FRONTEX

FRAN Quarterly

Q1 Q2
Q3 Q4

FRAN Quarterly

Quarter 4 • October–December 2013

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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Table of contents

List of abbreviations used

BCP	border-crossing point
CIRCA	Communication and Information Resource Centre Administrator
CIREFI	Centre for Information, Discussion and Exchange on the Crossing of Frontiers and Immigration
EDF-RAN	European Union Document-Fraud Risk Analysis Network
EPN	European Patrols Network
EU	European Union
FRAN	Frontex Risk Analysis Network
FYR Macedonia	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
ICJ	International Court of Justice
ICONet	Information and Coordination Network for Member States' Migration Management Services
ID	identity document
IOM	International Organization for Migration
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
JO	Joint Operation
MS	Member State
n.a.	not applicable
Q/Qtr	quarter of the year
RAU	Frontex Risk Analysis Unit
SAC	Schengen Associated Country
SIS	Schengen Information System
UK	United Kingdom
UNSCR	United Nations Security Council Resolution
USA	United States of America

Executive summary

The fourth quarter of 2013 was characterised by the highest number of detections of illegal border-crossing of all fourth quarters since 2009. Specifically, the number of detections in the Central Mediterranean was more than four times higher than in Q4 2012. However, as in most previous years, detections on this route decreased between Q3 and Q4 due to the onset of the winter season rendering sea crossing more difficult.

In a tragic accident on 3 October 2013, more than 360 migrants died when a wooden boat capsized near Lampedusa. The tragedy took place when migrants lit a fire to draw the attention of nearby vessels after the satellite telephone provided by the facilitation network had failed to work. The fire got out of control and panic erupted onboard. A search-and-rescue operation initiated by an emergency call of a nearby fishing boat mobilised all maritime on-duty assets in the region. Emergency services managed to rescue 158 migrants, but the remaining passengers, mostly Somalis and Eritreans, died during the accident. According to the investigations, the country of embarkation of the migrant boat was Libya. A Tunisian national, the alleged captain of the boat, was later arrested by the Italian police.

The accident did not deter other migrants staying in Northern Africa to set sail to the EU, as in October, the number of migrants from sub-Saharan Africa detected in the Central Mediterranean remained comparable to the level in September. After a temporary decrease in November 2013, figures in December were again substantially higher than usually during the winter season, although weather and sea conditions in the Central Mediterranean were not encouraging to cross on that route. According to reports, deteriorating living conditions particularly in Libya acted as a pull factor for migration to Italy. The majority of African irregular migrants detected along the Central Mediterranean route were Eritreans.

A relatively new phenomenon is the growing presence of Gambian irregular migrants, detections of whom increased for the sixth consecutive quarter and exceeded 1 300 in Q4 2013, while back in Q4 2011 there had been no Gambians detected in the Central Mediterranean.

Many of the nationalities detected in the Central Mediterranean in Q4 2014 were subsequently also detected on intra-Schengen flights leaving Italy towards northern Europe, most commonly on the route from Malpensa to Copenhagen. The most commonly detected nationalities included migrants from Eritrea, Somalia and Syria, many of whom then submitted asylum claims in Sweden.

In comparison to last winter, Syrians had also significant impact on the situation on the Central Mediterranean route. The number of Syrians escaping the armed conflict in their country and detected on this route grew from just 96 in the last quarter of 2012 to a massive 3 432 a year later, thus closely following Eritreans as the most detected nationality in the Central Mediterranean. Migrant interviews conducted during the JO Hermes suggest that the increasing pressure on Syrian refugees in Egypt may prompt them to consider departure from the country via Libya to Europe.

Overall, Syrians were the most commonly detected nationality, both at the sea and land border of the EU. With over 3 000 detections, the largest share of Syrians illegally crossing the EU external border was reported between Turkey and Bulgaria. This section of the green border has not only seen four consecutive increases since Q4 2012, but also the largest rise in absolute numbers.

Simultaneously, Syrian migrants represented the highest share of persons detected for illegal stay and clandestine entry. Moreover, Syrians showed to be the largest group

among migrants submitting asylum applications in the EU. The armed conflict in Syria has for example resulted in Bulgaria increasingly becoming a destination country. Since Q4 2012 overall applications in Bulgaria have increased fivefold, and over three-quarters of all applications made there in Q4 2013 were submitted by Syrians. Hence, except for a few seasonal short-term variations, all indicators have been showing a clear upward trend since 2011 and made Syrians the most commonly reported nationality regarding irregular migration to the EU.

Overall number of asylum applications was steadily increasing throughout 2013, reaching almost 100 000 in the final quarter of the year, which was the highest number since the FRAN data collection began. Remarkable in this regard is a growing concentration of applications submitted by some of the most represented nationalities: if the asylum seekers from Syria and the Horn of Africa were excluded, the numbers in Q4 2013 would be lower both in comparison to the previous year and to the previous quarter.

Of all nationalities in the Horn of Africa, Eritreans had the largest effect on the total number and the percentage increase of asylum applications. In the fourth quarter of 2013, the number of Eritreans applying for asylum reached a record number of more than 7 000 applicants. Moreover, Member States reported a 14% increase in Somali asylum applicants in comparison to Q4 2012.

Western Balkan nationals seeking international protection in the EU showed a diverse picture in Q4 2013: with 12 446 applicants, the total number of asylum seekers from the Western Balkans (excluding Kosovo*) has been the highest since the introduction of visa-free travel in December 2009 and 2010. In some countries, however, the measures introduced to discourage people from abusing the receiving countries' asylum systems appear to have been effective. Compared to Q4

2012, numbers of asylum seekers from Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Montenegro decreased by almost 10%, with Serbian nationals alone submitting over 500 fewer applications. On the other hand, asylum applications submitted by nationals of Albania and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia grew by 76% and 20%, respectively.

Since 2009, a rising share of asylum seekers from the Western Balkans has been choosing Germany as a host country. While in 2010 a third of the visa-free nationals targeted Germany, during the reference period more than three-quarters submitted their asylum application in that country. This is particularly true for asylum seekers from Serbia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, of whom 86% and 91%, respectively, sought international protection in Germany in Q4 2013. There was a general increase in the share of applications received by the current top asylum destinations. The proportion of EU overall asylum applications registered by Germany, Sweden and the UK grew from 35% in Q4 2009 to 60% in Q4 2013.

In addition, while most Albanian asylum seekers choose Germany as a destination country, Greece was the country reporting the largest number of Albanians staying illegally. Also detections of illegal border-crossing at the Greek land border with Albania increased by a third compared to the previous quarter, although the situation improved in December 2013. Since they were granted visa-free access to the Schengen area, Albanians have also been increasingly detected using fraudulent documents (counterfeit border-crossing stamps) in two distinct contexts: to fabricate travel histories for multiple and extended stays in Greece, and to enter the UK from the Schengen area. In both cases their detections steadily decreased in 2013, including the final quarter of the year, although Albanians are still among the most commonly detected nationalities using document fraud to travel to and within the EU.

1. Introduction

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

The main purpose of the FRAN Quarterlies is to provide:
1. feedback to the FRAN community in the context of information exchange;
2. a periodic update to the situational picture of irregular migration at the 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. Consistent with standard archival techniques, some information is repeated among sections to serve as context.

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 undertaken by Member State border-control authorities to secure different border sections, and widespread variation in reporting and data-collection practices.

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

Due to the simultaneous release of the Annual Risk Analysis 2014 presenting a comprehensive analysis of the situation in the whole of 2013, the current FRAN Quarterly (Q4 2013) is a short issue containing the statistics and only a general overview of the developments in the reviewed period (see Executive summary).

2. Methodology

This, the 22nd issue of the FRAN Quarterly, is a comparative analysis of FRAN data collected between October and December 2013, and exchanged between 30 Member State border-control authorities within the framework of the FRAN. The report presents the results of statistical analysis of quarterly variations in eight irregular-migration indicators and one asylum indicator, aggregated at the level of the event. Bi-monthly analytical reports exchanged by Member States were also used for interpretative purposes and to provide qualitative information, as were other available sources of information, such as Frontex Joint Operations.

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

During the June 2010 FRAN Meeting, a proposal for a harmonised definition of the return indicator was outlined and several questions were presented in order to motivate discussion among FRAN members in view of establishing the regular collection of monthly return data by Frontex. Subsequently, an online survey of FRAN members was conducted to gather information and further motivate discussion to fine-tune the proposal for the indicator. The 11th FRAN report (Q1 2011) was the first to include analysis of Indicators 7A and 7B, and the definitions of these indicators are included in an annex to that report. Data collection commenced in January 2011.

The FRAN data-exchange has been in place since September 2007. 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 25th day of the subsequent month, with the exception of the end of year data, which are requested by 15 January each year. For this 22nd issue of the FRAN Quarterly, the target for Member States to upload the monthly data was thus 15 January 2014. 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.

Following the closure of the CIREFI working group in April 2010, most of its mandates and, of particular relevance, the exchange of data were transferred to the FRAN. Fortunately, most CIREFI indicators already overlapped with the monthly data exchange of FRAN members. The exception was the indicator on returns, which was added as part of the regular data exchange within the FRAN at the beginning of 2011.

Monthly data on the following indicators were exchanged among the FRAN community:
1A detections of illegal border-crossing between BCPs
1B detections of illegal border-crossing at BCPs
2 detections of suspected facilitators
3 detections of illegal stay
4 refusals of entry
5 asylum applications
6 document fraud (EDF-RAN)
7A return decisions for illegally staying third-country nationals
7B effective returns of illegally staying third-country nationals
FRAN and EDF-RAN data used in the tables are as of 10 February 2014

In January 2012, the European Union Document-Fraud Risk Analysis Network (EDF-RAN) was formed as a specialist forum to oversee the exchange and analyses of detections of document fraud to illegally cross the external borders, and on all international flights. Data were backdated and joined with those exchanged under a pilot Tailored Risk Analysis released in 2011.

The EDF-RAN data are checked for inconsistencies, and corrections are made to reported totals to bring them in line with reported breakdowns. Corrections are also made to any three-letter nationality codes not present in the reference ISO list of nationality codes.*

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

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

This issue of the FRAN Quarterly also includes main findings of Frontex-coordinated Joint Operations active for at least a proportion of Q4 2013. Namely, for sea borders they were JO Poseidon Sea 2013, Focal Points Sea 2013, JO EPN Hermes 2013, JO EPN Indalo 2013, JO EPN Aeneas 2013 and JO EPN Hera 2013; for land borders – JO Poseidon Land 2013, JO Focal Points Land 2013, Project Coordination Points 2013 and JO Jupiter 2013; for the air border – JO Focal Points Air 2013; and the return-related Project Attica 2013.

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, and to the analysts who compile the bi-monthly analytical reports, on which many of the detailed analyses presented here are based.

We are also grateful to Member State representatives who responded to requests for additional information on key topics and emerging trends.

3. Summary of FRAN indicators

Table 1. **Summary of FRAN indicators**

Detections or cases as reported by Member States

	FRAN indicator	2012		2013			2013 Q4		
								% change on	
		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	year ago	prev. Qtr
1A	Illegal entries between BCPs	22 093	**13 613**	9 717	24 805	42 789	**30 049**	121	-30
1B	Clandestine entries at BCPs	167	**203**	202	118	59	**220**	8.4	273
2	Facilitators	1 712	**2 118**	1 624	1 706	1 689	**1 883**	-11	11
3	Illegal stay	86 759	**84 817**	79 644	82 821	90 476	**91 948**	8.4	1.6
4	Refusals of entry	32 012	**31 081**	28 358	37 316	33 703	**29 526**	-5.0	-12
5	Applications for asylum	73 769	**86 109**	71 640	85 362	97 207	**99 789**	16	2.7
7A	Return decisions issued	71 129	**61 025**	55 285	53 586	57 583	**57 647**	-5.5	0.1
7B	Effective returns	37 696	**42 172**	38 265	40 336	40 444	**40 241**	-4.6	-0.5

Source: FRAN data as of 10 February 2014

Figure 1. **Evolution of FRAN indicators**

Detections reported by Member States, thousands of persons

Line sections in lighter blue mark changes between third and fourth quarters

1A   Illegal entries between BCPs

2   Facilitators

3   Illegal stay

4   Refusals of entry

5   Applications for asylum

7B   Effective returns
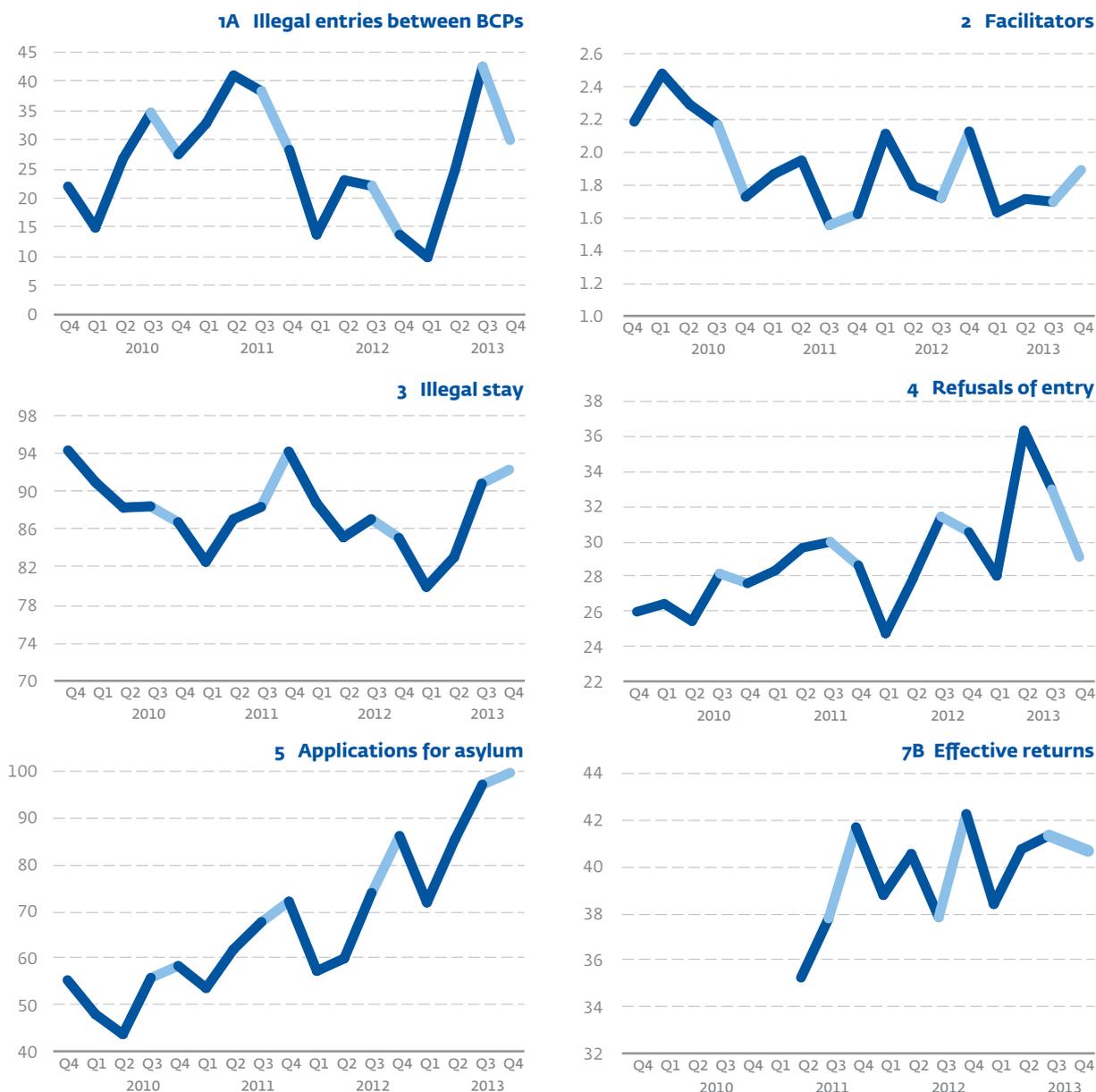
Source: FRAN data as of 10 February 2014

4. Statistical annex

LEGEND

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

: data not available

Source: FRAN and EDF-RAN data as of 10 February 2014, 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 at the external borders reported by border type and nationality

| | 2012 | | 2013 | | | 2013 Q4 | | | |
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	% change on year ago	% change on prev. Qtr	per cent of total
All Borders									
Syria	3 923	1 241	1 248	2 784	11 917	**9 597**	673	-19	32
Afghanistan	4 518	1 969	1 082	1 892	2 675	**3 845**	95	44	13
Albania	1 254	1 423	1 199	3 098	2 094	**2 630**	85	26	8.8
Eritrea	575	1 298	123	1 948	6 689	**2 538**	96	-62	8.4
Gambia	160	310	279	362	844	**1 332**	330	58	4.4
Palestine	403	578	240	229	609	**996**	72	64	3.3
Not specified	771	496	655	673	1 270	**972**	96	-23	3.2
Nigeria	273	250	41	304	2 161	**880**	252	-59	2.9
Mali	143	379	354	635	1 024	**874**	131	-15	2.9
Senegal	88	75	55	219	628	**741**	888	18	2.5
Others	9 985	5 594	4 441	12 661	12 878	**5 644**	0.9	-56	19
Total All Borders	**22 093**	**13 613**	**9 717**	**24 805**	**42 789**	**30 049**	**121**	**-30**	**100**
Land Borders									
Syria	3 321	501	591	960	3 148	**3 902**	679	24	29
Afghanistan	3 584	516	473	498	708	**2 713**	426	283	20
Albania	1 214	1 334	1 158	3 042	2 052	**2 581**	93	26	19
Not specified	554	493	643	664	1 270	**892**	81	-30	6.7
Algeria	878	495	505	794	811	**390**	-21	-52	2.9
Kosovo*	272	316	588	4 449	926	**387**	22	-58	2.9
Pakistan	1 006	234	403	1 512	1 057	**239**	2.1	-77	1.8
Palestine	309	256	121	177	193	**232**	-9.4	20	1.7
Somalia	421	106	117	130	171	**152**	43	-11	1.1
Mali	43	83	204	164	143	**140**	69	-2.1	1.0
Others	2 959	1 280	1 213	2 192	2 723	**1 758**	37	-35	13
Total Land Border	**14 561**	**5 614**	**6 016**	**14 582**	**13 202**	**13 386**	**138**	**1.4**	**100**
Sea Borders									
Syria	602	740	657	1 824	8 769	**5 695**	670	-35	34
Eritrea	434	1 246	10	1 891	6 619	**2 433**	95	-63	15
Gambia	153	304	251	333	824	**1 314**	332	59	7.9
Afghanistan	934	1 453	609	1 394	1 967	**1 132**	-22	-42	6.8
Nigeria	258	238	31	184	1 863	**792**	233	-57	4.8
Palestine	94	322	119	52	416	**764**	137	84	4.6
Mali	100	296	150	471	881	**734**	148	-17	4.4
Senegal	61	71	43	158	522	**668**	841	28	4.0
Somalia	862	959	364	1 336	2 807	**547**	-43	-81	3.3
Egypt	422	142	226	775	1 329	**419**	195	-68	2.5
Others	3 612	2 228	1 241	1 805	3 590	**2 165**	-2.8	-40	13
Total Sea Border	**7 532**	**7 999**	**3 701**	**10 223**	**29 587**	**16 663**	**108**	**-44**	**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

| | 2012 | | 2013 | | | 2013 Q4 | | | |
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	% change on year ago	% change on prev. Qtr	per cent of total
Border Type									
Land	151	160	189	105	56	**208**	30	271	95
Sea	16	43	13	13	3	**12**	-72	300	5.5
Top Ten Nationalities									
Syria	9	28	30	15	24	**112**	300	367	51
Afghanistan	47	41	53	29	13	**33**	-20	154	15
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	**20**	n.a.	n.a.	9.1
Pakistan	1	12	9	8	0	**13**	8.3	n.a.	5.9
Morocco	7	4	16	5	2	**10**	150	400	4.5
Turkey	23	13	5	1	6	**9**	-31	50	4.1
Algeria	15	28	30	13	1	**4**	-86	300	1.8
Guinea	0	1	0	1	0	**3**	200	n.a.	1.4
Kosovo*	2	0	15	9	3	**3**	n.a.	0	1.4
Myanmar	0	0	0	0	0	**2**	n.a.	n.a.	0.9
Others	63	76	44	37	10	**11**	-86	10	5.0
Total	**167**	**203**	**202**	**118**	**59**	**220**	**8.4**	**273**	**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

| | 2012 | | 2013 | | | 2013 Q4 | | | |
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	% change on year ago	% change on prev. Qtr	per cent of total
Place of Detection									
Inland	1 019	1 424	1 142	1 199	1 090	1 281	-10	18	68
Land Intra-EU	96	142	93	104	158	203	43	28	11
Land	272	223	188	169	191	177	-21	-7.3	9.4
Sea	117	109	98	105	115	78	-28	-32	4.1
Air	97	110	80	65	54	72	-35	33	3.8
Not specified	111	110	23	64	81	72	-35	-11	3.8
Top Ten Nationalities									
Not specified	146	168	156	141	191	**156**	-7.1	-18	8.3
China	61	66	59	103	43	**145**	120	237	7.7
Italy	98	149	112	177	141	**129**	-13	-8.5	6.9
Morocco	91	185	77	79	96	**95**	-49	-1.0	5.0
Egypt	39	24	27	44	142	**91**	279	-36	4.8
Bulgaria	37	53	37	60	37	**85**	60	130	4.5
Pakistan	62	83	48	49	35	**80**	-3.6	129	4.2
Spain	77	137	70	58	41	**72**	-47	76	3.8
Albania	65	68	60	72	81	**72**	5.9	-11	3.8
France	70	88	81	61	58	**71**	-19	22	3.8
Others	966	1 097	897	862	824	**887**	-19	7.6	47
Total	**1 712**	**2 118**	**1 624**	**1 706**	**1 689**	**1 883**	**-11**	**11**	**100**

Annex Table 4. **Illegal stay**

Detections reported by place of detection and top ten nationalities

| | 2012 | | 2013 | | | 2013 Q4 | | | |
| | | | | | | | % change on | | per cent of total |
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	year ago	prev. Qtr	
Place of detection									
Inland	68 696	68 316	66 330	70 053	76 058	**78 538**	15	3.3	85
Air	9 752	8 472	7 839	7 233	8 329	**7 608**	-10	-8.7	8.3
Land	5 632	4 754	4 541	4 298	4 786	**4 052**	-15	-15	4.4
Land Intra-EU	1 393	1 665	377	554	985	**1 300**	-22	32	1.4
Sea	1 090	1 371	380	461	236	**319**	-77	35	0.3
Between BCPs	187	195	177	201	78	**118**	-39	51	0.1
Top Ten Nationalities									
Syria	4 004	4 547	3 849	3 621	8 206	**10 679**	135	30	12
Morocco	4 724	4 814	6 445	6 979	6 600	**6 226**	29	-5.7	6.8
Not specified	2 653	4 142	3 985	4 153	6 572	**5 993**	45	-8.8	6.5
Albania	2 856	3 614	3 392	3 956	4 057	**4 761**	32	17	5.2
Afghanistan	6 252	5 619	4 077	4 058	4 113	**4 588**	-18	12	5.0
Algeria	3 747	3 705	3 551	3 862	3 430	**3 631**	-2.0	5.9	3.9
Eritrea	1 390	1 309	967	872	3 290	**3 357**	156	2.0	3.7
Ukraine	3 655	3 188	2 887	2 867	3 400	**3 317**	4.0	-2.4	3.6
Russian Federation	3 531	3 173	3 198	4 153	4 110	**3 260**	2.7	-21	3.5
Pakistan	4 989	4 505	3 791	4 099	3 344	**2 971**	-34	-11	3.2
Others	48 958	46 201	43 502	44 201	43 354	**43 165**	-6.6	-0.4	47
Total	**86 759**	**84 817**	**79 644**	**82 821**	**90 476**	**91 948**	**8.4**	**1.6**	**100**

Annex Table 5. **Refusals of entry**

Refusals reported by border type and nationality at the external borders

| | 2012 | | 2013 | | | 2013 Q4 | | | |
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	% change on year ago	% change on prev. Qtr	per cent of total
All Borders									
Ukraine	5 840	4 486	3 638	4 206	4 424	**4 109**	-8.4	-7.1	14
Russian Federation	2 978	2 865	3 016	10 578	5 993	**3 110**	8.6	-48	11
Albania	2 837	3 207	2 789	2 695	3 225	**2 855**	-11	-11	9.7
Serbia	1 489	1 552	2 008	1 619	2 105	**2 449**	58	16	8.3
Georgia	3 282	3 304	1 714	2 937	1 777	**1 672**	-49	-5.9	5.7
Belarus	1 386	1 427	1 026	1 165	1 102	**1 279**	-10	16	4.3
Morocco	708	1 087	1 298	1 058	1 506	**1 187**	9.2	-21	4.0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	426	497	647	417	1 348	**1 111**	124	-18	3.8
Turkey	1 132	739	580	546	1 187	**686**	-7.2	-42	2.3
Brazil	563	608	734	629	550	**611**	0.5	11	2.1
Others	11 371	11 309	10 908	11 466	10 486	**10 457**	-7.5	-0.3	35
Total All Borders	**32 012**	**31 081**	**28 358**	**37 316**	**33 703**	**29 526**	**-5.0**	**-12**	**100**
Land Borders									
Ukraine	5 500	4 281	3 429	3 952	4 159	**3 835**	-10	-7.8	23
Russian Federation	2 185	2 211	2 374	9 972	5 255	**2 635**	19	-50	16
Serbia	1 265	1 311	1 769	1 429	1 923	**2 284**	74	19	14
Georgia	3 214	3 208	1 634	2 844	1 701	**1 563**	-51	-8.1	9.3
Albania	1 684	1 915	1 576	1 474	1 919	**1 535**	-20	-20	9.1
Belarus	1 350	1 396	1 001	1 144	1 042	**1 243**	-11	19	7.4
Bosnia and Herzegovina	385	454	615	373	1 304	**1 071**	136	-18	6.4
Morocco	295	747	943	706	1 114	**852**	14	-24	5.1
Armenia	353	408	169	326	372	**421**	3.2	13	2.5
FYR Macedonia	472	403	441	470	441	**406**	0.7	-7.9	2.4
Others	2 596	1 827	2 071	1 804	1 688	**1 002**	-45	-41	5.9
Total Land Border	**19 299**	**18 161**	**16 022**	**24 494**	**20 918**	**16 847**	**-7.2**	**-19**	**100**
Air Borders									
Albania	581	853	724	747	735	**953**	12	30	8.1
Brazil	540	596	724	615	542	**600**	0.7	11	5.1
Algeria	299	406	430	566	427	**578**	42	35	4.9
Not specified	453	612	503	470	395	**548**	-10	39	4.7
USA	534	487	492	590	682	**541**	11	-21	4.6
Nigeria	477	423	340	380	414	**513**	21	24	4.4
Russian Federation	510	378	401	393	572	**446**	18	-22	3.8
Venezuela	104	175	176	165	143	**387**	121	171	3.3
Turkey	322	393	336	272	306	**343**	-13	12	2.9
Ukraine	271	192	205	233	228	**256**	33	12	2.2
Others	6 550	6 819	6 468	6 773	6 555	**6 617**	-3.0	0.9	56
Total Air Border	**10 641**	**11 334**	**10 799**	**11 204**	**10 999**	**11 782**	**4.0**	**7.1**	**100**
Sea Borders									
Albania	572	439	489	474	571	**367**	-16	-36	41
Morocco	168	101	99	129	154	**89**	-12	-42	9.9
Philippines	241	252	246	275	173	**49**	-81	-72	5.5
Turkey	80	45	39	48	102	**39**	-13	-62	4.3
Not specified	43	51	29	47	58	**31**	-39	-47	3.5
Tunisia	39	35	36	39	33	**31**	-11	-6.1	3.5
Russian Federation	283	276	241	213	166	**29**	-89	-83	3.2
India	51	92	33	71	28	**19**	-79	-32	2.1
Ukraine	69	13	4	21	37	**18**	38	-51	2.0
Kiribati	61	36	73	12	33	**18**	-50	-45	2.0
Others	465	246	248	289	431	**207**	-16	-52	23
Total Sea Border	**2 072**	**1 586**	**1 537**	**1 618**	**1 786**	**897**	**-43**	**-50**	**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	2013 Q3 – Reasons for refusals of entry (see description below)										Total Reasons
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	n.a.	
Top Ten Nationalities												
Ukraine	4 109	124	30	1 822	4	1 280	491	191	96	26	60	**4 124**
Russian Federation	3 110	35	6	1 928	213	420	124	203	43	133	49	**3 154**
Albania	2 855	13	29	83	0	823	100	602	993	32	240	**2 915**
Serbia	2 449	50	7	154	1	579	614	632	384	14	37	**2 472**
Georgia	1 672	0	8	1 549	13	72	1	25	10	1	5	**1 684**
Belarus	1 279	39	1	788	1	194	89	95	37	37	2	**1 283**
Morocco	1 187	545	36	182	21	112	31	31	131	97	16	**1 202**
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1 111	232	1	39	0	296	12	484	39	1	158	**1 262**
Turkey	686	68	21	334	15	104	54	29	44	9	26	**704**
Brazil	611	3	3	52	0	188	25	35	72	4	259	**641**
Others	10 457	785	464	2 355	303	2 615	286	781	354	174	2 597	**10 714**
Total	**29 526**	**1 894**	**606**	**9 286**	**571**	**6 683**	**1 827**	**3 108**	**2 203**	**528**	**3 449**	**30 155**

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

Annex Table 7. **Refusals of entry**

Refusals of entry at the external borders by reasons for refusal

	2012		2013			2013 Q4			
							% change on		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	year ago	prev. Qtr	per cent of total
All Borders									
C) No valid visa	11 385	10 225	8 699	18 389	13 272	**9 286**	-9.2	-30	31
E) No justification	6 728	6 766	6 290	6 716	6 638	**6 683**	-1.2	0.7	22
Reason not available	3 031	2 863	2 655	3 034	3 314	**3 449**	20	4.1	11
G) No subsistence	2 651	2 465	2 607	2 332	3 083	**3 108**	26	0.8	10
H) Alert issued	5 102	3 967	3 158	2 739	2 691	**2 203**	-44	-18	7.3
A) No valid document	2 028	1 961	2 161	2 410	2 503	**1 894**	-3.4	-24	6.3
F) Over 3 month stay	1 531	1 214	1 201	886	1 129	**1 827**	50	62	6.1
B) False document	798	1 049	675	665	689	**606**	-42	-12	2.0
D) False visa	511	577	358	301	329	**571**	-1.0	74	1.9
I) Threat	887	806	1 006	848	695	**528**	-34	-24	1.8
Total All Borders	**34 652**	**31 893**	**28 810**	**38 320**	**34 343**	**30 155**	**-5.4**	**-12**	**100**
Land Borders									
C) No valid visa	8 389	7 498	6 366	15 735	10 554	**7 103**	-5.3	-33	42
E) No justification	3 875	3 530	2 734	3 198	3 474	**3 059**	-13	-12	18
G) No subsistence	1 750	1 527	1 733	1 425	2 290	**2 069**	35	-9.7	12
F) Over 3 month stay	1 336	1 036	966	689	823	**1 538**	48	87	9.0
H) Alert issued	3 996	2 912	2 186	1 858	1 826	**1 396**	-52	-24	8.2
A) No valid document	906	784	1 108	1 384	1 514	**1 060**	35	-30	6.2
I) Threat	609	460	713	500	308	**282**	-39	-8.4	1.6
Reason not available	0	0	101	0	243	**251**	n.a.	3.3	1.5
D) False visa	192	257	85	45	57	**246**	-4.3	332	1.4
B) False document	328	305	99	117	159	**111**	-64	-30	0.6
Total Land Border	**21 381**	**18 309**	**16 091**	**24 951**	**21 248**	**17 115**	**-6.5**	**-19**	**100**
Air Borders									
E) No justification	2 590	3 085	3 355	3 256	2 867	**3 463**	12	21	29
Reason not available	2 901	2 778	2 461	2 903	2 933	**3 075**	11	4.8	25
C) No valid visa	2 389	2 221	1 912	2 151	2 294	**2 030**	-8.6	-12	17
G) No subsistence	852	892	804	838	719	**973**	9.1	35	8.0
A) No valid document	629	794	709	656	582	**696**	-12	20	5.7
H) Alert issued	634	698	638	567	539	**596**	-15	11	4.9
B) False document	441	712	563	464	497	**491**	-31	-1.2	4.1
D) False visa	295	308	257	240	238	**311**	1.0	31	2.6
F) Over 3 month stay	191	173	222	186	281	**260**	50	-7.5	2.1
I) Threat	259	319	260	305	356	**228**	-29	-36	1.9
Total Air Border	**11 181**	**11 980**	**11 181**	**11 566**	**11 306**	**12 123**	**1.2**	**7.2**	**100**
Sea Borders									
H) Alert issued	472	357	334	291	325	**209**	-41	-36	23
E) No justification	263	151	201	198	297	**161**	6.6	-46	18
C) No valid visa	607	506	421	487	424	**150**	-70	-65	16
A) No valid document	493	383	344	366	407	**138**	-64	-66	15
Reason not available	130	85	93	128	138	**123**	45	-11	13
G) No subsistence	49	46	70	69	74	**66**	43	-11	7.2
F) Over 3 month stay	4	5	13	11	25	**29**	480	16	3.2
I) Threat	19	27	33	43	31	**18**	-33	-42	2.0
D) False visa	24	12	16	11	34	**14**	17	-59	1.5
B) False document	29	32	13	14	33	**4**	-88	-88	0.4
Total Sea Border	**2 090**	**1 604**	**1 538**	**1 618**	**1 788**	**912**	**-43**	**-49**	**100**

Annex Table 8. **Applications for asylum**

Applications for international protection reported by top ten nationalities

| | 2012 | | 2013 | | | 2013 Q4 | | | |
| | | | | | | | % change on | | |
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	year ago	prev. Qtr	per cent of total
Top Ten Nationalities									
Syria	7 592	9 109	8 366	7 917	13 963	**19 852**	118	42	20
Afghanistan	7 343	7 652	5 791	5 458	5 679	**7 131**	-7	26.0	7.1
Eritrea	2 973	3 064	2 437	2 065	6 631	**7 029**	129	6	7.0
Not specified	3 127	5 540	2 528	2 728	5 680	**6 302**	14.0	11.0	6.3
Serbia	4 576	6 321	2 465	2 258	4 509	**5 739**	-9.2	27	5.8
Somalia	3 742	4 150	3 459	4 046	5 127	**4 747**	14	-7.4	4.8
Russian Federation	4 660	6 414	7 010	15 453	8 693	**4 129**	-36	-53	4.1
Pakistan	3 965	4 783	3 422	4 840	4 551	**3 399**	-29	-25	3.4
Iran	3 470	3 894	3 019	2 891	2 707	**2 819**	-28	4.1	2.8
FYR Macedonia	2 814	2 314	772	1 225	2 510	**2 768**	20	10	2.8
Others	29 507	32 868	32 371	36 481	37 157	**35 874**	9.1	-3.5	36
Total	**73 769**	**86 109**	**71 640**	**85 362**	**97 207**	**99 789**	**16**	**2.7**	**100**

Note: For France, only asylum applications at the external borders are reported, not inland applications.

Annex Table 9. **Document fraud**

Fraudulent documents detected at BCPs reported by border type and top ten nationalities

	2012		2013			2013 Q4			
							% change on		per cent of total
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	year ago	prev. Qtr	
Border Type									
Air	978	1 482	1 800	1 765	1 717	**1 786**	21	4	71
Land	794	634	558	434	533	**585**	-7.7	9.8	23
Sea	127	80	67	119	299	**130**	63	-57	5.2
Not specified	0	3	0	1	9	**1**	-67	-89	0
Top Ten Nationalities Claimed									
Syria	78	340	319	303	283	**376**	11	33	15
Unknown	30	68	298	333	342	**246**	262	-28	9.8
Albania	495	389	320	259	248	**217**	-44	-13	8.7
Morocco	45	104	76	128	231	**184**	77	-20	7.4
Nigeria	56	69	93	118	111	**160**	132	44	6.4
Ukraine	75	54	50	71	102	**124**	130	22	5.0
Iran	73	57	108	82	76	**68**	19	-11	2.7
Senegal	17	21	42	56	61	**61**	190	0	2.4
Pakistan	48	62	39	52	50	**61**	-1.6	22	2.4
Algeria	19	33	50	38	25	**55**	67	120	2.2
Others	963	1 002	1 030	879	1 029	**950**	-5.2	-7.7	38
Total	**1 899**	**2 199**	**2 425**	**2 319**	**2 558**	**2 502**	**14**	**-2.2**	**100**

Annex Table 10. **Document fraud**

False documents detected at BCPs reported by type of document and type of fraud

| Document Type | 2012 | | 2013 | | | 2013 Q4 | | | | Highest share |
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	% change on year ago	prev. Qtr	per cent of total	Nationality of Document
Passports	**768**	**1 050**	**1 261**	**1 283**	**1 382**	**1 325**	**26**	**-4.1**	**45**	*France (10%)*
Forged	327	456	447	521	545	591	30	8.4	45	*Algeria (8.5%)*
Authentic	241	270	480	421	500	407	51	-19	31	*France (14%)*
Counterfeit	74	179	149	176	206	191	6.7	-7.3	14	*Turkey (39%)*
No more details	108	75	150	139	115	105	40	-8.7	7.9	*France (16%)*
Stolen blank	18	69	32	24	16	30	-57	88	2.3	*Germany (47%)*
Pseudo	0	1	3	2	0	1	0	n.a.	0.1	*Unknown (100%)*
ID cards	**217**	**242**	**290**	**275**	**382**	**391**	**62**	**2.4**	**13**	*Spain (22%)*
Authentic	52	47	67	73	124	150	219	21	38	*Spain (48%)*
Counterfeit	102	134	148	139	157	132	-1.5	-16	34	*Italy (20%)*
Forged	13	37	25	47	47	64	73	36	16	*Italy (48%)*
Stolen blank	7	13	25	10	21	27	108	29	6.9	*Italy (74%)*
No more details	42	11	22	6	33	17	55	-48	4.3	*Belgium (24%)*
Pseudo	1	0	3	0	0	1	n.a.	n.a.	0	*Italy (100%)*
Visas	**167**	**242**	**318**	**259**	**337**	**366**	**51**	**8.6**	**12**	*France (30%)*
Counterfeit	83	111	189	144	213	176	59	-17	48	*France (40%)*
Authentic	13	13	25	21	16	102	685	538	28	*Poland (56%)*
Forged	41	79	61	58	66	46	-42	-30	13	*Italy (50%)*
No more details	23	17	27	30	31	35	106	13	9.6	*France (23%)*
Stolen blank	7	22	16	6	11	7	-68	-36	1.9	*Greece (86%)*
Residence permits	**330**	**387**	**461**	**385**	**422**	**500**	**29**	**18**	**17**	*Greece (29%)*
Counterfeit	161	159	154	122	166	215	35	30	43	*Spain (27%)*
Authentic	67	66	111	95	115	105	59	-8.7	21	*Spain (32%)*
Stolen blank	56	98	124	85	72	70	-29	-2.8	14	*Greece (84%)*
Forged	25	50	45	54	43	68	36	58	14	*Greece (60%)*
No more details	21	14	26	28	25	42	200	68	8.4	*France (24%)*
Pseudo	0	0	1	1	1	0	n.a.	-100	n.a.	
Stamps	**630**	**509**	**409**	**350**	**381**	**298**	**-41**	**-22**	**10**	*Greece (46%)*
Counterfeit	583	470	366	315	301	259	-45	-14	87	*Greece (52%)*
Forged	42	35	34	32	70	37	5.7	-47	12	*Italy (38%)*
No more details	5	4	9	3	10	2	-50	-80	0.7	*Greece (50%)*
Other	**63**	**134**	**71**	**63**	**57**	**58**	**-57**	**1.8**	**2.0**	*Italy (55%)*
Counterfeit	47	101	39	36	34	33	-67	-2.9	57	*Italy (36%)*
Authentic	12	23	23	10	15	16	-30	6.7	28	*Italy (100%)*
Forged	3	7	4	8	4	4	-43	0	6.9	*Italy (75%)*
Pseudo	0	3	4	7	0	4	33	n.a.	6.9	*Unknown (50%)*
Stolen blank	0	0	0	0	2	1	n.a.	-50	1.7	*Italy (100%)*
No more details	1	0	1	2	2	0	n.a.	-100	n.a.	
Total	**2 175**	**2 564**	**2 810**	**2 615**	**2 961**	**2 938**	**15**	**-0.8**		

Annex Table 11A. **Document fraud**

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

| | 2012 | | 2013 | | | 2013 Q4 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | % change on | | | |
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	year ago	prev. Qtr	per cent of total	Highest share
Document Type										**Nationality Claimed**
Passports	**768**	**1 050**	**1 261**	**1 283**	**1 382**	**1 325**	**26**	**-4.1**	**45**	*Syria (22%)*
TUR-Counterfeit	14	56	38	42	58	**75**	34	29	5.7	*Syria (89%)*
FRA-Authentic	27	33	55	68	68	**57**	73	-16	4.3	*France (26%)*
DZA-Forged	12	27	22	20	37	**50**	85	35	3.8	*Syria (44%)*
SWE-Authentic	16	44	78	55	43	**44**	0	2.3	3.3	*Syria (64%)*
FRA-Forged	17	20	26	33	33	**43**	115	30	3.2	*Morocco (30%)*
ALB-Forged	4	1	15	11	31	**35**	3400	13	2.6	*Albania (60%)*
MLI-Authentic	6	17	31	24	29	**33**	94	14	2.5	*Not specified (79%)*
GBR-Forged	23	34	21	24	36	**28**	-18	-22	2.1	*Afghanistan (50%)*
SYR-Forged	6	18	16	22	26	**27**	50	3.8	2.0	*Syria (96%)*
ESP-Authentic	12	10	13	12	26	**26**	160	0	2.0	*Morocco (69%)*
Others	631	790	946	972	995	**907**	15	-8.8	68	*Not specified (18%)*
ID cards	**217**	**242**	**290**	**275**	**382**	**391**	**62**	**2.4**	**13**	*Morocco (27%)*
ESP-Authentic	16	19	12	26	43	**72**	279	67	18	*Morocco (92%)*
ITA-Forged	3	15	11	21	18	**31**	107	72	7.9	*Albania (74%)*
ITA-Counterfeit	19	21	51	33	34	**26**	24	-24	6.6	*Albania (19%)*
GRC-Counterfeit	10	2	15	10	11	**25**	1150	127	6.4	*Albania (52%)*
FRA-Authentic	10	6	19	15	26	**22**	267	-15	5.6	*Algeria (32%)*
ITA-Stolen blank	3	10	8	7	18	**20**	100	11	5.1	*Syria (45%)*
BGR-Counterfeit	8	11	12	19	28	**16**	45	-43	4.1	*Syria (50%)*
BEL-Authentic	7	2	8	7	13	**14**	600	7.7	3.6	*Morocco (50%)*
BEL-Counterfeit	14	4	5	18	17	**14**	250	-18	3.6	*Morocco (43%)*
ESP-Forged		5	1	5	2	**11**	120	450	2.8	*Morocco (100%)*
Others	127	147	148	114	172	**140**	-4.8	-19	36	*Syria (23%)*
Visas	**167**	**242**	**318**	**259**	**337**	**366**	**51**	**8.6**	**12**	*Nigeria (15%)*
FRA-Counterfeit	27	24	34	37	63	**71**	196	13	19	*Sri Lanka (18%)*
POL-Authentic						**57**	n.a.	n.a.	16	*Ukraine (40%)*
DEU-Counterfeit	22	27	36	26	46	**23**	-15	-50	6.3	*Syria (39%)*
ITA-Forged	23	46	30	31	21	**23**	-50	9.5	6.3	*Bangladesh (61%)*
FRA-Authentic	1	1	11	5	3	**22**	2100	633	6.0	*Nigeria (73%)*
ITA-Counterfeit	5	8	10	11	31	**17**	113	-45	4.6	*Sri Lanka (24%)*
ESP-Counterfeit	9	9	32	12	21	**16**	78	-24	4.4	*Nigeria (25%)*
PRT-Counterfeit		1		3	7	**12**	1100	71	3.3	*Nigeria (75%)*
ITA-Authentic	10	10	9	5	2	**11**	10	450	3.0	*Bangladesh (55%)*
FRA-Forged	3	7	16	8	14	**9**	29	-36	2.5	*Guinea (22%)*
Others	67	109	140	121	129	**105**	-3.7	-19	29	*Nigeria (11%)*
Total: see Annex Table 11B										

Annex Table 11B. **Document fraud**

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

	2012		**2013**			**2013 Q4**				
							% change on			
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	year ago	prev. Qtr	per cent of total	**Highest share**
Document Type										**Nationality Claimed**
Residence permits	**330**	**387**	**461**	**385**	**422**	**500**	**29**	**18**	**17**	*Not specified (14%)*
GRC-Stolen blank	33	58	57	58	52	**59**	1.7	13	12	*Syria (39%)*
ESP-Counterfeit	9	14	16	28	14	**58**	314	314	12	*Morocco (45%)*
GRC-Forged	14	33	17	35	21	**41**	24	95	8.2	*Egypt (32%)*
ITA-Counterfeit	46	29	37	38	40	**35**	21	-13	7.0	*Morocco (23%)*
ESP-Authentic	20	18	28	23	41	**34**	89	-17	6.8	*Morocco (35%)*
GRC-Counterfeit	7	32	14	18	20	**34**	6.3	70	6.8	*Georgia (38%)*
FRA-Authentic	20	22	34	35	48	**32**	45	-33	6.4	*Not specified (50%)*
BEL-Counterfeit	23	25	23	14	22	**26**	4.0	18	5.2	*Morocco (27%)*
FRA-Counterfeit	37	7	10	5	20	**15**	114	-25	3.0	*Cameroon (33%)*
ITA-Authentic	6	11	22	12	6	**13**	18	117	2.6	*Senegal (54%)*
Others	115	138	203	119	138	**153**	11	11	31	*Not specified (17%)*
Stamps	**630**	**509**	**409**	**350**	**381**	**298**	**-41**	**-22**	**10**	*Albania (45%)*
GRC-Counterfeit	405	352	251	200	159	**131**	-63	-18	44	*Albania (92%)*
SVK-Counterfeit	7	9	1	3	8	**26**	189	225	8.7	*Ukraine (100%)*
POL-Counterfeit	29	27	15	30	30	**19**	-30	-37	6.4	*Ukraine (95%)*
ITA-Forged	7	6	9	1	10	**14**	133	40	4.7	*Bangladesh (79%)*
ITA-Counterfeit	16	5	11	10	15	**14**	180	-6.7	4.7	*Russian Federation (21%)*
FRA-Counterfeit	8	13	9	14	21	**10**	-23	-52	3.4	*Syria (20%)*
ESP-Counterfeit	5	4	8	6	9	**7**	75	-22	2.3	*Dominican Republic (29%)*
BEL-Counterfeit	1	3	5	5	3	**6**	100	100	2.0	*Albania (17%)*
DEU-Counterfeit	10	11	21	13	3	**6**	-45	100	2.0	*Iran (33%)*
HUN-Counterfeit	12	5	10	9	12	**5**	0	-58	1.7	*Bosnia and Herzegovina (40%)*
Others	130	74	69	59	111	**60**	-19	-46	20	*Albania (15%)*
Other	**63**	**134**	**71**	**63**	**57**	**58**	**-57**	**1.8**	**2.0**	*Bangladesh (34%)*
ITA-Authentic	7	19	15	8	12	**16**	-16	33	28	*Bangladesh (100%)*
ITA-Counterfeit	12	78	16	13	19	**12**	-85	-37	21	*Tunisia (42%)*
BGR-Counterfeit	0	3	7	7	3	**7**	133	133	12.1	*Romania (43%)*
FRA-Counterfeit	0	2	2	3	1	**5**	150	400	8.6	*Romania (60%)*
CRI-Counterfeit	0	0	0	0	0	**3**	n.a.	n.a.	5.2	*Dominican Republic (67%)*
UKR-Counterfeit	0	0	3	1	0	**3**	n.a.	n.a.	5.2	*Ukraine (67%)*
ITA-Forged	0	1	1	1	1	**3**	200	200	5.2	*Ghana (33%)*
UNK-Pseudo	0	2	3	2	0	**2**	0	n.a.	3.4	*Ukraine (100%)*
MDV-Pseudo	0	0	1	5	0	**1**	n.a.	n.a.	1.7	*Romania (100%)*
N.A.-Pseudo	0	0	0	0	0	**1**	n.a.	n.a.	1.7	*Russian Federation (100%)*
Others	44	29	23	23	21	**5**	-83	-76	8.6	*Egypt (20%)*
Total	**2 175**	**2 564**	**2 810**	**2 615**	**2 961**	**2 938**	**15**	**-0.8**		

Annex Table 12. **Return decisions issued**

Decisions issued by top ten nationalities

| | 2012 | | 2013 | | | 2013 Q4 | | | |
| | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | % change on | | per cent of total |
							year ago	prev. Qtr	
Top Ten Nationalities									
Syria	3 561	2 172	1 730	1 838	3 555	**5 476**	152	54	9.5
Albania	3 615	4 024	3 838	4 588	4 528	**5 029**	25	11	8.7
Pakistan	7 097	5 974	4 723	4 034	3 973	**3 837**	-36	-3.4	6.7
Morocco	3 744	3 456	3 439	3 242	2 802	**3 002**	-13	7.1	5.2
India	2 360	2 713	2 901	2 624	2 181	**2 485**	-8.4	14	4.3
Russian Federation	2 125	2 029	2 126	2 141	3 222	**2 415**	19	-25	4.2
Ukraine	2 445	2 487	2 203	2 072	2 572	**2 374**	-4.5	-7.7	4.1
Afghanistan	6 321	3 207	2 253	2 237	2 592	**2 218**	-31	-14	3.8
Algeria	3 269	2 851	2 480	2 264	1 887	**2 100**	-26	11	3.6
Nigeria	2 327	2 312	2 320	2 252	2 032	**1 945**	-16	-4.3	3.4
Others	34 265	29 800	27 272	26 294	28 239	**26 766**	-10	-5.2	46
Total	**71 129**	**61 025**	**55 285**	**53 586**	**57 583**	**57 647**	**-5.5**	**0.1**	**100**

Annex Table 13. **Effective returns**

Decisions issued by top ten nationalities

| | 2012 | | 2013 | | | 2013 Q4 | | | |
| | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | % change on | | per cent of total |
							year ago	prev. Qtr	
Top Ten Nationalities									
Albania	2 884	4 166	3 478	5 891	4 845	**6 329**	52	31	16
Pakistan	1 806	3 826	3 180	2 996	2 829	**3 121**	-18	10	7.8
Russian Federation	2 072	1 813	1 779	1 716	2 090	**2 216**	22	6.0	5.5
India	1 962	2 392	2 510	2 142	2 222	**2 080**	-13	-6.4	5.2
Ukraine	2 103	2 163	1 702	1 764	2 110	**2 036**	-5.9	-3.5	5.1
Morocco	1 800	1 769	1 730	1 787	1 657	**1 584**	-10	-4.4	3.9
Serbia	1 978	1 977	1 653	1 751	1 643	**1 465**	-26	-11	3.6
Nigeria	1 145	1 160	1 293	1 357	1 292	**1 293**	11	0.1	3.2
Kosovo*	776	1 173	730	805	1 734	**1 269**	8.2	-27	3.2
Bangladesh	795	1 674	1 286	1 186	1 104	**1 190**	-29	7.8	3.0
Others	20 375	20 059	18 924	18 941	18 918	**17 658**	-12	-6.7	44
Total	**37 696**	**42 172**	**38 265**	**40 336**	**40 444**	**40 241**	**-4.6**	**-0.5**	**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 to type of return and top ten nationalities

| | 2012 | | 2013 | | | 2013 Q4 | | | |
| | | | | | | | % change on | | per cent of total |
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	year ago	prev. Qtr	
Type of Return									
Forced	**18 323**	**22 840**	**19 546**	**22 503**	**22 158**	**23 152**	**1.4**	**4.5**	**58**
Enforced by Member State	*15 763*	*20 305*	*15 263*	*20 114*	*20 029*	*20 569*	*1.3*	*2.7*	*89*
Not specified	*2 115*	*2 192*	*3 936*	*2 074*	*1 863*	*1 952*	*-11*	*4.8*	*8.4*
Enforced by Joint Operation	*445*	*343*	*347*	*315*	*266*	*631*	*84*	*137*	*3*
Voluntary	**15 762**	**17 127**	**16 551**	**15 508**	**16 422**	**15 081**	**-12**	**-8.2**	**37**
Others	*8 476*	*9 782*	*9 431*	*8 447*	*8 378*	*8 117*	*-17*	*-3.1*	*54*
IOM-assisted	*3 418*	*3 761*	*3 697*	*4 020*	*4 903*	*4 041*	*7.4*	*-18*	*27*
Not specified	*3 868*	*3 584*	*3 423*	*3 041*	*3 141*	*2 923*	*-18*	*-6.9*	*19*
Not specified	**3 611**	**2 205**	**2 168**	**2 325**	**1 864**	**2 008**	**-8.9**	**7.7**	**5.0**
Total	**37 696**	**42 172**	**38 265**	**40 336**	**40 444**	**40 241**	**-4.6**	**-0.5**	**100**
TOP TEN NATIONALITIES									
Forced									
Albania	2 560	3 649	3 246	5 609	4 524	**5 916**	62	31	26
Pakistan	972	2 873	2 298	2 075	1 763	**2 232**	-22	27	9.6
Serbia	647	770	847	863	815	**828**	7.5	1.6	3.6
Bangladesh	490	1 304	810	709	573	**786**	-40	37	3.4
Tunisia	1 414	935	668	880	823	**752**	-20	-8.6	3.2
Morocco	741	817	748	745	726	**724**	-11	-0.3	3.1
Nigeria	694	660	641	712	652	**702**	6.4	7.7	3.0
Algeria	565	717	575	660	696	**686**	-4.3	-1.4	3.0
India	888	824	732	725	795	**646**	-22	-19	2.8
Kosovo*	383	765	422	316	903	**626**	-18	-31	2.7
Others	8 969	9 526	8 559	9 209	9 888	**9 254**	-2.9	-6.4	40
Total Forced Returns	**18 323**	**22 840**	**19 546**	**22 503**	**22 158**	**23 152**	**1.4**	**4.5**	**100**
Voluntary									
Russian Federation	1 741	1 488	1 485	1 342	1 677	**1 854**	25	11	12
Ukraine	1 707	1 765	1 377	1 420	1 691	**1 605**	-9.1	-5.1	11
India	1 038	1 560	1 767	1 411	1 422	**1 428**	-8.5	0.4	9.5
Pakistan	680	918	862	892	1 057	**852**	-7.2	-19	5.6
Kosovo*	393	408	308	489	831	**643**	58	-23	4.3
China	563	477	846	731	570	**641**	34	12	4.3
Serbia	1 323	1 197	799	881	817	**629**	-47	-23	4.2
Nigeria	336	444	609	567	605	**541**	22	-11	3.6
Bangladesh	271	366	466	473	531	**403**	10	-24	2.7
Albania	309	447	226	269	303	**373**	-17	23	2.5
Others	7 401	8 057	7 806	7 033	6 918	**6 112**	-24	-12	41
Total Voluntary Returns	**15 762**	**17 127**	**16 551**	**15 508**	**16 422**	**15 081**	**-12**	**-8.2**	**100**

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

Sources and Methods

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

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

In Italy, detections of illegal border-crossing at sea BCPs are only reported for intra-EU border-crossing from Greece. Data on detections of illegal border-crossing between sea BCPs (1A) are not available for Ireland.

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

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

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

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

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

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