

# Eastern Partnership

## Risk Analysis Network Quarterly

QUARTER 3 • JULY–SEPTEMBER 2016

Q1

Q2

**Q3**

Q4





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Warsaw, March 2017  
Risk Analysis Unit  
Frontex reference number: 4363/2017

OPOCE Catalogue number TT-AK-16-003-EN-N  
ISSN 2467-3684

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## **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

The *Eastern Partnership 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

<b>BCP</b>	border-crossing point
<b>CIS</b>	Community of Independent States
<b>EaP</b>	Eastern Partnership
<b>EaP-RAN</b>	Eastern Partnership Risk Analysis Network
<b>EB-RAN</b>	Eastern European Borders Risk Analysis Network
<b>EDF</b>	European Union Document-Fraud
<b>EU</b>	European Union
<b>FRAN</b>	Frontex Risk Analysis Network
<b>Frontex</b>	European Border and Coast Guard Agency (formerly European Agency for the Management of Operational Co-operation at the External Borders of the Member States of the European Union)
<b>ID</b>	identification document
<b>n.a.</b>	not available
<b>Q/Qtr</b>	quarter of the year
<b>RAU</b>	Frontex Risk Analysis Unit
<b>SAC</b>	Schengen Associated Countries

# Introduction

In January 2016, three new countries joined the Eastern Borders Risk Analysis Network (EB-RAN) operating under the EU-funded Eastern Partnership Integrated Border Management Capacity Building Project: Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia. Upon this extension, the network has been renamed as the Eastern Partnership Risk Analysis Network (EaP-RAN). The current issue of the *Eastern Partnership Risk Analysis Network Quarterly* is the third following the extension of the network with new members.

## Concept

The Eastern Partnership Risk Analysis Network (EaP-RAN) performs monthly exchanges of statistical data and information on the most recent irregular migration trends. This information is compiled at the level of the Frontex Risk Analysis Unit (RAU) and analysed in cooperation

with the regional partners on a quarterly and annual basis. The annual reports offer a more in-depth analysis of the occurring developments and phenomena which impact the regional and common borders while the quarterly reports are meant to provide regular updates and identify emerging trends in order to maintain situational awareness. Both types of reports are aimed at offering support for strategic and operational decision making.

## Methodology

The Eastern Partnership Quarterly statistical overview is focused on quarterly developments for the seven key indicators of irregular migration: (1) detections of illegal border-crossing between BCPs; (2) detections of illegal border-crossing at BCPs; (3) refusals of entry; (4) detections of illegal stay; (5) asylum applications; (6) de-

tections of facilitators; and (7) detections of fraudulent documents.<sup>1</sup>

The backbone of this overview are monthly statistics provided within the framework of the EaP-RAN (Armenia<sup>2</sup>, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine) and reference period statistics from common border sections of the neighbouring EU Member States and Schengen Associated Countries (Norway, Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia, Hungary and Romania). The data are processed, checked for errors and merged into an Excel database for further analysis.

## Structure

The general **Situational overview** is broken down by main areas of work of border-control authorities and police activities related to irregular migration.

- 
- 1 Please note that the analysis of this indicator is now limited to EaP countries only given that EU Member States have transitioned to the European Union Document-Fraud (EDF) reporting scheme.
  - 2 Data for Armenia not included in Q3 2016 due to technical reasons.



# Summary of EaP-RAN indicators

Table 1. Summary of FRAN, EaP-RAN and selected EU Member State indicators for Q3 2016

Indicator	EU total	EU Member States (eastern land borders only)**	% of EU total	only EaP-RAN countries*
Illegal border-crossing between BCPS	78 811	1 059	1.3%	810
Clandestine entries	645	24	3.7%	9 040
Facilitators	2 684	168	6.3%	20
Illegal stay	120 989	14 301	12%	8 822
Refusals of entry	76 369	58 218	76%	13 805
Applications for asylum	344 899	9 903	3%	231
False travel documents	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	131
Return decision issued	78 660	20 913***	27%	n.a.
Effective returns	39 797	9 098***	23%	n.a.

\* Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine

\*\* Norway, Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia, Hungary and Romania

\*\*\* Total numbers reported in FRAN by Norway, Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia, Hungary and Romania

Source: FRAN and EaP-RAN data as of 12 December 2016

# Situation at the border

## Border surveillance

### Illegal border-crossing

During the third quarter of 2016, 1 201 persons were detected for illegal border-crossing between BCPs by member countries of the Eastern Partnership Risk Analysis Network (EaP-RAN).<sup>1</sup> Ukraine reported the highest number of detections (46% in total), followed by Belarus, Hungary and Latvia.

Almost 57% of detections involved regional nationals (citizens of EaP and CIS countries), in majority Ukrainians, Moldovans and Russians. The vast majority of these cases (79%) were reported to be linked either to smuggling or other reasons not related to migration.

Non-regional migrants constituted 47% of all detected cases, mostly involving Vietnamese, Afghans and Indians. Irregular migration was the main reason for crossing the border illegally.

At the common borders, detections of illegal border-crossing between BCPs (increased by 36% compared with the second quarter of 2016 and dropped by 41% in relation to the same quarter of 2015.

At the Eastern Partnership and external borders<sup>1</sup>, 446 cases of illegal border-crossing were detected. More than 85% of the detections took place at Ukrainian borders, involving mostly regional migrants, i.e. Ukrainians and Moldovans. Non-regional migrants from a variety of countries were detected in low numbers.

### Facilitators

The number of detected facilitators at the common borders decreased by 32% in the third quarter of 2016 compared with the second quarter of 2016 and was 39% lower than in the same period of 2015.

As regards nationalities, the facilitators were mostly citizens of the Russian Federation (from the Caucasus region), Belarus and Ukraine.

Figure 2. Detections of illegal border-crossing between BCPs reported by EaP-RAN members at all borders show that the highest pressure in Q3 2016 was recorded at the Latvian-Russian and Hungarian-Ukrainian border sections, even though the numbers dropped when compared with Q3 2015

Detections of illegal border-crossing between BCPs at all borders covered by the EaP-RAN in Q3 2016



<sup>1</sup> Data for Armenia not included for technical reasons.



# Border checks

## Clandestine entries

In the third quarter of 2016, there were three cases of clandestine entry attempts reported by Romania and Poland, and were related to Ukrainian and Russian citizens.

## Refusals of entry

There were 68 245 refusals of entry reported during the third quarter of 2016 at the common and regional borders of the Eastern Partnership countries. The vast majority of refusals (97%) was reported at land borders.

At the common borders, refusals of entry issued by the EU Member States and Schengen Associated Countries increased by 77% in relation to Q2 2016, and by over 160% in relation to the same period of 2015. The vast majority was reported by Poland (94%) with Russian citizens being the top nationality.

Over 13 800 refusals were reported by Eastern Partnership countries. Respectively, 81% and 13% were issued at land and air borders. The majority of refusals was issued by Belarus, Ukraine and Georgia.

## Document fraud

In the third quarter of 2016, there was a 20% drop in detections of persons using fraudulent documents reported by the five Eastern Partnership countries (Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine) in relation to the second quarter 2016. Lower figures were observed in Ukraine, Azerbaijan and Belarus. Most detections were made by Ukraine, Azerbaijan and Georgia.

Most frequently reported fraudulent document users were Ukrainians, Moldovans and Georgians.

Most commonly used fraudulent documents were passports (68%). Visas and stamps accounted for 21% of the reported cases.

# *Situation in the Eastern Partnership region*

## **Illegal stay in EaP-RAN countries**

An increase of 32% in detections of illegal stay was reported by Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine in the third quarter of 2016. The top five detected nationalities included Russians, Ukrainians, Moldovans, Georgians and Azerbaijanis. Citizens of the Russian Federation and Azerbaijan were mostly detected

by Ukraine, while Ukrainians, Georgians and Moldovans tended to be reported by Belarus.

98% of detections of illegal stay were reported on exit. The Ukrainian borders were the most affected ones, followed by Belarusian and Ukrainian airports.

## II. STATISTICAL ANNEX

### LEGEND

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

**Source:** EaP-RAN and FRAN data as of 12 December 2016,  
unless otherwise indicated

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

Detections reported by EaP-RAN countries and neighbouring EU Member States, by purpose of illegal border-crossing and top ten nationalities

	2015			2016			2016 Q3		per cent of total
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	% change on year ago	previous Qtr	
<b>Purpose of Illegal Border-Crossing</b>									
Irregular migration	762	944	607	377	400	621	-34	55	52
Other	322	560	239	274	289	436	-22	51	36
Smuggling of goods	169	133	93	97	139	144	8.3	3.6	12
Not specified	161	250	166	55	80	0	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	
<b>Top Ten Nationalities</b>									
Ukraine	335	483	236	246	277	422	-13	52	35
Vietnam	283	254	122	66	158	187	-26	18	16
Moldova	88	107	70	93	92	87	-19	-5.4	7.2
Russian Federation	82	111	61	65	82	76	-32	-7.3	6.3
Afghanistan	212	277	241	99	59	66	-76	12	5.5
India	17	11	2	16	21	51	364	143	4.2
Bangladesh	12	13	7	4	18	34	162	89	2.8
Georgia	107	145	25	23	30	32	-78	6.7	2.7
Belarus	24	38	23	21	30	26	-32	-13	2.2
Not specified	14	32	24	16	14	24	-25	71	2.0
Others	240	416	294	154	127	196	-53	54	16
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 414</b>	<b>1 887</b>	<b>1 105</b>	<b>803</b>	<b>908</b>	<b>1 201</b>	<b>-36</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>100</b>

Annex Table 2. **Illegal border-crossing at BCPs**

Detections reported by EaP-RAN countries and neighbouring EU Member States, by purpose of illegal border-crossing and top ten nationalities

	2015			2016			2016 Q3		per cent of total
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	% change on year ago	previous Qtr	
<b>Purpose of Illegal Border-Crossing</b>									
Other	6 035	4 574	4 001	3 101	3 800	8 893	94	134	98
Smuggling of goods	98	93	96	118	128	128	38	0.0	1.4
Irregular migration	44	32	26	26	20	16	-50	-20	0.2
Not specified	1	0	1	14	10	3	<i>n.a.</i>	-70	0.0
<b>Top Ten Nationalities</b>									
Ukraine	5 893	4 423	3 832	2 992	3 706	8 814	99	138	98
Moldova	207	129	141	181	181	161	25	-11	1.8
Romania	13	28	26	18	33	24	-14	-27	0.3
Russian Federation	19	47	37	23	14	13	-72	-7.1	0.1
Belarus	6	6	18	3	3	4	-33	33	0.0
Not specified	5	5	2	5	2	3	-40	50	0.0
Bulgaria	1	3	7	2	2	3	0.0	50	0.0
Turkey	2	2	5	1	0	2	0.0	<i>n.a.</i>	0.0
China	0	0	0	0	0	2	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	0.0
Israel	1	2	1	1	1	1	-50	0.0	0.0
Others	31	54	55	33	16	13	-76	-19	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 178</b>	<b>4 699</b>	<b>4 124</b>	<b>3 259</b>	<b>3 958</b>	<b>9 040</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>100</b>

Annex Table 3. **Facilitators**

Detections reported by EaP-RAN countries and neighbouring EU Member States, by place of detection and top ten nationalities

	2015			2016			2016 Q3		per cent of total
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	% change on year ago	previous Qtr	
<b>Place of Detection</b>									
Land	33	59	47	205	49	36	-39	-27	100
Air	1	0	0	1	4	0	n.a.	n.a.	
<b>Top Ten Nationalities</b>									
Russian Federation	14	24	12	11	22	14	-42	-36	39
Belarus	2	0	7	5	11	7	n.a.	-36	19
Ukraine	2	11	6	5	3	5	-55	67	14
Slovakia	0	1	2	0	2	2	100	0.0	5.6
Georgia	1	0	1	0	1	2	n.a.	100	5.6
Lithuania	1	3	7	0	0	2	-33	n.a.	5.6
Afghanistan	0	0	0	42	0	2	n.a.	n.a.	5.6
France	0	0	0	0	0	1	n.a.	n.a.	2.8
Moldova	0	1	1	0	0	1	0.0	n.a.	2.8
Not specified	1	1	2	0	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	
Others	13	18	9	143	14	0	n.a.	n.a.	
<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>-39</b>	<b>-32</b>	<b>100</b>

Annex Table 4. **Illegal stay**

Detections reported by EaP-RAN countries and neighbouring EU Member States, by place of detection and top ten nationalities

	2015			2016			2016 Q3		per cent of total
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	% change on year ago	previous Qtr	
<b>Place of Detection</b>									
Land	7 426	9 904	9 890	7 160	8 438	11 417	15	35	83
Air	1 640	1 703	1 341	1 267	1 492	2 032	19	36	15
Sea	101	101	60	46	76	108	6.9	42	0.8
Between BCPs	60	155	57	22	41	77	-50	88	0.6
Inland	25	24	30	12	25	49	104	96	0.4
<b>Top Ten Nationalities</b>									
Ukraine	3 060	4 625	4 981	3 019	4 137	5 470	18	32	40
Russian Federation	1 829	2 202	1 748	1 505	1 349	2 219	0.8	64	16
Moldova	775	852	1 019	840	1 098	1 349	58	23	9.9
Georgia	792	743	448	381	498	735	-1.1	48	5.4
Belarus	318	455	346	315	341	457	0.4	34	3.3
Azerbaijan	330	402	466	338	303	441	9.7	46	3.2
Turkey	153	169	189	281	236	277	64	17	2.0
Armenia	198	225	201	96	142	242	7.6	70	1.8
Poland	177	230	168	143	148	188	-18	27	1.4
Israel	69	113	75	104	134	182	61	36	1.3
Others	1 551	1 871	1 737	1 485	1 686	2 123	13	26	16
<b>Total</b>	<b>9 252</b>	<b>11 887</b>	<b>11 378</b>	<b>8 507</b>	<b>10 072</b>	<b>13 683</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>100</b>

## Annex Table 5. Refusals of entry

Refusals reported by EaP-RAN countries and neighbouring EU Member States, by border type and top ten nationalities

	2015			2016			2016 Q3		per cent of total
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	% change on year ago	previous Qtr	
<b>Border Type</b>									
Land	24 330	30 643	28 602	21 885	39 898	<b>65 192</b>	113	63	97
Air	2 190	1 198	1 405	1 017	1 276	<b>1 323</b>	10	3.7	2.0
Sea	933	817	1 222	692	729	<b>730</b>	-11	0.1	1.1
<b>Top Ten Nationalities</b>									
Russian Federation	6 979	8 147	7 655	6 174	20 572	<b>43 829</b>	438	113	65
Ukraine	7 989	6 499	7 186	7 804	8 938	<b>10 402</b>	60	16	15
Tajikistan	1 418	2 112	1 512	1 751	2 666	<b>2 739</b>	30	2.7	4.1
Moldova	1 590	1 869	1 777	1 433	1 762	<b>1 633</b>	-13	-7.3	2.4
Belarus	1 139	2 170	2 035	1 399	1 238	<b>1 506</b>	-31	22	2.2
Armenia	604	1 774	1 870	742	1 231	<b>962</b>	-46	-22	1.4
Georgia	1 424	1 362	1 748	531	599	<b>709</b>	-48	18	1.1
Lithuania	696	657	707	496	594	<b>642</b>	-2.3	8.1	1.0
Azerbaijan	860	1 108	1 275	541	553	<b>507</b>	-54	-8.3	0.8
Kazakhstan	148	751	635	150	429	<b>429</b>	-43	0.0	0.6
Others	4 606	6 209	4 829	2 573	3 321	<b>3 887</b>	-37	17	5.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>27 453</b>	<b>32 658</b>	<b>31 229</b>	<b>23 594</b>	<b>41 903</b>	<b>67 245</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>100</b>

## Annex Table 6. Applications for asylum

Applications for international protection reported by EaP-RAN countries and neighbouring EU Member States, by top ten nationalities

	2015			2016			2016 Q3		per cent of total
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	% change on year ago	previous Qtr	
<b>Top Ten Nationalities</b>									
Russian Federation	1 397	2 971	2 887	1 764	3 501	<b>2 082</b>	-30	-41	21
Afghanistan	14 403	30 239	9 690	2 090	7 184	<b>1 902</b>	-94	-74	19
Syria	9 206	57 870	7 056	912	3 166	<b>1 748</b>	-97	-45	18
Iraq	3 068	18 241	10 834	1 543	1 886	<b>998</b>	-95	-47	10
Pakistan	2 757	11 881	557	1 566	1 972	<b>415</b>	-97	-79	4.2
Ukraine	698	658	481	370	435	<b>319</b>	-52	-27	3.2
Eritrea	1 119	1 560	785	163	128	<b>261</b>	-83	104	2.6
Iran	518	1 420	1 619	692	563	<b>236</b>	-83	-58	2.4
Morocco	225	139	105	747	223	<b>199</b>	43	-11	2.0
Somalia	684	1 485	392	337	353	<b>151</b>	-90	-57	1.5
Others	6 883	11 484	3 948	3 176	2 463	<b>1 623</b>	-86	-34	16
<b>Total</b>	<b>40 958</b>	<b>137 948</b>	<b>38 354</b>	<b>13 360</b>	<b>21 874</b>	<b>9 934</b>	<b>-93</b>	<b>-55</b>	<b>100</b>

Annex Table 7. Document fraud

Detections reported by EaP-RAN countries, by border type, document type, fraud type, top ten nationalities and top ten countries of issuance

	2015 Q4			2016			2016 Q3		per cent of total
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	% change on year ago	previous Qtr	
<b>Border Type</b>									
Land	72	37	31	25	58	40	8.1	-31	48
Air	53	54	50	45	33	35	-35	6.1	42
Sea	6	10	11	9	12	7	-30	-42	8.4
Not specified	0	6	4	0	0	1	-83	n.a.	1.2
<b>Document type</b>									
Passports	113	95	81	66	99	79	-17	-20	95
Visas	13	8	2	6	0	3	-63	n.a.	3.6
Not specified	3	2	5	1	0	1	-50	n.a.	1.2
Residence permits	0	1	0	0	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	
Stamps	0	0	2	3	1	0	n.a.	n.a.	
ID cards	2	1	6	3	3	0	n.a.	n.a.	
<b>Top Ten Nationalities</b>									
Ukraine	13	12	13	28	39	25	108	-36	30
Moldova	60	25	20	19	24	20	-20	-17	24
Tajikistan	2	0	3	0	1	6	n.a.	500	7.2
India	1	4	5	2	4	5	25	25	6.0
Russian Federation	5	6	5	4	1	4	-33	300	4.8
Georgia	1	6	7	0	2	4	-33	100	4.8
Armenia	6	1	4	0	1	3	200	200	3.6
Syria	5	8	4	2	3	2	-75	-33	2.4
Azerbaijan	3	2	1	0	1	2	0.0	100	2.4
China	0	2	1	1	0	2	0.0	n.a.	2.4
Others	35	41	33	23	27	10	-76	-63	12
<b>Top Ten Countries of Issuance of Documents</b>									
Moldova	54	23	12	12	23	20	-13	-13	24
Ukraine	15	16	10	11	30	17	6.3	-43	20
Tajikistan	4	2	4	1	2	6	200	200	7.2
Hungary	0	2	1	16	7	6	200	-14	7.2
France	3	2	1	1	0	4	100	n.a.	4.8
India	1	4	5	2	4	4	0.0	0.0	4.8
Armenia	0	1	3	0	1	3	200	200	3.6
Lithuania	3	2	1	2	1	3	50	200	3.6
Russian Federation	5	0	0	1	0	3	n.a.	n.a.	3.6
Bulgaria	0	2	5	0	4	3	50	-25	3.6
Others	46	53	54	33	31	14	-74	-55	17
<b>Total</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>-22</b>	<b>-19</b>	<b>100</b>

## Explanatory note

Detections reported by Member States for indicators Illegal border-crossing between BCPs, Illegal border-crossing at BCPs, Refusals of entry and Document fraud are detections at the common land borders on entry only. For Facilitators, detections at the common land borders on entry and exit are included. For Illegal stay, detections at the common land bor-

ders on exit only are included. For Asylum, all applications (land, sea, air and inland) are included.

For EaP-RAN countries, all indicators – save for Refusals of entry – include detections (applications) on exit and entry at the land, sea and air borders.

Each section in the table (Border type, Place of detection, Top five border section and Top ten nationalities, etc.) refers to total detections reported by EaP-RAN countries and to land border detections reported by neighbouring Member States.



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**For Public Release**

Risk Analysis Unit

Reference number: 4363/2017

TT-AK-16-003-EN-N  
ISSN 2467-3684

Warsaw, March 2017