653	28 178	29 922	28 211	31 222	-4.4	11	43
Total	63 212	75 771	70 959	76 783	69 392	73 037	-3.6	5.3	100

Annex Table 13. **Effective returns**

People effectively returned to third countries by top ten nationalities

	2015				2016		2016 Q2		per cent of total
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	% change on		
							year ago	prev. Qtr	
Top Ten Nationalities									
Albania	5 694	7 454	7 685	9 635	6 968	6 875	-7.8	-1.3	15
Ukraine	2 478	3 423	4 249	4 845	3 667	4 887	43	33	11
Iraq	485	662	864	2 818	3 983	3 408	415	-14	7.3
India	1 993	1 943	2 755	2 728	3 251	2 506	29	-23	5.4
Morocco	2 274	2 259	1 817	1 808	3 055	2 151	-4.8	-30	4.6
Serbia	1 721	1 835	1 766	2 160	1 831	1 914	4.3	4.5	4.1
Kosovo*	1 790	3 550	2 267	2 537	2 161	1 905	-46	-12	4.1
Afghanistan	556	374	364	510	794	1 769	373	123	3.8
Pakistan	2 163	1 889	2 335	1 702	2 084	1 733	-8.3	-17	3.7
Not specified	336	387	539	604	480	959	148	100	2.1
Others	18 072	20 559	20 188	19 100	18 860	18 338	-11	-2.8	39
Total	37 562	44 335	44 829	48 447	47 134	46 445	4.8	-1.5	100

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

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

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

TYPE OF RETURN	2015				2016		2016 Q2		per cent of total	Highest share
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	% change on			
							year ago	prev. Qtr		
Nationality										
Forced	16 315	19 628	17 481	19 415	17 389	21 293	8.5	22	46	
Enforced by Member State	10 963	14 377	13 941	15 127	12 357	15 612	8.6	26	34	Albania (30%)
Not specified	4 815	4 712	2 746	3 605	4 102	4 110	-13	0.2	8.8	Morocco (31%)
Enforced by Joint Operation	537	539	794	683	930	1 571	191	69	3.4	Kosovo* (30%)
Voluntary	16 129	18 512	23 120	24 271	25 341	25 119	36	-0.9	54	
Others	9 646	12 024	15 545	17 249	18 023	15 985	33	-11	34	Ukraine (24%)
IOM-assisted	3 107	3 311	3 838	4 135	3 750	5 822	76	55	13	Iraq (19%)
Not specified	3 376	3 177	3 737	2 887	3 568	3 312	4.2	-7.2	7.1	Iraq (29%)
Not specified	5 118	6 195	4 228	4 761	4 404	33	-99	-99	0.1	Albania (58%)
Total	37 562	44 335	44 829	48 447	47 134	46 445	4.8	-1.5	100	
TOP TEN NATIONALITIES										
Forced										
Albania	1 793	2 032	2 773	3 660	3 169	5 450	168	72	12	
Morocco	2 092	2 074	1 183	1 668	1 890	1 868	-9.9	-1.2	4.0	
Serbia	740	975	975	1 361	1 127	1 308	34	16	2.8	
Kosovo*	732	1 510	970	1 531	1 378	1 293	-14	-6.2	2.8	
Pakistan	635	560	469	403	342	665	19	94	1.4	
Algeria	627	632	438	549	602	658	4.1	9.3	1.4	
Tunisia	567	671	468	562	481	591	-12	23	1.3	
FYR Macedonia	148	209	285	442	339	547	162	61	1.2	
Egypt	161	237	362	342	147	520	119	254	1.1	
Ukraine	347	491	464	558	389	466	-5.1	20	1.0	
Others	8 473	10 237	9 094	8 339	7 525	7 927	-23	5.3	17	
Total Forced Returns	16 315	19 628	17 481	19 415	17 389	21 293	8.5	22	100	
Voluntary										
Ukraine	2 107	2 909	3 772	4 266	3 257	4 420	52	36	9.5	
Iraq	286	227	534	2 601	3 732	3 227	1 322	-14	6.9	
India	1 365	1 461	2 338	2 236	2 855	2 182	49	-24	4.7	
Afghanistan	175	119	143	257	619	1 466	1 132	137	3.2	
Albania	648	651	1 316	2 032	1 665	1 406	116	-16	3.0	
Pakistan	816	907	1 658	1 098	1 444	1 068	18	-26	2.3	
Russian Federation	905	908	1 057	774	706	690	-24	-2.3	1.5	
Kosovo*	1 058	2 040	1 297	1 006	783	611	-70	-22	1.3	
Serbia	979	852	780	764	698	606	-29	-13	1.3	
Iran	118	133	142	196	662	605	355	-8.6	1.3	
Others	7 672	8 305	10 083	9 041	8 920	8 838	6.4	-0.9	19	
Total Voluntary Returns	16 129	18 512	23 120	24 271	25 341	25 119	36	-0.9	100	

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

Annex Table 15. **Passenger flow on entry**

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

							2016 Q2		
	2015				2016		% change on		per cent of total
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	year ago	prev. Qtr	
Border Type									
Air	23 856 031	30 764 804	36 829 669	24 824 139	28 567 269	29 603 095	-4	4	49
Land	18 020 179	22 165 214	29 267 860	21 122 028	25 761 705	25 216 664	13.8	-2.1	42
Sea	2 232 557	4 770 601	6 376 486	2 829 754	2 728 408	5 153 655	8.0	89	8.6
Nationality									
Not specified	28 827 843	36 595 412	44 084 717	29 636 084	34 320 755	37 183 744	1.6	8.3	62
EU	8 281 959	12 057 690	17 129 891	10 303 985	12 069 085	12 709 211	5	5	21
Third country requiring visa	6 043 224	7 544 230	9 381 757	7 508 443	9 030 387	8 360 669	11	-7	14
Third country not requiring visa	955 741	1 503 287	1 877 650	1 327 409	1 637 155	1 719 790	14	5	2.9
Total	44 108 767	57 700 619	72 474 015	48 775 921	57 057 382	59 973 414	3.9	5.1	100

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 for Austria for June 2016 are not available, data on detections on exit are not available for Denmark, Ireland, Italy, Spain and the UK.

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

The data on applications for international protection (FRAN Indicator 5) are not disaggregated by place of application (type of border on entry or inland applications) for Austria, the Czech Republic and Slovenia. For these countries, only the total number of applications is reported. For France, only asylum applications at the external borders are reported, not inland applications. For the UK, data reported for applications

at air BCPs also include applications at sea BCPs. Data for Austria are not yet available from December 2015 until June 2016.

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. For Indicator 7A, data for Belgium are not available for June 2016 and data for Sweden up to May 2016 are not available. For Indicator 7B, data for Austria are not available since October 2015.

Data for passenger flow for Spain are not available according to definition. Data are not available for Denmark for May 2016, and for Belgium, Iceland, Denmark and Portugal data are not yet available for June 2016.



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