FRONTEX

EUROPEAN BORDER AND COAST GUARD AGENCY

FRAN Quarterly

Quarter 1 • January–March 2017

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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List of abbreviations used

BCP	border-crossing point
CIRCA	Communication and Information Resource Centre Administrator
CTA	Common Travel Area (a travel zone without regular border controls between Ireland, the UK, the Isle of Man, and the Channel Islands)
EDF	European Union Document-Fraud
EDF-RAN	European Union Document-Fraud Risk Analysis Network
EU	European Union
EUR	euro
FRAN	Frontex Risk Analysis Network
Frontex	European Border and Coast Guard Agency (formerly European Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation at the External Borders of the Member States of the European Union)
ICJ	International Court of Justice
ICONet	Information and Coordination Network for Member States' Migration Management Services
ID	Identification document
IOM	International Organization for Migration
JO	Joint Operation
MOAS	Migrant Offshore Aid Station
MRCC	Maritime Rescue Coordination Centre
n.a.	not available
NGO	non-governmental organisation
Q/Qtr	quarter of the year
RAU	Frontex Risk Analysis Unit
SAR	search and rescue
SE	South Eastern
SAC	Schengen Associated Countries (Liechtenstein, Norway, Iceland and Switzerland)
SIS	Schengen Information System
UK	United Kingdom
UNSCR	United Nations Security Council Resolution

Introduction

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

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

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

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

FRAN members and Member State risk analysis experts and border-control authorities are considered the primary customers of these reports. In addition to the discussions taking place during FRAN meetings, Member State experts are invited and actively encouraged to examine and comment upon the data and analyses presented here. Despite all efforts of the Frontex Risk Analysis Unit and Member State experts involved in data exchange and analyses, 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 several **featured risk analyses**, examining trends and patterns of irregular migration in a more comprehensive manner. Eventually it is expected that some of the featured analysis topics would be developed by external contributors (FRAN members, EU agencies and international institutions).

Methodology

The current 35th issue of the FRAN Quarterly is a comparative analysis of FRAN data collected between January and March 2017 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 eight irregular-migration indicators and one asylum indicator, aggregated at the level of the event. Bi-monthly analytical reports exchanged by Member States were also used for interpretative purposes and to provide qualitative information, as were other available sources of information, such as Frontex Joint Operations.

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

The FRAN data exchange has been in place since September 2008. Data are exchanged through the ICONet Internet platform, an interest group of the European Commission's CIRCA server. Member State monthly data are based on a country template prepared by the Frontex Risk Analysis Unit. The deadline for submitting data for each month 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 35th issue of the FRAN Quarterly, the target for Member States to upload the monthly data was thus 20 April 2017. 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 a comprehensive analysis.

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

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

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

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

Both primary data sources, such as interviews with irregular migrants, and secondary data sources, such as reports of intelligence analysts, daily reports of deployed officers and analytical products (biweekly analytical reports for each abovementioned operation) were used to provide an exhaustive overview of the situation at the external borders of the EU. Additionally, open-source data were researched as background information for the present analysis.
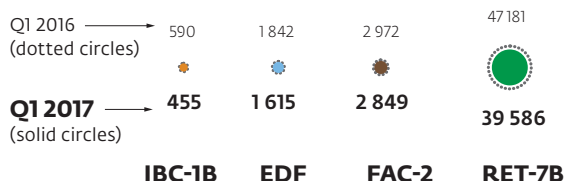
I. Situational overview

Table 1. Detections of illegal border-crossing between BCPs

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

| | 2015 | 2016 | | | | 2017 | 2017 Q1 | | |
| | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | % change on | | per cent of total |
							year ago	prev. Qtr	
Central Mediterranean route	**21 772**	**18 776**	**51 450**	**61 825**	**49 408**	**24 296**	**29**	**-51**	**61**
Guinea	976	1 766	3 659	3 462	4 663	**3 172**	*80*	*-32*	*13*
Nigeria	4 133	3 433	8 458	15 280	10 383	**3 160**	*-8.0*	*-70*	*13*
Bangladesh	2	1	584	5 233	2 313	**2 831**	*n.a.*	*22*	*12*
Other	16 661	13 576	38 749	37 850	32 049	**15 133**	*11*	*-53*	*62*
Eastern Mediterranean route	**483 910**	**153 967**	**8 804**	**10 500**	**9 006**	**5 942**	**-96**	**-34**	**15**
Sea	480 137	151 490	7 067	8 764	7 284	**4 812**	-97	-34	81
Syria	219 269	74 397	2 345	2 616	2 212	**1 656**	*-98*	*-25*	*34*
Pakistan	12 405	5 446	1 011	1 635	590	**525**	*-90*	*-11*	*11*
Iraq	69 358	23 850	751	965	1 007	**426**	*-98*	*-58*	*8.9*
Other	179 105	47 797	2 960	3 548	3 475	**2 205**	*-95*	*-37*	*46*
Land	3 773	2 477	1 737	1 736	1 722	**1 130**	-54	-34	19
Syria	2 048	1 212	462	569	772	**473**	*-61*	*-39*	*42*
Pakistan	97	87	317	268	221	**149**	*71*	*-33*	*13*
Turkey	15	22	20	47	101	**109**	*395*	*7.9*	*10*
Other	1 613	1 156	938	852	628	**399**	*-65*	*-36*	*35*
Western Mediterranean route	**2 610**	**1 408**	**1 994**	**2 987**	**3 842**	**4 096**	**191**	**6.6**	**10**
Sea	2 132	1 307	1 878	2 757	2 699	**2 352**	80	-13	57
Côte d'Ivoire	151	147	485	455	460	**680**	*n.a.*	*48*	*29*
Gambia	70	121	125	304	303	**436**	*260*	*44*	*19*
Guinea	695	564	611	171	234	**242**	*-57*	*3.4*	*10*
Other	1 216	475	657	1 827	1 702	**994**	*109*	*-42*	*42*
Land	478	101	116	230	1 143	**1 744**	*n.a.*	53	43
Guinea	133	29	44	81	450	**501**	*n.a.*	*11*	*29*
Syria	0	0	0	0	143	**381**	*n.a.*	*166*	*22*
Cameroon	150	44	8	3	243	**346**	*n.a.*	*42*	*20*
Other	195	28	64	146	307	**516**	*n.a.*	*68*	*30*
Western Balkan route	**466 783**	**108 649**	**11 102**	**5 889**	**4 621**	**3 507**	**-97**	**-24**	**8.8**
Afghanistan	147	1 093	5 386	2 245	1 896	**1 211**	*11*	*-36*	*35*
Pakistan	30	1 346	1 796	1 233	1 208	**915**	*-32*	*-24*	*26*
Syria	677	416	1 247	679	363	**356**	*-14*	*-1.9*	*10*
Other	465 929	105 794	2 673	1 732	1 154	**1 025**	*-99*	*-11*	*29*
Circular route from Albania to Greece	**2 116**	**1 350**	**1 402**	**1 111**	**1 258**	**1 539**	**14**	**22**	**3.9**
Albania	2 100	1 344	1 389	1 044	1 219	**1 493**	*11*	*22*	*97*
Syria	0	0	0	18	7	**12**	*n.a.*	*71*	*0.8*
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	**11**	*n.a.*	*n.a.*	*0.7*
Other	16	6	13	49	32	**23**	*n.a.*	*-28*	*1.5*
Eastern borders route	**478**	**213**	**370**	**449**	**317**	**143**	**-33**	**-55**	**0.4**
Vietnam	85	36	137	142	84	**27**	*-25*	*-68*	*19*
Russian Federation	23	23	34	36	26	**21**	*-8.7*	*-19*	*15*
Ukraine	30	28	32	54	24	**19**	*-32*	*-21*	*13*
Other	340	126	167	217	183	**76**	*-40*	*-58*	*53*
Western African route	**496**	**162**	**168**	**144**	**197**	**74**	**-54**	**-62**	**0.2**
Guinea	236	65	54	14	41	**37**	*-43*	*-10*	*50*
Côte d'Ivoire	87	55	52	29	58	**17**	*-69*	*-71*	*23*
Morocco	15	0	7	14	73	**7**	*n.a.*	*-90*	*9.5*
Other	158	42	55	87	25	**13**	*-69*	*-48*	*18*
Black Sea route	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	***n.a.***	***n.a.***	
Belarus	0	0	0	1	0	**0**	*n.a.*	*n.a.*	
Other	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**116**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**	**0.3**
Total	**978 165**	**284 525**	**75 290**	**82 906**	**68 650**	**39 713**	**- 86**	**-42**	**100**

Source: FRAN data as of 16 November 2016

FRAN indicators

Q1 2016 (dotted circles) ⟶

Q1 2017 (solid circles) ⟶

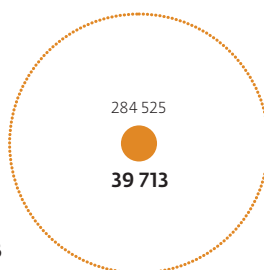| 590	1 842	2 972	47 181	284 525	35 449	67 033	127 329
455	**1 615**	**2 849**	**39 586**	**39 713**	**44 854**	**64 312**	**106 237**
IBC-1B	**EDF**	**FAC-2**	**RET-7B**	**IBC-1A**	**REF-4**	**RET-7A**	**ILL-3**
Detections of illegal border-crossing at BCPs	Detections of fraudulent document users	Detections of facilitators	Returns (effective)	Detections of illegal border-crossing between BCPs	Refusals of entry	Returns (decisions)	Detections of persons staying illegally
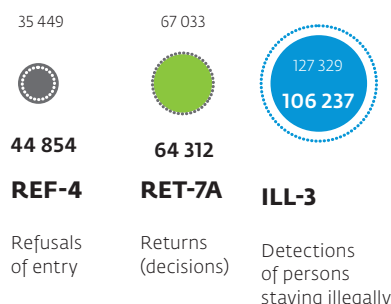
In the first quarter of 2017, the indicator of illegal border-crossings at the EU's external borders continued to be at a significantly low level relative to the first quarter of 2016, after which the closure of the Western Balkan route and the EU-Turkey statement ended the unprecedented irregular migration flow into the EU and Schengen area. On the one hand, the number of detections decreased by 86% compared to one year ago. On the other hand, however, the reported level of irregular migration was substantially higher in Q1 2017 than in any first quarter between 2008 and 2014.

Specifically, the following trends have been observed along the different migratory routes:

At the EU's external borders with Turkey – in particular, at the Greek-Turkish sea border section – the migratory pressure in the first quarter of 2017 was lower in comparison with illegal border-crossings during the second, third and fourth quarters of 2016, when the EU-Turkey statement significantly reduced the level of irregular migration along this route.

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 in 2015 and at the beginning of 2016, the level of irregular migration has remained low reflecting the successful implementation of the EU-Turkey statement. In the first quarter of 2017, the total number of illegal border-crossings reported by Bulgaria, Croatia, Hungary and Romania decreased by 97% compared to the same quarter of 2016. This represents 9% of the total of irregular migration during Q1 2017.

In contrast to the general decline in irregular migration on the Eastern Mediterranean and Western Balkan routes, the irregular migration flow on the Central Mediterranean route in Q1 2017 continued to be higher than on any other route. Italy reported a 29% increase in irregular migration, compared to the same quarter in 2016. This represents 61% of the total number of irregular migrants in Q1 2017. Libya continued to be the main departure country for migrants, accounting for 97% of all arrivals in Italy. At the same time, it is worth noting that migrant arrivals from Egypt declined to almost zero in Q1 2017. The main nationalities of detected migrants were Nigerian, Guinean and Bangladeshi.

In Q1 2017, Spain reported a 191% increase in the number of illegal border-crossings on the Western Mediterranean route, compared to the same quarter in 2016. This increase represents 10% of the total number of irregular migrants in Q1 2017, which is also the highest Q1 flow on this route since 2009. Even though most detections were reported at the sea borders, 43% of illegal border-crossings took place at the land borders marking a significant increase. The largest groups of detected migrants originated from Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea and Gambia.

The FRAN indicator with the highest relative increase was related to refusals of entry at the external EU/SAC borders, which increased by 27% compared to the same quarter in 2016. This increase was mainly caused by more Russian and Ukrainian nationals being refused at the Polish land border.

Trend

Monthly trends, January 2013 to March 2017

Reported cases
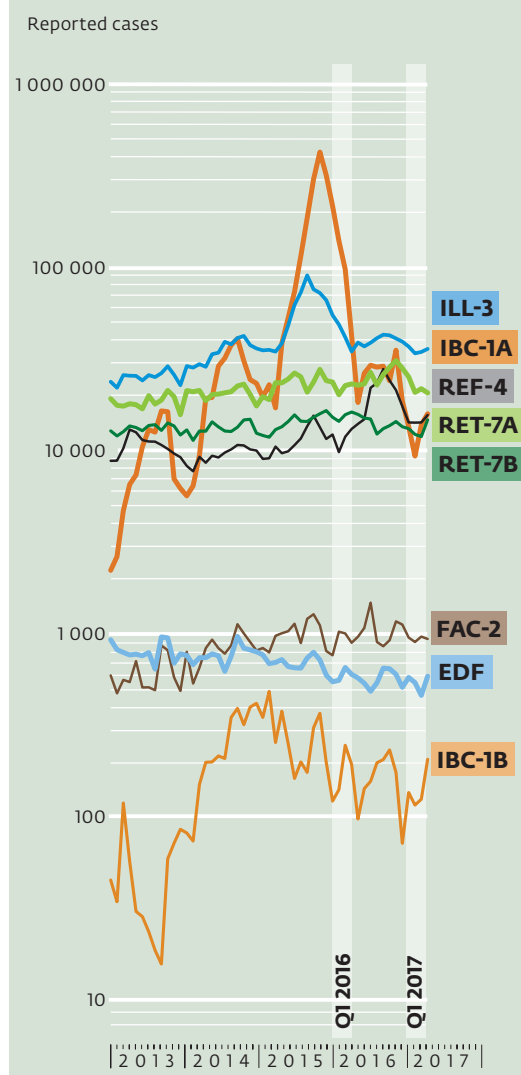
Surveillance

Routes

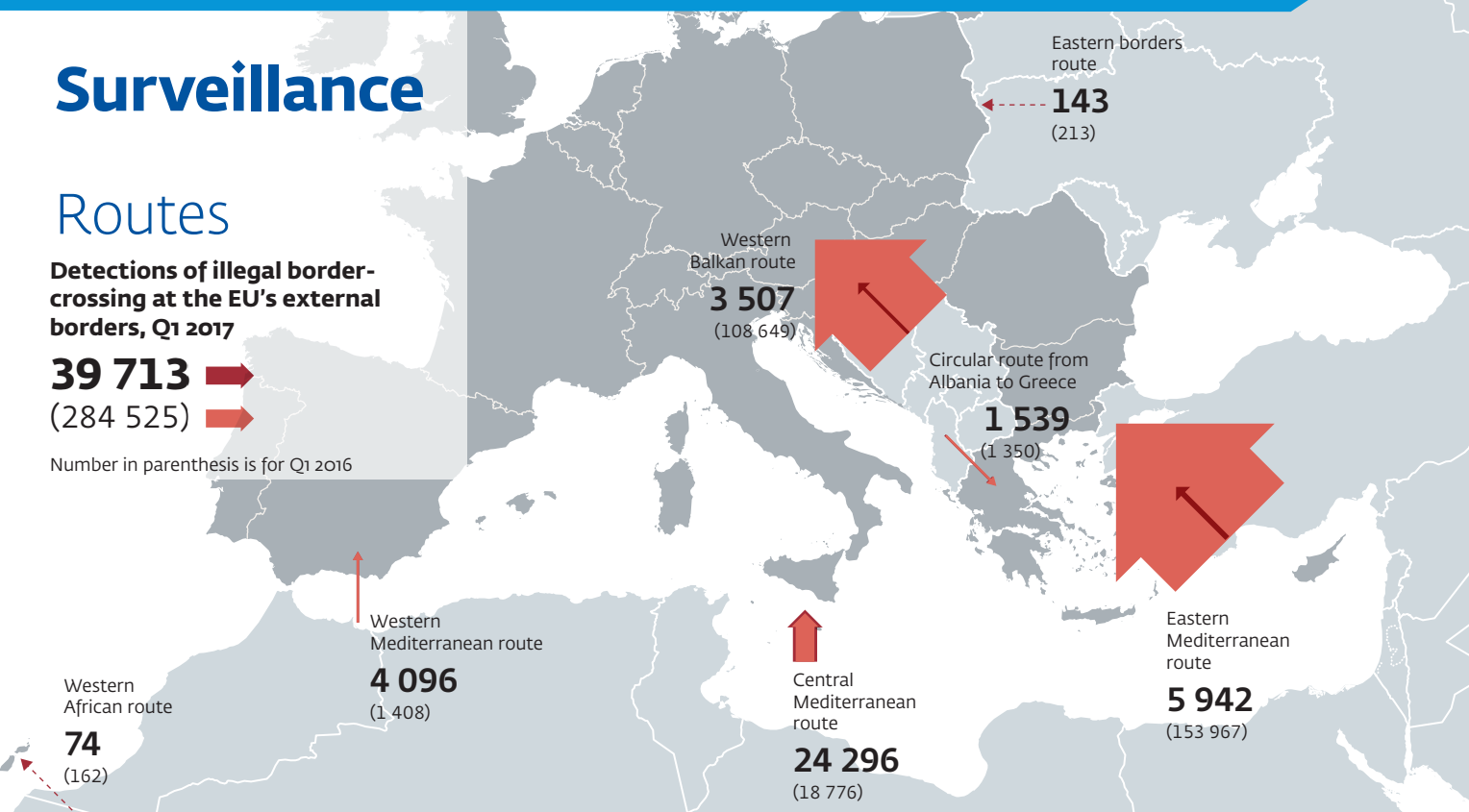**Detections of illegal border-crossing at the EU's external borders, Q1 2017**

39 713

(284 525)

Number in parenthesis is for Q1 2016

Eastern borders route
143
(213)

Western Balkan route
3 507
(108 649)

Circular route from Albania to Greece
1 539
(1 350)

Western Mediterranean route
4 096
(1 408)

Western African route
74
(162)

Central Mediterranean route
24 296
(18 776)

Eastern Mediterranean route
5 942
(153 967)

FRAN data for the period between January and March 2017 show a substantial 86% decrease in overall detections of illegal border-crossing compared with the same period of 2016. However, the 39 713 detections reported in Q1 2017 was clearly above levels reported in the first quarters of 2008-2014, and thus, represents the third highest number of detections after the first quarters of 2015 and 2016. The current dominance of the Central Mediterranean route, coupled with a substantial drop in irregular migration from Turkey to Greece, have caused a reversal in relation to the regions of origin of migrants. In Q1 2017, the 25 237 detections of irregular migrants from Africa represent 64% of all illegal border-crossings, whereas the 12 314 detections of migrants from Asia represent 31% of total detections. The Q1 2017 trend is in stark contrast to the number of Asian migrants detected in the same periods of 2015 and 2016. This indicates a strong migratory pressure from Africa towards Europe.

Increased migratory pressure in the Central Mediterranean mainly due to West African arrivals

The highest levels of irregular migration in Q1 2017 were reported on the Central Mediterranean route: 24 296 people were detected in their attempt to reach the EU by making the perilous journey across the sea. This was the highest number reported in first quarters from the EU external borders since FRAN data collection began. On this route, the most notable observation in comparison with Q1 2016 was related to the increased number of detections of African nationals; primarily, persons from Guinea, Nigeria and Côte d'Ivoire. Overall, with 20 114 arrivals African nationals represent 83% of all detections on the Central Mediterranean route. As regards sub-regions, West Africans were overrepresented with 15 329 arrivals in comparison to 2 810 North African and 1 468 East African arrivals. The predominance of West African arrivals is a persistent trend observed in first quarters since 2013.

In contrast, Asian nationals with 4 168 arrivals in Q1 2017 represent 17% of all detections in the Central Mediterranean. This was the highest number reported in first quarters from the EU's external borders since FRAN data collection began. This was mainly due to 2 831 arrivals of irregular migrants from Bangladesh, who were by far the biggest Asian group detected on this route, followed by a relatively modest number of Pakistanis, Syrians and Iraqis. Bangladeshi arrivals followed an increasing trend, which was particularly noticeable last year, reaching a record of 5 233 in Q3 2016.

Significantly lower migratory pressure on the Eastern Mediterranean route

Also in the first quarter of 2017, the combined effects of the EU-Turkey statement and the effective closure of the Western Balkan route resulted in a relatively low level of irregular migration in the Eastern Aegean Sea. The 5 942 migrants detected in Q1 2017 on this route represent only 4% of the number reported in Q1 2016. This figure is well below the number of detections reported in Q2, Q3 and Q4 of 2016, when the EU-Turkey statement came into effect, and is still below the first quarters of 2009-2012 and 2015.

In particular, Greece reported fewer than 5 000 illegal border-crossing detections at the sea border, which represent 79% of all arrivals on this route. It is worth noting that Greece had reported more than 150 000 detections at the sea border in Q1 2016, which represented 98% of all arrivals on this route. As before, most irregular migrants arrived on boats at the sea borders on the Eastern Aegean islands (67% of detections on this route). The top five nationalities detected on the Eastern Aegean islands in Q1 2017 were: Syrian (38%), Iraqi (9%), Congolese (8%), Algerian (7%) and Af-

Trend

Quarterly detections of illegal border-crossing, 2015–2017

Number

Central Mediterranean route

Western Balkan route

Eastern Mediterranean route

Q3 Q4	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	Q1
2015	2016	2017

Nationalities

Western Balkan

Western Mediterranean

Central Mediterranean

Kosovo*
Albania

Eastern Mediterranean

Syria
Iraq

Afghanistan

Bangladesh

Nigeria

Guinea

Côte d'Ivoire

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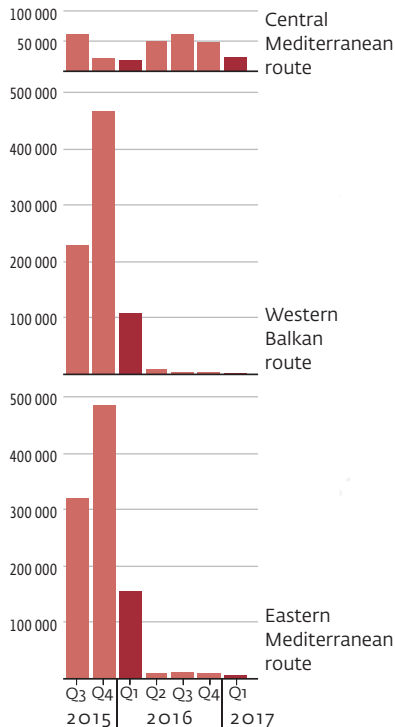
ghan (6%). In comparison to the same period in 2016, the numbers of Syrians, Iraqis and Afghans decreased by 98%.

Significant reduction in secondary movements following the entry via the Eastern Mediterranean route

On the Western Balkan route, the number of illegal border-crossings has dropped significantly. In the first quarter of 2017, the 3 507 illegal border-crossings reported by Croatia, Hungary and Romania represent only 3% of all detections reported in Q1 2016 on this route. Compared to the number of illegal border-crossings reported in Q2–Q4 2016, this number is also considerably smaller, which indicates a declining trend in general. In Q1 2017, the Hungarian border with Serbia was the most 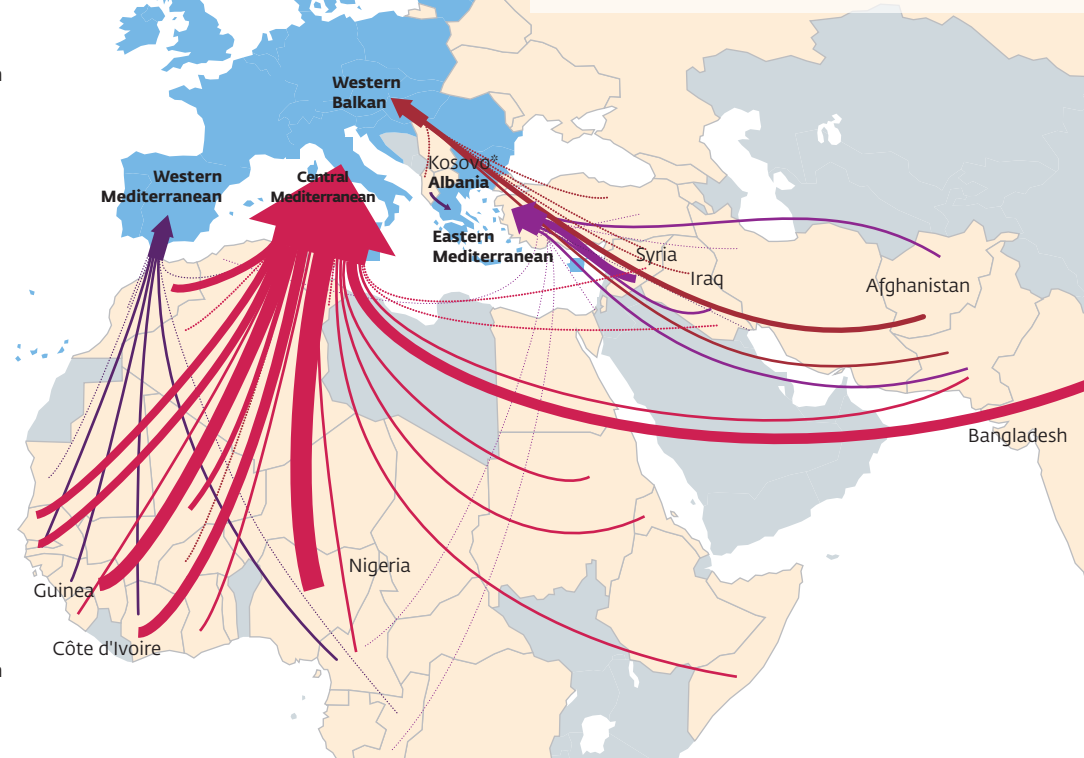affected section having registered 80% of detections. Therefore, it is the possible movements of refugees and migrants currently stranded in Serbia that represent the main cause of concern for the border control authorities of Croatia, Hungary and Romania.

Increasing migratory pressure on the Western Mediterranean route

On the Western Mediterranean route, 4 096 detections were reported in Q1 2017, which was the highest number of illegal border-crossings in the first quarter of any year since FRAN data collection began. This figure represents a 191% increase in migrant arrivals compared to Q1 2016 and a 7% increase over Q4 2016. Compared with Q1 2016, this trend was characterised by increases of 1 627% and 80% at the land and sea borders, respectively. Even though the migratory pressure was more pronounced at the sea borders of Spain with Morocco, the land border increase in Q1 2017 exceeded the annual figures for land border detections reported in 2009-2010 and 2015-2016. This indicates that migratory pressure exerted on the Spanish exclaves of Ceuta and Melilla is increasing.

During the reference period, the main nationalities of detected migrants on this route were predominantly from West Africa. Migrants from Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea and The Gambia accounted for 48% of all arrivals. Guinean nationals ranked first in

the list of illegal border-crossings during the last two years. In Q1 2017, they were the second West African group with 743 arrivals. The most notable change, however, involved an increase in the number of Syrian nationals from 150 in 2016 (of which 143 were detected in Q4 2016) to 393 in Q1 2017. This 162% rise marks the highest migratory influx of Syrians observed on this route since FRAN data collection began. Almost all Syrian arrivals were reported at the land borders with Morocco.

Developments on other migratory routes

As regards the circular route from Albania, 1 539 detections of illegal border-crossing were reported in Q1 2017, marking a 14% increase compared to Q1 2016. Albanian nationals accounted for 97% of all arrivals on this route. On the Western African route, 74 detections were reported in Q1 2017, which represents a 54% decrease compared with Q1 2016. At the Eastern land borders, EU Member States reported 143 detections that represent a 33% decrease compared with Q1 2016. Approximately 19% of all detections on the latter route were related to Vietnamese nationals.

Border checks

Refusals of entry

Number per border type, Q1 2017
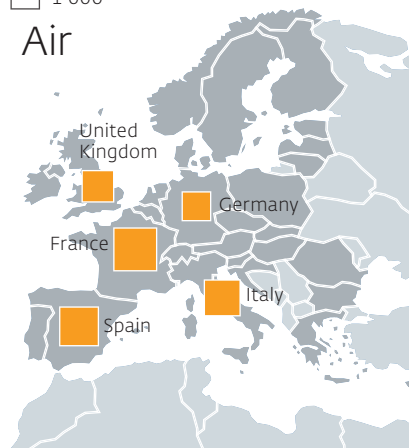(only values higher than 1000 are stipulated)

☐ 1 000

Land (■)
Sea (■)

Poland
Lithuania
Croatia
Hungary
Italy
Greece

Total: 44 854 (35 449)
Number in parenthesis is for Q1 2016

☐ 1 000

Air

United Kingdom
Germany
France
Italy
Spain

Clandestine entries

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

Number, Q1 2017

Total: 455 (590)
Number in parenthesis is for Q1 2016

◇ 100

Croatia-Serbia
Bulgaria-Turkey
Spain-Morocco

Trend of the total

	Land	10 000	20 000	Air	10 000	Sea
Q1 2016						
Q1 2017						
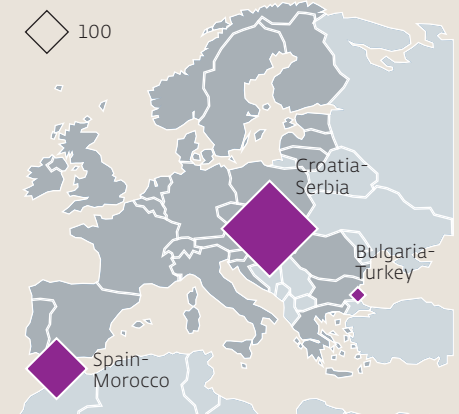
Member States report a 17% decrease in refusals of entry compared to the last quarter

Following a significant increase in refusals of entry at the EU's external land borders during the second and third quarters of 2016, a decrease of 17% was recorded in Q1 2017 compared to the last quarter. Yet, the 44 854 refusals in Q1 2017 were 27% higher than the number of refusals in Q1 2016. During the reference period, the proportion of refusals of entry per border type was as follows: 28 415 (63%) at land borders; 13 735 (31%) at air borders; and, 2 704 (6%) at sea borders.

At the air borders, the refusals in Q1 2017 represent a minor 0.4% and 23% increase compared to Q4 2016 and Q1 2016, respectively. It was mainly the refusals in France, Spain, Italy, the UK and Germany that had an impact on the development of this indicator. Among other nationalities, a significant number of refusals was issued to Albanian nationals by Italy; Colombian nationals by Spain; Algerian nationals by France; and, US nationals by the UK.

With 2 609 refusals issued in Q1 2017 to persons from Latin America at the air borders – most of which were issued by Spain – this specific indicator was marginally lower than the peak reached in the last quarter (with 2 644 refusals), but still 40% higher than one year ago. Most of these refusals were issued to citizens of Brazil, Colombia and Venezuela.

At the land borders, the refusals issued in Q1 2017 represent a decrease of 25% compared to Q4 2016 and an increase of 24% compared to Q1 2016. It was mainly the refusals in Poland, Hungary, Croatia, Lithuania that had an impact on this indicator. Nonetheless, Greece and Romania issued a considerable number of refusals too.

In Q1 2017, Poland issued 41% of the refusals to Ukrainians and 39% to Russians. The refusals issued to Ukrainian nationals represent an increase of 28% compared to the previous quarter and an increase of 42% compared to one year earlier. The refusals issued to Russian nationals, in turn, represent a decrease of 51% compared to the previous quarter and an increase of 50% compared to one year earlier.

On the circular route from Albania to Greece, Greece issued more than 3 000 refusals to Albanian nationals representing 96% of the total refusals during the reference period. In comparison, the number of Q1 2017 refusals is nearly half of all refusals issued to Albanians in 2016. The high number of Albanians is a trend consistent with previous FRAN Quarterly reporting. The most notable change in Greek refusal data in Q1 2017, however, involved the around 400 refusals issued to Turkish nationals. With the exception of 2013-16, this number exceeded annual refusal rates in all other years since FRAN data collection began.

Illegal stayers on exit

Total: **17 475** (16 617)

Number in parenthesis is for Q1 2016

Number of detections, Q1 2017

○ 500   ○ 10-100   ○ 1-10

Type of border section:

● Land   ● Sea   ● Air   ▨ no data

Netherlands

Germany

Belgium

France

Switzerland

Poland

Hungary
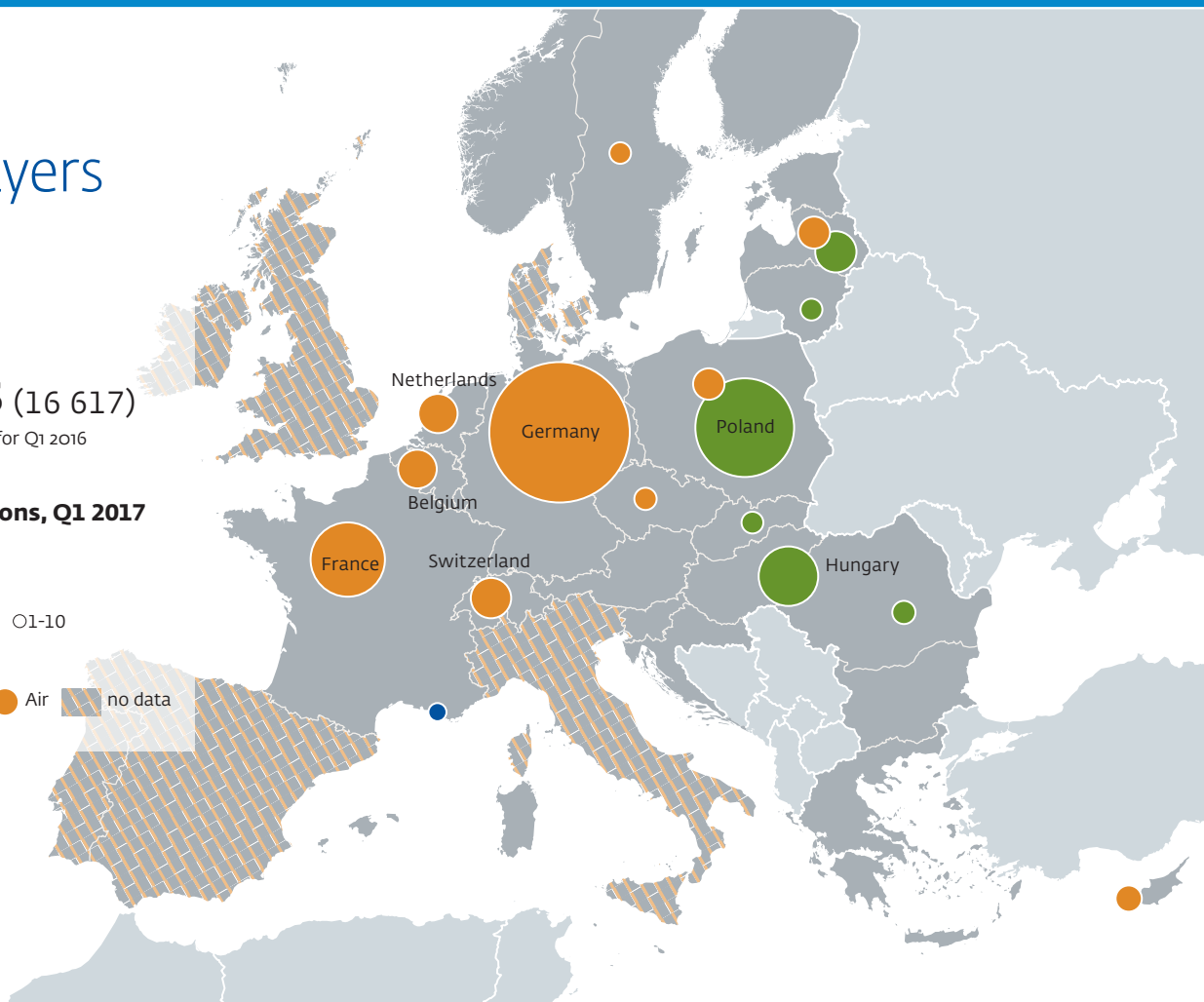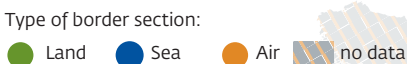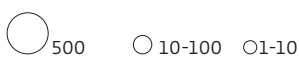
Increase in clandestine entries compared to last quarter

Compared to the previous quarter, the number of irregular migrants entering the EU hiding in trains, lorries and other vehicles increased by 17% (to 455 detections) in Q1 2017. This change was mostly due to detections at the Croatian BCPs with Serbia and the Spanish land borders with Morocco. Detections at the Bulgarian BCPs with Turkey decreased by two thirds. Significantly fewer clandestine entries were reported in Q1 2017 by Greece, Belgium, Romania and Poland.

As noted in previous FRAN Quarterly reports, the distribution of nationalities related to clandestine entry seems to be less diverse than in the case of illegal entry between BCPs. To illustrate, 80% of the abovementioned detections in Croatia were related to Afghan nationals (Western Balkan route); 30% of clandestine entries in Bulgaria were related to Syrian nationals (Eastern Mediterranean route); and, 66% of all persons detected hiding in vehicles

on entry from Morocco to the Spanish exclaves of Ceuta and Melilla were Guinean (Western Mediterranean route). The high numbers of specific nationalities on each route indicates a *modus operandi* influenced by organised facilitation networks (probably ethnic-based).

More than one fifth of detections of illegal stay on exit related to Ukrainian nationals

The number of persons detected at BCPs on exit at the external borders of the EU without valid documents proving their permission to stay reached its highest number in Q4 2016 (26 637 detections) since FRAN data collection began. In the first quarter of 2017, the 17 475 detections marked a decrease of 34% compared to the previous quarter and a 7% decrease compared to one year ago.

In Q1 2017, Germany reported more than 6 000 detections of illegal stay on exit followed by Poland, France and Hungary. Germany's data represent a decrease of

18% compared to the last quarter and a decrease of 14% compared to the same period in 2016. The majority of detections at German BCPs involved Albanian nationals. One of the most notable changes in this indicator, however, involved an increase of 494% over Q1 2016 reported by Latvia, which exceeded the annual totals of this country in the previous two years and represents the highest ever number in Q1 since FRAN data collection began. The majority of detections involved Russian, Ukrainian and Belarusian nationals.

It is worth noting that 3 668 (21%) of the illegal stayers reported on exit from the EU's external borders were Ukrainian nationals, whose number has grown considerably since 2011 reaching a peak of 17 011 detections last year. Specifically, 65% of the Ukrainians were reported on exit via Polish BCPs. This increasing trend has been described in previous FRAN Quarterly reports. Other major detections at the BCPs of EU Member States involved 1 713 (10%) Albanian, 1 112 (6%) Russian and 1 169 (7%) Moldovan nationals.

Fraudulent documents
Detections
(at external and internal borders)

Number of detected fraudulent documents per Member State, Q1 2017

Direction:
exit

entry

Number:
(only highest values are stipulated)

100   50   10

France

Poland

Hungary

Spain

Italy
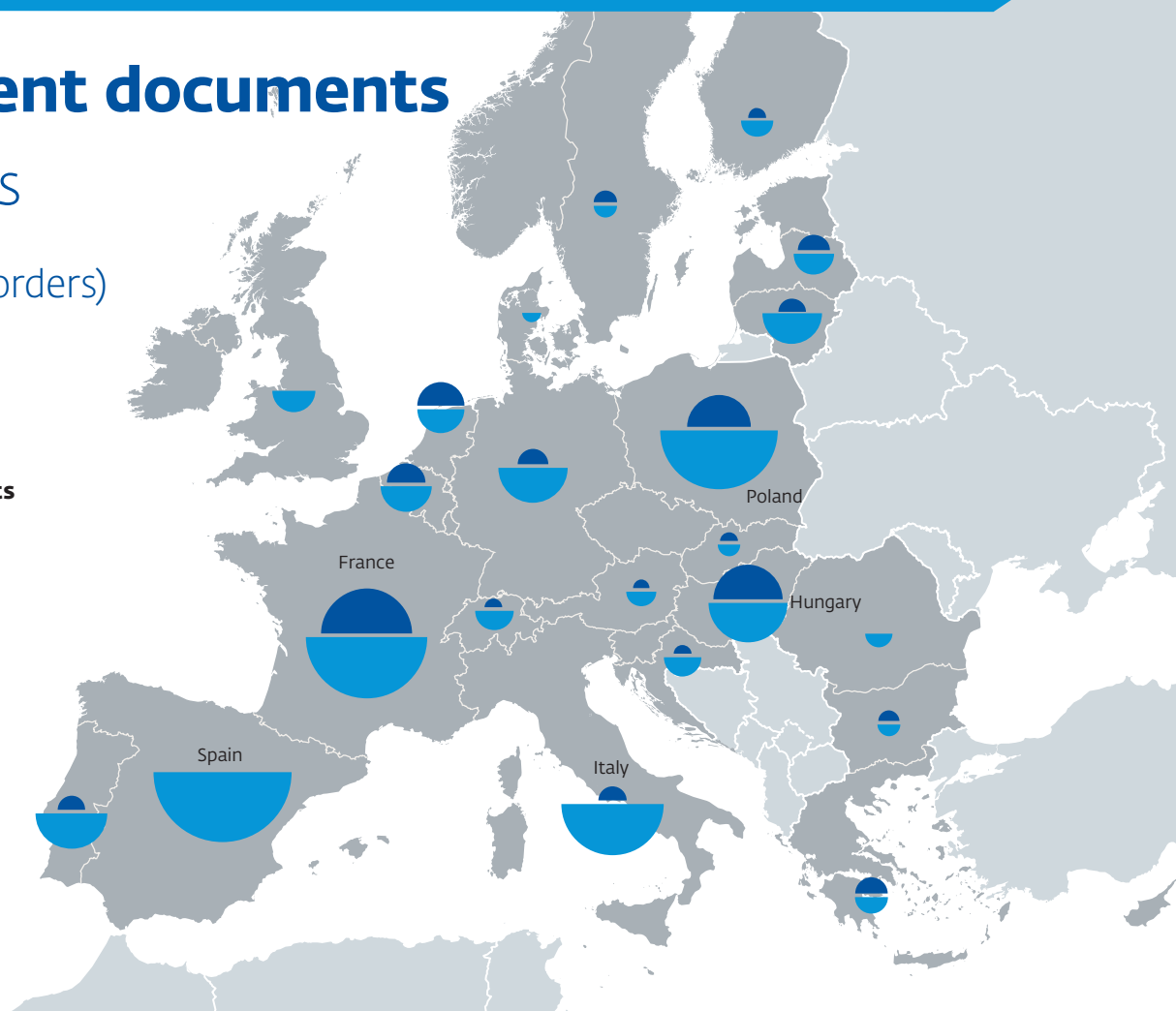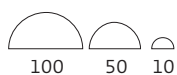
Lower number of document fraud detections in Q1 2017 affected by winter season

The winter season considerably affected the number of document fraud detections in Q1 2017. During this period, the overall number of document fraud cases reported in the EDF-RAN was 12% lower than the previous quarter, reaching a total number of 4 959 document fraud cases and almost 5 787 detected fraudulent documents. This decrease is considerably noticeable when contrasted with the record high number reported in Q4 2016. In particular, the number of Albanian nationals detected with fraudulent documents decreased by almost 20% in comparison to the Q4 2016. Nonetheless, this number reached a record high in Q1 2017 compared to the first quarter of previous years. Another rather significant decrease was recorded with regard to Eritreans followed by Ukrainians, Iranians, Iraqis and Afghans. In contrast to the abovementioned decrease, the number of Russians, Ghanaians and Syrians increased in Q1 2017. The situation pertaining to Syrians will be described in detail in a separate section since their number started increasing again; especially, between Greece and Germany.

Decrease of document fraud detections on intra-EU/Schengen movements

The situation of intra-EU/Schengen movements remained stable compared to the first quarter of 2016. Compared to the last quarter of 2016, the overall number of detections on secondary movements within the EU/Schengen area decreased by 15%, from 3 227 in Q4 2016 to 2 757 in Q1 2017. Almost one third of the detections related to Albanians detected on routes towards the UK and Ireland.

The most interesting development on intra-EU/Schengen movements in Q1 2017, however, was related to Syrian nationals. The majority of Syrians were detected in Germany. The record number of Syrians departing from Athens to reach other EU Member States may indicate a higher volume of secondary movements by those stranded in Greece. These migrants have shown an increasing tendency to opt for air routes, as opposed to the previously used land routes where controls along the borders have become tighter.

Syrians arriving at German airports were often found in possession of fraudulent Syrian passports. Besides that, different types of fraud were observed.

The UK remained the most frequently reported destination country for persons detected on secondary movements within the EU/Schengen area. In Q1 2017,

Type

Type of fraudulent document detected, by main countries of issuance, Q1 2017

Residence permits | Passports | ID cards | Visas | Stamps

Number
○ 100
○ 10

Note: values under 10 are not represented

Poland
Italy
France
Netherlands
Senegal
Spain
UK
Romania
Lithuania
Israel
Sweden
Germany
Greece
Morocco
Bulgaria
Serbia
Belgium
Hungary
Syria
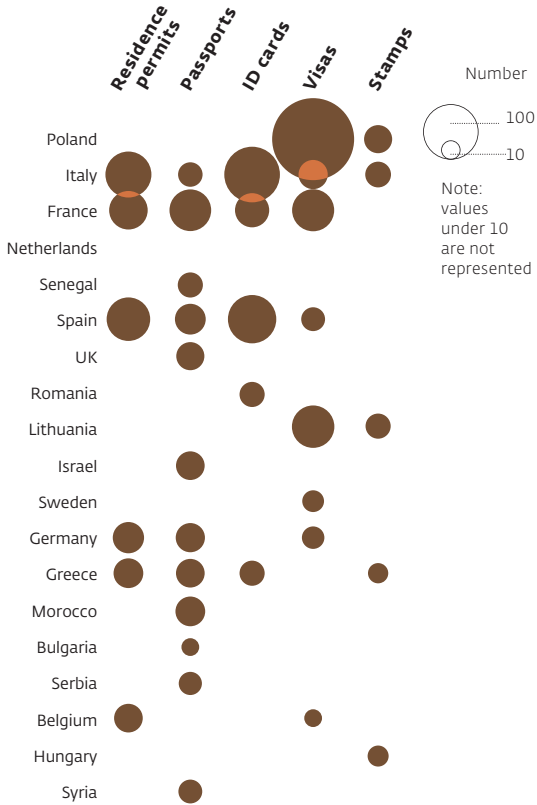
Nationality of users

Claimed nationality of persons detected with fraudulent documents, Q1 2017

Russian Federation

Ukraine

Not specified

Morocco

Albania

Number ○ 130 ○ 10
(only highest values are stipulated)

Trend between Q1 2016 and Q1 2017:
● higher than 50%
● between 50% and −50%
⊖ lower than −50%

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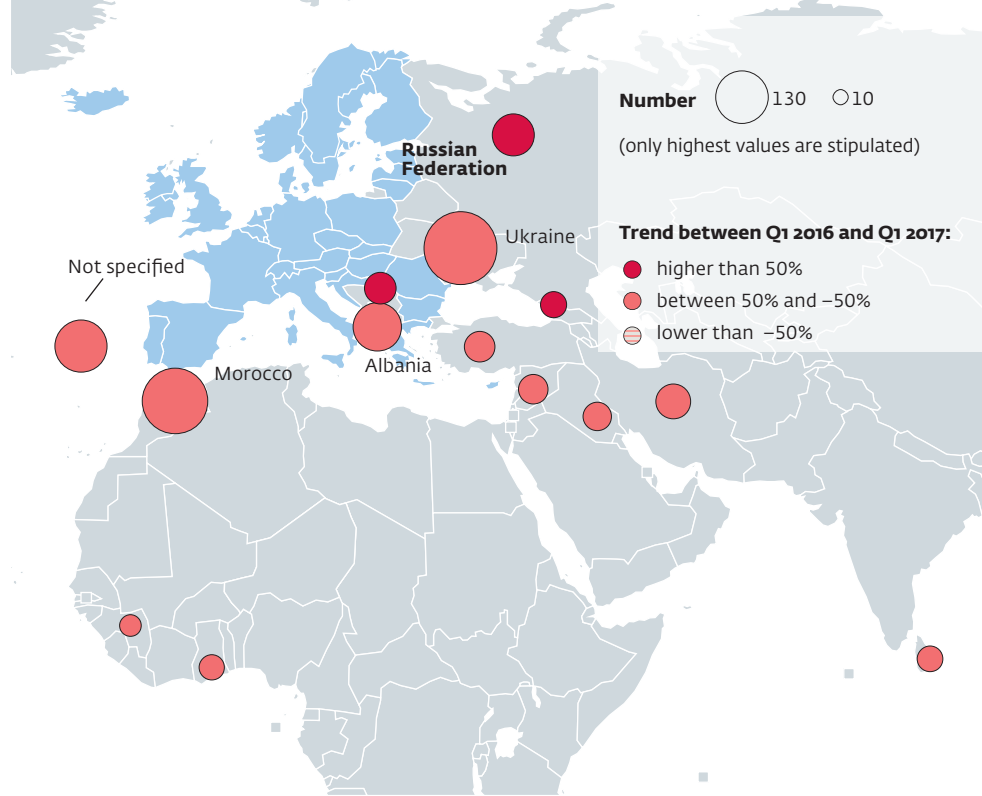
almost 1 300 persons with fraudulent documents were detected on routes towards the UK. This number is a bit lower than in the last quarter of 2016, however, still high compared to the first quarters of previous years. Albanian and Ukrainian nationals, followed by Iraqi and Syrian nationals, were found on the most frequently used sea and land routes between France and the UK. Albanian, Iranian and, increasingly, Chinese nationals were mostly found on the air routes from Italy, Germany and Spain to the UK.

On entry from third countries, Istanbul Atatürk remains the top departure airport

In Q1 2017, 1 615 persons entered the EU/Schengen area from third countries

with fraudulent travel documents. Similarly to intra-EU/Schengen movements, the number of detections on routes from third countries decreased in Q1 2017 in comparison with Q4 2016 (-6%). This decrease is not as significant as the one witnessed on intra-EU/Schengen movements, however, it has been a consistently observed pattern over the past few years.

At EU level, of the 96 nationalities detected using fraudulent travel documents to illegally enter the EU/Schengen area from a third country, the most commonly detected nationalities were Ukrainian (250), Moroccan (202), Albanian (110), Russian (83) and Iranian (57). Quite significant increases were noticed in the number of Russians, followed by Ukrainian nation-

als. However, the number of Iranian nationals decreased compared to Q4 2016.

As in previous months, most detected cases of document fraud were reported from air routes. At 107 detections, the number of document fraud cases from Turkey decreased by more than one third compared to the previous quarter.

In Q1 2017, an interesting development was observed on entry to the EU/Schengen area from third countries. Suspension of the local border traffic agreement between the Russian Federation and Poland as of 4 July 2016 translated into an increase in the number of fraudulently obtained Polish visas found in the possession of Russian nationals.

Situation in the EU

Illegal stayers

Number of detected cases, Q1 2017

(only highest values are stipulated)

○ 1 000   ◯ 10 000

Number in parenthesis is for Q1 2017
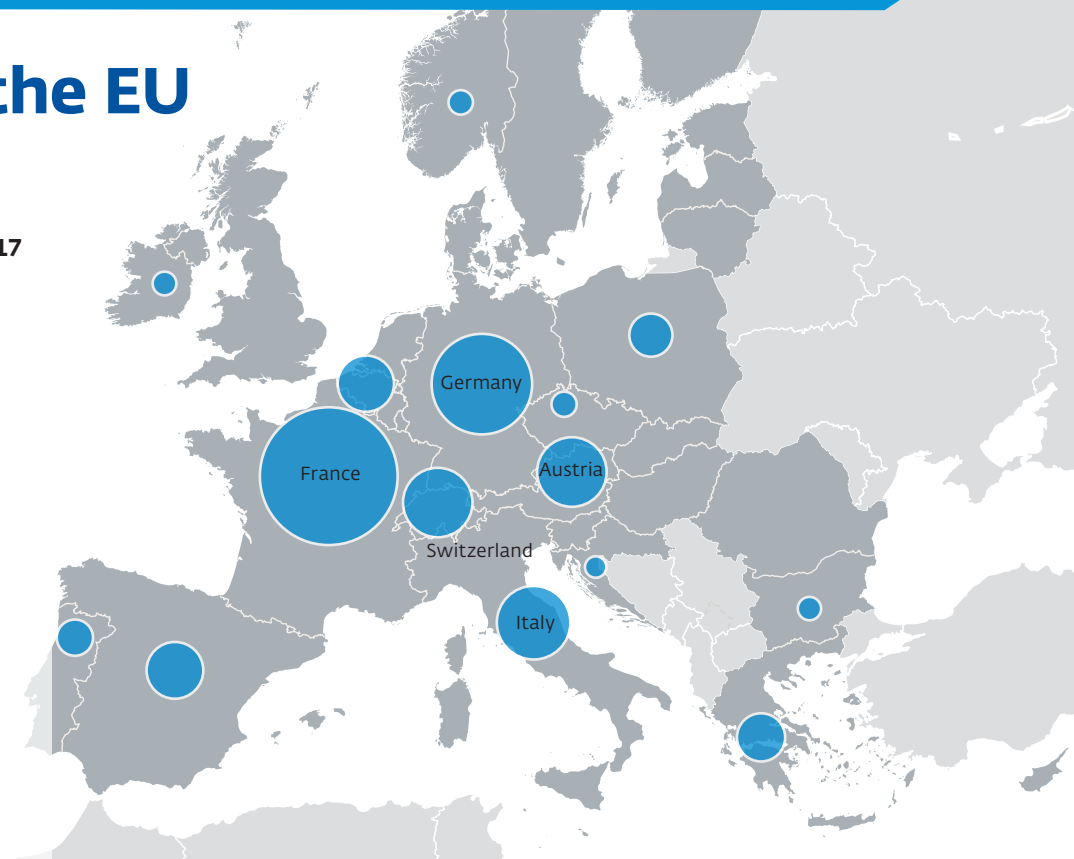
Illegal stay detections in the EU as a spill-over effect of migratory movements via the Central Mediterranean route

In the first quarter of 2017, EU Member States reported a total of 88 762 detections of illegal stay, excluding the 17 475 detections that were made on exit at BCPs (see 'Border checks', p. 11).[1] Even though this represents a decrease of 4% compared with the previous quarter, and 18% decrease compared with one year earlier, the problem remains significant.

The combined data of six reporting countries – that is, France, Germany, Italy, Austria, Switzerland and Belgium – amount to 68 639 detections, which is 77% of the total number of detections in Q1 2017. Most likely, this persistent problem is caused by the spill-over effects of migration flows through the Central Mediterranean route and associated secondary movements in the EU/Schengen area. A breakdown of the

nationalities of illegal stayers reported by the aforementioned six countries in Q1 2017 supports this conclusion. Specifically, the detections of African migrants were made in the following countries: France (59%), Germany (38%), Italy (70%), Switzerland (79%), Belgium (59%) and Austria (37%).

Italy and Switzerland were particularly affected, reporting illegal stayers that typically travel to the EU through the Central Mediterranean. In 2016, the share of detected Africans was 80% for Switzerland and 71% for Italy. In the first quarter of 2017, Switzerland mostly reported detections of West Africans from Guinea, The Gambia, Nigeria and Côte d'Ivoire. Italy, in turn, mainly reported detections of North Africans from Morocco, Tunisia, Algeria and Egypt.

Consistently lower levels of illegal stayers of mixed nationalities in Scandinavia

In Germany, the illegal stayers detected in Q1 2017 represent a decrease of 17% compared to Q4 2016 and a 55% decrease compared with Q1 2016. Further north, the combined detections of illegal stayers in Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Finland

during the reference period represent a decrease of 13% compared with Q4 2016 and a 21% decrease over Q1 2016. A further breakdown of the detections of illegal stayers per region in Q1 2017 and in 2016 reveal a mixed picture of Asian, African and European nationalities.

Overall, the rise in irregular migration from African countries via the Central Mediterranean route has not resulted in increased detections of illegal stayers and asylum applications in Northern Europe. The reported cases of illegal stay in Scandinavian countries remained at much lower levels compared to the more affected EU Member States in Southern and Central Europe. Moreover, the largest share of asylum applicants in Scandinavian countries consisted of Asian nationalities both in Q1 2017 and in 2015-2016. This trend has been observed in asylum applications lodged in Germany since the migration crisis of 2015.

Lower levels of illegal stayers of mixed nationalities in EU Member States in South Eastern Europe

In Q1 2017, the level of illegal stay detections in EU Member States in South East-

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1   All data on detections of illegal stay in this chapter will consist only of those detections that were not made at BCPs on exit from the EU, because these cases are analysed in the chapter 'Border checks'.

Returns

Nationality of returned people, Q1 2017
Number

Member States
which have sent data

4 000   1 000

Decisions vs. Effective returns, Q1 2017
Lower bar is for Q1 2016

10 000   50 000

Decisions

Effective
returns

Ukraine

Albania

Afghanistan

Morocco

Iraq

Pakistan

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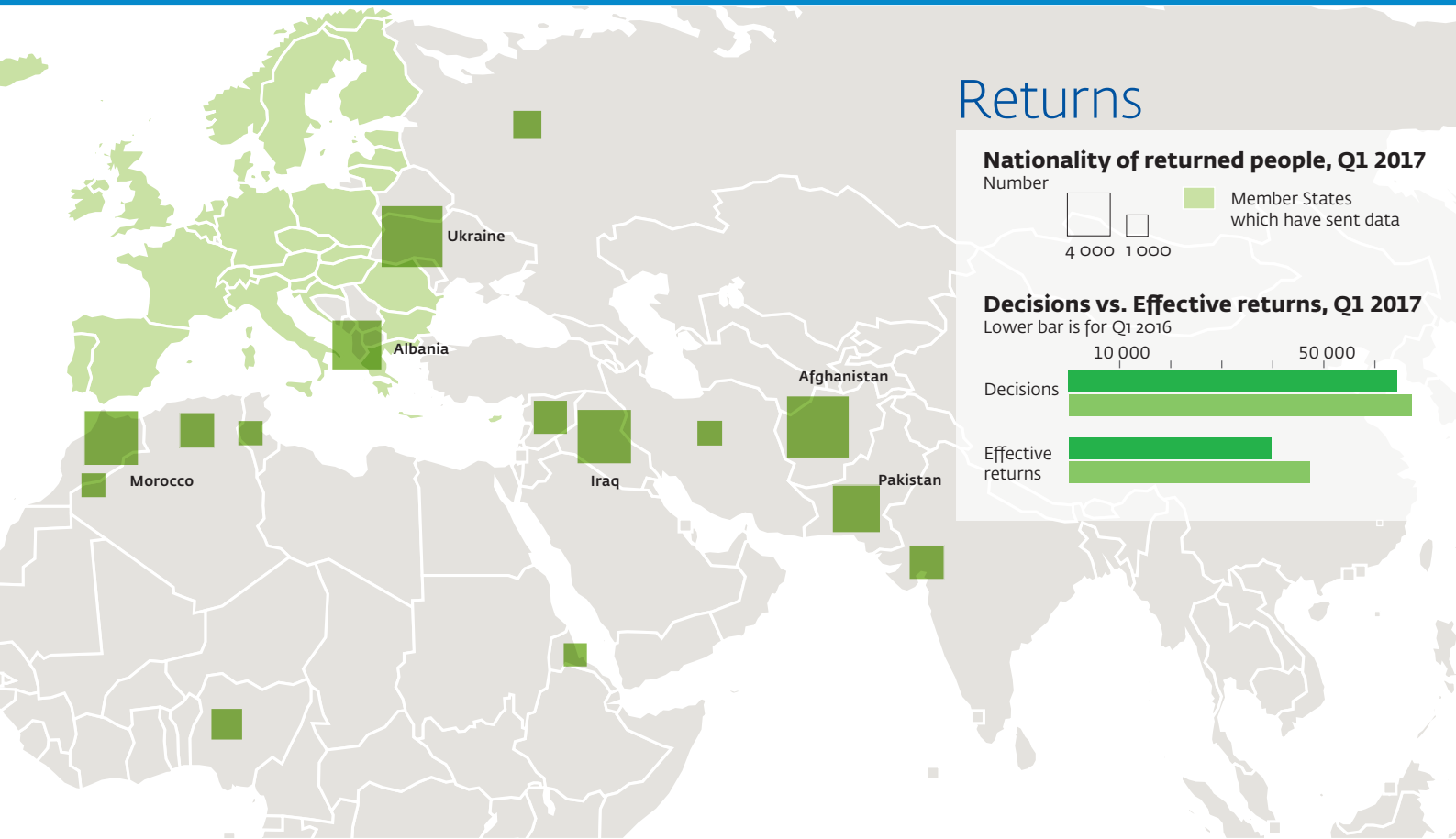
ern Europe largely reflect the significantly reduced migratory pressure on the Eastern Mediterranean and along the Western Balkan route. The breakdown of the nationalities of illegal stayers per EU Member State reveals a rather mixed picture. Asian nationals – mainly from Afghanistan, Iraq, Pakistan, Syria, Georgia, Bangladesh and Turkey – made up the largest share of inland detections in Greece, Bulgaria, Romania and Hungary in Q1 2017 and in 2015-2016. In contrast, European nationalities – mainly from the Western Balkans (incl. Kosovo* citizens), the Russian Federation, Ukraine and Belarus – formed the majority of reported detections in Croatia, Slovenia, the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Poland during the reference period. Changes, however, were observed in the latter EU Member States as regards the detection of Asian nationals in 2015-2016. So, the situation of illegal stay in these countries seems to be mixed because they are influenced by irregular migration via the Eastern land borders route too.

Four EU Member States reported 85% of the arrested facilitators

In the first quarter of 2017, EU Member States reported 2 849 arrested facilitators.

This number represented a 14% decrease compared to the last quarter and a 4% decrease compared to the same period one year earlier. The countries reporting the highest levels of this indicator were Spain, Italy, France and Greece. Significantly, the combined arrests in these four EU Member States accounted for 85% of the total number of arrests during the reference period. In 2016, their respective share was 79%. Further analysis of 2008–2015 FRAN data show that this is a fairly consistent trend with the share of arrested facilitators in these EU Member States ranging between 73% and 82% of the total. The fact that Spain, France, Italy and Greece typically report the majority of arrested facilitators is a sign of the high migratory pressures facing the EU's external borders in the Mediterranean area. In these four countries, 90% of arrests pertained to entry- and inland-related facilitation and 10% to exit-related facilitation. Further analysis shows that the share of entry- and inland-related detections has been very stable over the years.

Number of return decisions and effective returns lower than one year ago

In Q1 2016, EU Member State authorities issued 64 312 decisions to third country na-

tionals with an obligation to leave the EU following an administrative or judicial decision. This means that the number of return decisions decreased by 15% compared to last quarter and by 4% in relation to Q1 2016. After a slightly higher number of effective returns in 2016, this indicator has fallen back to the average level observed before the migration crisis of 2015–2016. During the reporting period, 39 586 effective returns took place, which is 5% less than during the last quarter, and 16% less than one year ago.

One of the main reasons for this negative trend is related to Western Balkan nationals, whose number of effective returns decreased from more than 12 000 in Q1 2016 to around 10 000 in Q1 2017. FRAN data point to a similar trend in terms of West African nationals, who usually show very low asylum acceptance rates in the EU. The number of their effective returns decreased from around 2 000 in Q1 2016 to roughly 1 600 in the reporting period. In the same period, the number of West Africans who arrived on the Mediterranean routes increased by more than 20%, to 17 888 in Q1 2017.

The migratory situation in the Central Mediterranean

In the first quarter of 2017, the number of migrant arrivals reported in the Central Mediterranean Sea was more than 24 000, which represents a sharp increasing trend (~26%) compared to the same period of 2016. The number of detections has steadily grown in 2017 from roughly 4 500 in January to nearly 9 000 in February and 11 000 in March.

In January 2017, a decrease in the flow in the Central Mediterranean was reported compared to previous months as well as compared to the same period in 2016. However, there was an increase in monthly detection figures in February and March compared to the previous month and to the same period last year.

This sharp increase was mostly related to an increase in the number of arrivals from Libya, mainly irregular migrants from sub-Saharan countries and, to a lesser extent, Asian, Horn of African, North African and Middle Eastern countries.

In the first quarter of 2017, Libya continued to be the main country of departure, with 97% of the reported arrivals, followed by Turkey and Algeria with 1% each, while the other 1% corresponds to arrivals from Greece and Tunisia.
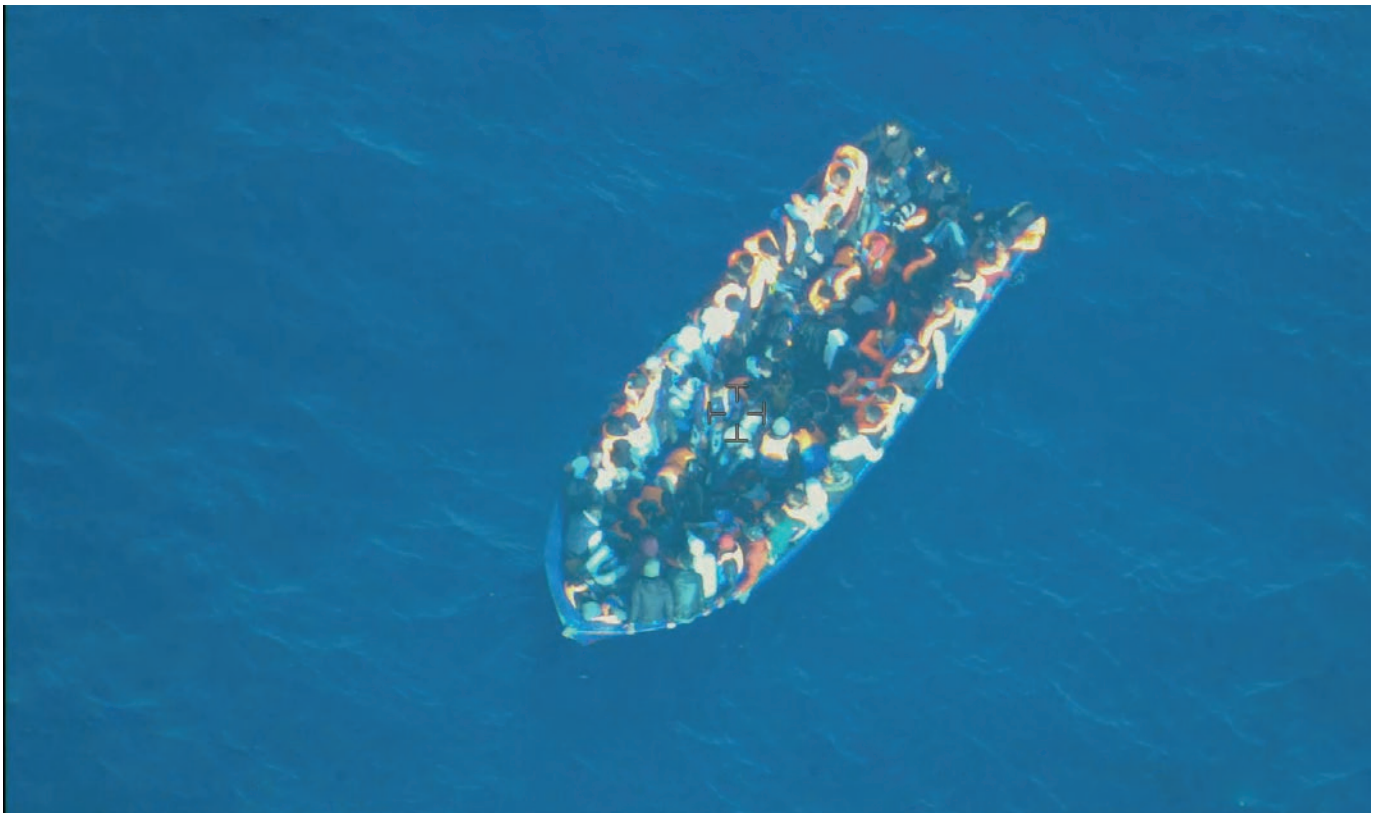
© EUNAVFOR Med

Figure 1. **Detection of a migrant boat**
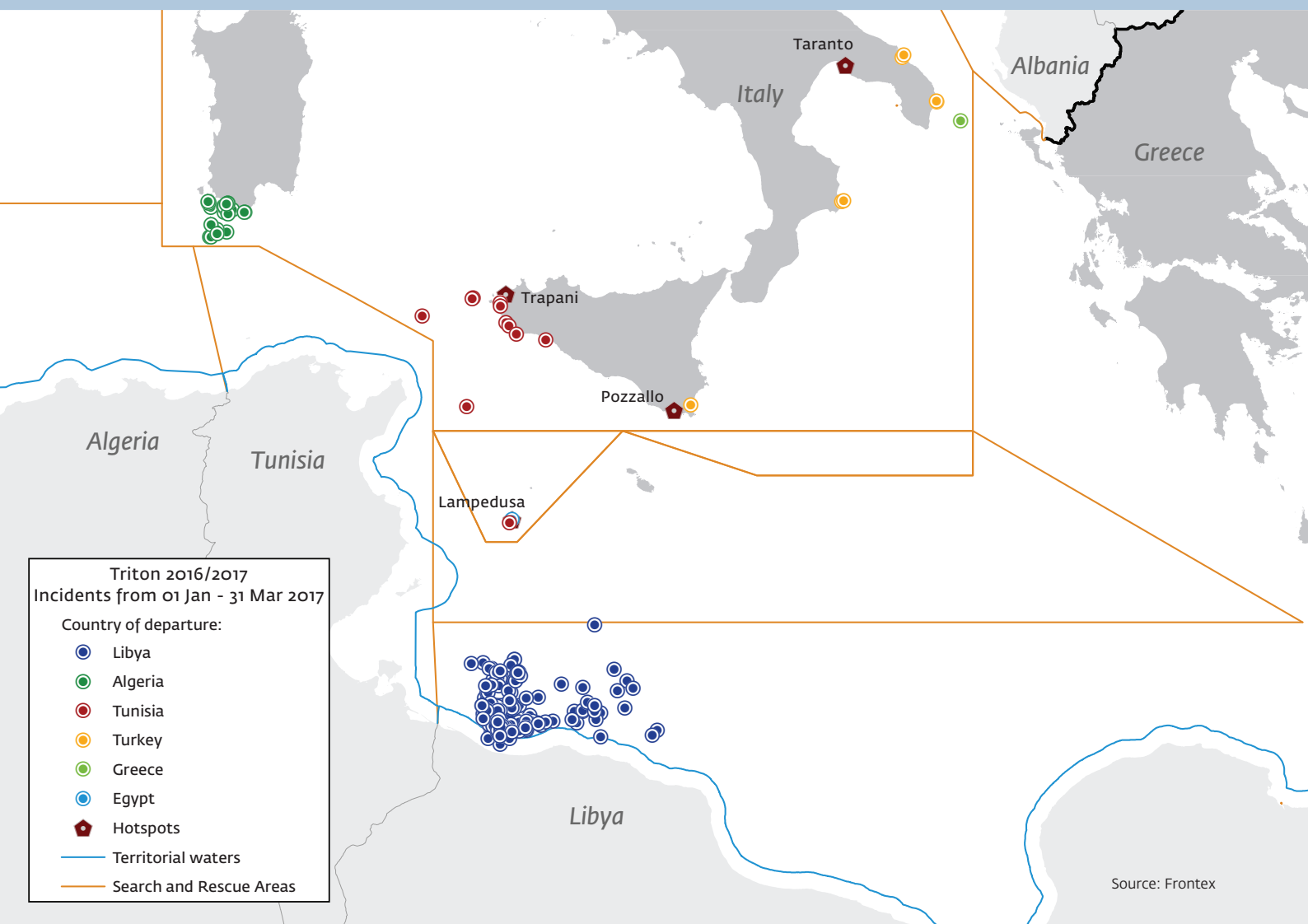
Figure 2. **Interceptions by country of departure in the first quarter of 2017**

Most of the incidents involved rubber dinghies and, to a much lesser extent, big and small wooden boats that departed from Libya and were bound for Italy. With regard to incidents from Turkey, most migrants were transported aboard sailing boats, while migrants departing from Algeria reached Italy aboard small wooden boats.

The high number of arrivals reported in Q1 2017 in Italy continues to be challenging in relation to the coordination of search and rescue operations, organisation of reception, identification and registration processes, as well as in arranging accommodation for hundreds and sometimes thousands of migrants that arrive within a very short period of time or even at the same moment.

In the first quarter of 2017, irregular migration flows from Libya, Turkey, Algeria and Greece all increased, while the number of arrivals from Tunisia decreased.

It is worth mentioning that since 23 September 2016 no arrivals from Egypt have been reported (as of 31 March 2017), mainly due to enhanced border controls by the Egyptian authorities in the main coastal areas of departure.

SAR activities in the Central Mediterranean

Over the past few years maritime rescue assets have been constantly patrolling international waters to the north of Libya's coast in the framework of the Italian operation Mare Nostrum (October 2013–October 2014), the Frontex Joint Operation Triton (launched in November 2014) and the operation EUNAVFOR Med (launched in June 2015). It was reported that the number of irregular migrants departing from the African continent in Libya has increased notably.

There is a correlation between search and rescue (SAR) activities carried out by vessels patrolling in international waters getting closer and closer to Libya's shore (see Fig. 3) and the increased number of irregular migrants departing from Libya.

Figure 3. **Location of interception/rescue of boats that departed from Libya and were bound for Italy – since 2014 the incidents have been taking place ever closer to Libyan territorial waters**

JO Triton
Incidents departing from Libya
2014/2015/2016/20107

- Interceptions in 2017 (Jan– 27 Apr)
- Interceptions in 2016
- Interceptions in 2015
- Interceptions in 2014
- Towns
- Territorial waters
- Search and Rescue Areas

Zaltan Zuwarah Sabratah Surman Harat az Zawiyah Tripoli Masallatah Al Khums Tarhunah Misratah

Libya

Source: Frontex
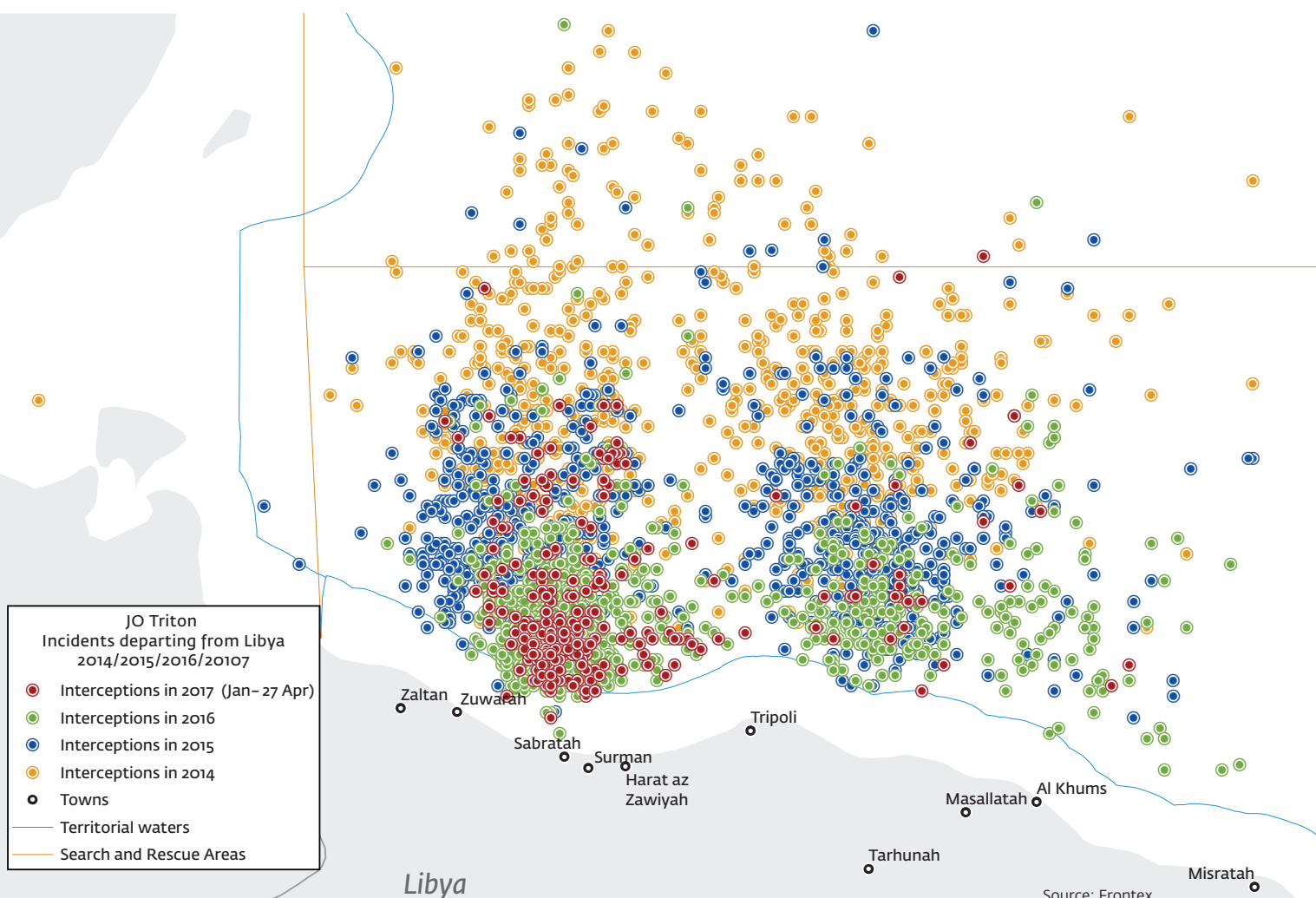
A possible explanation for this correlation may be found in the way in which the smuggling networks in Libya have swiftly adapted to the presence of maritime assets close to the coast, and have exploited it by increasing the number of migrants aboard wooden boats and rubber dinghies, exceeding any recommended capacity. This, together with the low quality of boats and dinghies used by the smuggling networks and adverse weather conditions in which the migrants were forced to navigate during winter, put migrants' lives at considerable risk.

Interceptions and SAR operations are carried out by assets belonging to the Italian authorities, civilian vessels, EUNAVFOR Med Sophia vessels, Operation Mare Sicuro, the Italian Marina Militare, NGO assets and by assets deployed and co-financed by Frontex.

In Q1 2017, vessels belonging to various NGOs rescued/intercepted 32% of the migrant boats. In the same period, the maritime assets of the Italian authorities (Guardia Costiera and Guardia di Finanza) rescued/intercepted 26% of the migrant boats, while commercial/merchant vessels rescued/intercepted 16% of the migrant boats. Frontex assets participated in the rescue of migrants in 12% of cases, while the maritime assets deployed under Operation Sophia participated in 10% of the SAR operations. Meanwhile, the Italian assets of operation Mare Sicuro and

Marina Militare intercepted/rescued 2% of the migrant boats each.

When it comes to the number of migrants apprehended/rescued during the same period (1 January to 31 March 2017) the shares are as follows:

Figure 4. **Share of irregular migrants rescued/apprehended by different forces or entities present in the Central Mediterranean**

Source: Frontex data as of 31 March

The participation of NGO maritime assets in SAR operations in the Central Mediterranean started during the third quarter of 2015. Initially, only three NGOs vessels were involved in SAR operations, namely Bourbon Argos and Dignity I under Doctors Without Borders and the boat Phoenix under MOAS. In the last quarter of 2015, these vessels were involved in 26 SAR operations (12% of the total incidents reported in that period), out of which 24 were coordinated by MRCC Rome and two were related to additional boats detected while performing a SAR operation coordinated by MRCC Rome.

In the course of 2016, the number of NGO vessels participating in SAR operations in the Central Mediterranean sharply increased and reached a peak during summer and early autumn. Following a decrease in NGO vessel participation in SAR operations in December 2016 and January 2017, a renewed increase is currently underway.

Figure 5. **Number of SAR operations and migrants rescued by NGOs on a monthly basis from September 2015 to March 2017**

Source: Frontex data as of 31 March

The use of pleasure craft and fishing boats to smuggle migrants from Turkey to Italy

Turkish criminal networks have offered would-be migrants the possibility to travel illegally from Turkey directly to Italy for many years. When the security situation in Libya deteriorated in 2014, those who could afford to pay EUR 5 000–6 000 preferred to reach Italy directly from international waters near Mersin (Turkey) aboard cargo ships.

However, since January 2015, migrants have been using this route travelling aboard sailing boats, yachts and fishing boats.

In 2015, Italy reported 1 764 migrants who departed from Turkey (excluding those detected aboard the last cargo ship intercepted in January 2015) and Greece reported 1 412 migrants who attempted to reach Italy by ferry departing from Patras or Igoumenitsa. Greece reported another 2 046 migrants off its western coast, some of whom were heading for Italy from Turkey.

In 2016, Italy reported only 10% of the arrivals from Turkey in the first half of the year, but more than 3 000 in the second half. The latter number was 245% higher than that reported in the same period of 2015. Meanwhile, the Greek reporting points registered 11% more apprehensions in 2016 than in 2015. Interestingly, in the first three months of 2017 the Greek reporting points registered 646 irregular migrants who tried to reach Italy, a 156% increase compared with the same period in 2016.

The main nationalities of migrants who opted for this route were Pakistani, Syrian, Iraqi, Afghan, Iranian and Somali. In most cases, two Ukrainian nationals were skippering the boat (or Russian nationals in some instances).

As a consequence, at times it was extremely difficult to establish whether the destination of the migrants was Greece or Italy.

Table 2. **Breakdown of incidents (boats from Turkey) by major boat type per year, reported by Italy in the JO Triton**

	2015	**2016**	**2017**	**Total**
Sailing boat (mast and sails)	8	30	4	42
Fishing boat	2	7	0	9
Motor boat/yacht (without sail)	4	4	0	8
Other/unknown	9	13	2	24
Total	**23**	**54**	**6**	**83**

Source: Frontex data as of 22 May 2017

Figure 6. **Detections of successful/attempted illegal border-crossings from Turkey or Greece to Italy. Red colour indicates the migrants aboard the last cargo vessel intercepted in January 2015**
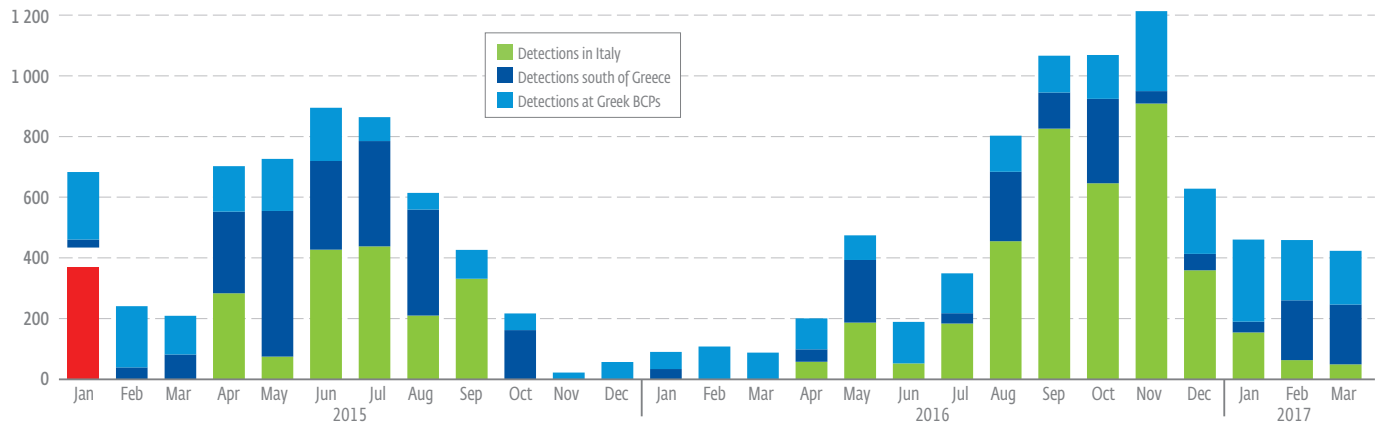
Source: Frontex data as of 22 May 2017

As criminal networks in Turkey continuously promote the southern sea route to migrants, it is assumed that the number of detections on this route will increase further in the near future. The smugglers convince many migrants to avoid targeting the Hotspot islands, where they 'might get stranded'; therefore Italy appears to be a more attractive transit country to enter the EU and travel further on.

III. Statistical annex

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

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

	2015	2016				2017	2017 Q1		
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	% change on		per cent of total
							year ago	prev. Qtr	
All Borders									
Guinea	2 056	2 434	4 385	3 741	5 425	**3 990**	64	-26	10
Côte d'Ivoire	1 198	1 758	4 387	3 868	4 287	**3 306**	88	-23	8.3
Syria	222 397	76 048	4 241	4 481	3 927	**3 301**	-96	-16	8.3
Nigeria	4 286	3 501	8 527	15 339	10 444	**3 192**	-8.8	-69	8.0
Bangladesh	2 022	624	776	5 508	2 537	**2 905**	366	15	7.3
Gambia	2 138	2 487	3 585	3 312	3 543	**2 637**	6.0	-26	6.6
Pakistan	12 739	6 956	3 361	4 308	3 348	**2 144**	-69	-36	5.4
Morocco	9 259	1 723	996	1 328	2 797	**2 005**	16	-28	5.0
Senegal	1 249	1 692	2 472	2 775	3 452	**1 932**	14	-44	4.9
Albania	2 231	1 437	1 527	1 158	1 353	**1 643**	14	21	4.1
Others	718 590	185 865	41 033	37 088	27 537	**12 658**	-93	-54	32
Total All Borders	**978 165**	**284 525**	**75 290**	**82 906**	**68 650**	**39 713**	**-86**	**-42**	**100**
Land Borders									
Albania	2 231	1 436	1 443	1 124	1 313	**1 553**	8.1	18	19
Afghanistan	867	1 289	6 061	2 677	2 144	**1 295**	0.5	-40	16
Syria	2 750	1 630	1 717	1 274	1 299	**1 223**	-25	-5.9	15
Pakistan	162	1 438	2 119	1 518	1 444	**1 070**	-26	-26	13
Guinea	135	31	48	87	456	**502**	n.a.	10	6.2
Iraq	1 204	1 553	1 103	852	533	**408**	-74	-23	5.1
Cameroon	156	51	25	14	274	**370**	n.a.	35	4.6
Algeria	92	243	108	101	175	**316**	30	81	3.9
Kosovo*	255	336	163	265	163	**239**	-29	47	3.0
Turkey	191	209	350	186	176	**166**	-21	-5.7	2.1
Others	465 584	104 574	1 590	1 317	1 084	**921**	-99	-15	11
Total Land Border	**473 627**	**112 790**	**14 727**	**9 415**	**9 061**	**8 063**	**-93**	**-11**	**100**
Sea Borders									
Guinea	1 921	2 403	4 337	3 654	4 969	**3 488**	45	-30	11
Côte d'Ivoire	1 176	1 754	4 367	3 847	4 221	**3 232**	84	-23	10
Nigeria	4 277	3 481	8 509	15 332	10 437	**3 179**	-8.7	-70	10
Bangladesh	2 004	487	666	5 409	2 390	**2 844**	484	19	9.0
Gambia	2 129	2 485	3 572	3 298	3 499	**2 573**	3.5	-26	8.1
Syria	219 647	74 418	2 524	3 207	2 628	**2 078**	-97	-21	6.6
Morocco	9 247	1 137	856	1 246	2 773	**1 945**	71	-30	6.1
Senegal	1 245	1 690	2 470	2 771	3 447	**1 922**	14	-44	6.1
Mali	1 187	1 520	2 624	3 065	3 017	**1 160**	-24	-62	3.7
Pakistan	12 577	5 518	1 242	2 790	1 904	**1 074**	-81	-44	3.4
Others	249 128	76 842	29 396	28 872	20 304	**8 155**	-89	-60	26
Total Sea Border	**504 538**	**171 735**	**60 563**	**73 491**	**59 589**	**31 650**	**-82**	**-47**	**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

	2015	2016				2017	2017 Q1		
							% change on		per cent of total
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	year ago	prev. Qtr	
Border Type									
Land	696	571	372	584	369	**438**	-23	19	96
Sea	4	19	31	62	20	**17**	-11	-15	3.7
Top Ten Nationalities									
Afghanistan	189	40	32	102	58	**193**	383	233	42
Guinea	19	72	112	86	90	**94**	31	4.4	21
Pakistan	7	7	10	15	24	**35**	n.a.	46	7.7
Syria	379	127	134	294	95	**26**	-80	-73	5.7
Algeria	2	68	10	26	22	**24**	-65	9.1	5.3
Iraq	61	77	32	17	26	**13**	-83	-50	2.9
Iran	2	6	4	7	2	**12**	100	n.a.	2.6
Bangladesh	0	0	2	3	3	**8**	n.a.	167	1.8
Congo (D.R.)	1	0	2	10	14	**7**	n.a.	-50	1.5
Gambia	1	0	0	5	3	**5**	n.a.	67	1.1
Others	39	193	65	81	52	**38**	-80	-27	8.4
Total	**700**	**590**	**403**	**646**	**389**	**455**	**-23**	**17**	**100**

Annex Table 3. **Facilitators**

Detections reported by place of detection and top ten nationalities

	2015	2016				2017	2017 Q1		
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	% change on		per cent of total
							year ago	prev. Qtr	
Place of Detection									
Inland	997	1 012	1 759	1 167	1 324	**1 235**	22	-6.7	43
Land	349	412	210	532	817	**956**	132	17	34
Sea	361	350	214	227	171	**312**	-11	82	11
Land Intra EU	129	144	159	179	397	**204**	42	-49	7.2
Not specified	822	1 003	1 180	559	507	**76**	-92	-85	2.7
Air	65	51	53	58	83	**66**	29	-20	2.3
Top Ten Nationalities									
Morocco	247	323	313	255	341	**330**	2.2	-3.2	12
Not specified	209	290	644	506	529	**298**	2.8	-44	10
Albania	183	116	148	164	258	**191**	65	-26	6.7
Italy	65	129	203	65	106	**141**	9.3	33	4.9
Spain	86	205	170	141	122	**129**	-37	5.7	4.5
France	89	126	175	97	92	**116**	-7.9	26	4.1
Romania	57	85	122	63	60	**105**	24	75	3.7
Pakistan	90	102	112	75	75	**75**	-26	0.0	2.6
Bulgaria	128	91	104	114	110	**72**	-21	-35	2.5
Turkey	116	71	49	42	69	**70**	-1.4	1.4	2.5
Others	1 453	1 434	1 535	1 200	1 537	**1 322**	-7.8	-14	46
Total	**2 723**	**2 972**	**3 575**	**2 722**	**3 299**	**2 849**	**-4.1**	**-14**	**100**

Annex Table 4. **Illegal stay**

Detections reported by place of detection and top ten nationalities

| | 2015 | 2016 | | | | 2017 | 2017 Q1 | | |
| | | | | | | | % change on | | per cent of total |
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	year ago	prev. Qtr	
Place of detection									
Inland	176 644	108 490	95 885	106 446	92 593	**88 764**	-18	-4.1	84
Air	12 498	12 030	12 281	13 391	12 645	**10 950**	-9.0	-13	10
Land	5 604	4 499	5 054	6 680	12 108	**5 292**	18	-56	5.0
Land Intra EU	1 570	1 132	1 478	1 602	1 726	**1 080**	-4.6	-37	1.0
Sea	101	88	161	171	158	**151**	72	-4.4	0.1
Between BCPs*	527	1 082	598	:	:	**:**	n.a.	n.a.	
Top Ten Nationalities									
Morocco	9 647	9 055	6 732	6 938	7 317	**8 395**	-7.3	15	7.9
Ukraine	6 941	5 195	6 642	8 068	9 091	**7 273**	40	-20	6.8
Albania	6 436	4 951	4 771	6 430	7 975	**6 415**	30	-20	6.0
Afghanistan	40 650	16 135	14 306	11 946	8 359	**5 439**	-66	-35	5.1
Iraq	21 879	13 054	6 671	5 850	6 308	**5 191**	-60	-18	4.9
Algeria	4 139	4 638	3 849	4 255	4 532	**4 811**	3.7	6.2	4.5
Pakistan	5 303	4 708	5 201	4 895	4 769	**4 637**	-1.5	-2.8	4.4
Eritrea	6 029	1 813	4 624	10 548	7 670	**4 601**	154	-40	4.3
Nigeria	3 649	3 271	3 408	4 222	3 937	**3 823**	17	-2.9	3.6
Syria	35 649	14 009	7 129	5 999	4 496	**3 029**	-78	-33	2.9
Others	56 622	50 500	53 286	59 589	54 776	**52 623**	4.2	-3.9	50
Total	**196 944**	**127 329**	**116 619**	**128 740**	**119 230**	**106 237**	**-17**	**-11**	**100**

* Since July 2016 detections 'between BCPs' are no longer available accordance with new template for Illegal stay indicator.

Annex Table 5. **Refusals of entry**

Reasons for refusals of entry reported by top ten nationalities at the external borders

	2015	2016				2017	2017 Q1		
							% change on		per cent of total
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	year ago	prev. Qtr	
All Borders									
Ukraine	4 336	6 185	6 733	7 940	6 952	**8 509**	38	22	19
Albania	4 171	3 585	4 715	4 841	6 410	**7 866**	119	23	18
Russian Federation	5 561	5 380	18 591	41 536	14 747	**7 716**	43	-48	17
Serbia	1 643	1 919	1 634	1 759	1 566	**1 823**	-5.0	16	4.1
Belarus	1 950	1 368	1 222	1 524	1 868	**1 609**	18	-14	3.6
Moldova	1 068	744	1 000	932	1 193	**1 299**	75	8.9	2.9
Morocco	1 139	1 708	1 208	912	855	**1 128**	-34	32	2.5
Turkey	670	540	641	1 227	870	**1 005**	86	16	2.2
Bosnia and Herzegovina	845	987	1 387	804	929	**965**	-2.2	3.9	2.2
Armenia	1 675	694	1 166	905	1 491	**944**	36	-37	2.1
Others	14 800	12 339	13 390	14 321	17 086	**11 990**	-2.8	-30	27
Total All Borders	**37 858**	**35 449**	**51 687**	**76 701**	**53 967**	**44 854**	**27**	**-17**	**100**
Land Borders									
Ukraine	3 994	5 916	6 372	7 566	6 558	**8 132**	37	24	29
Russian Federation	5 224	5 117	18 291	41 165	14 393	**7 439**	45	-48	26
Albania	2 382	1 701	2 871	3 078	2 879	**3 999**	135	39	14
Belarus	1 930	1 347	1 187	1 472	1 819	**1 565**	16	-14	5.5
Serbia	1 415	1 679	1 409	1 567	1 341	**1 518**	-9.6	13	5.3
Bosnia and Herzegovina	797	942	1 315	754	867	**907**	-3.7	4.6	3.2
Armenia	1 615	665	1 123	834	1 418	**898**	35	-37	3.2
Moldova	750	419	638	606	829	**802**	91	-3.3	2.8
Turkey	385	284	345	774	533	**690**	143	29	2.4
Tajikistan	1 289	1 649	2 512	2 549	1 471	**671**	-59	-54	2.4
Others	5 571	3 199	2 430	2 437	5 981	**1 794**	-44	-70	6.3
Total Land Border	**25 352**	**22 918**	**38 493**	**62 802**	**38 089**	**28 415**	**24**	**-25**	**100**
Air Borders									
Albania	1 107	1 152	1 050	937	2 126	**2 163**	88	1.7	16
Brazil	699	843	927	832	1 092	**923**	9.5	-15	6.7
Colombia	111	248	393	408	491	**623**	151	27	4.5
Moldova	315	321	359	324	363	**495**	54	36	3.6
Algeria	477	468	326	433	436	**423**	-9.6	-3.0	3.1
United States	350	327	398	424	336	**396**	21	18	2.9
China	357	370	338	362	290	**395**	6.8	36	2.9
Ukraine	319	262	333	348	382	**372**	42	-2.6	2.7
Not specified	377	304	316	290	343	**327**	7.6	-4.7	2.4
Morocco	272	225	277	244	276	**324**	44	17	2.4
Others	6 780	6 625	6 920	7 221	7 541	**7 294**	10	-3.3	53
Total Air Border	**11 164**	**11 145**	**11 637**	**11 823**	**13 676**	**13 735**	**23**	**0.4**	**100**
Sea Borders									
Albania	682	732	794	826	1 405	**1 704**	133	21	63
Morocco	155	246	246	278	228	**482**	96	111	18
Afghanistan	21	46	32	42	42	**46**	0.0	9.5	1.7
Turkey	34	22	70	171	49	**45**	105	-8.2	1.7
Algeria	22	32	26	29	14	**34**	6.3	143	1.3
Syria	41	31	30	87	25	**30**	-3.2	20	1.1
Iraq	44	31	17	62	66	**27**	-13	-59	1.0
Tunisia	57	33	49	53	31	**26**	-21	-16	1.0
Pakistan	21	10	14	30	15	**24**	140	60	0.9
Russian Federation	14	14	11	22	39	**22**	57	-44	0.8
Others	251	189	268	476	288	**264**	40	-8.3	9.8
Total Sea Border	**1 342**	**1 386**	**1 557**	**2 076**	**2 202**	**2 704**	**95**	**23**	**100**

Annex Table 6. **Refusals of entry**

Reasons for refusals of entry reported by top ten nationalities at the external borders

	Refused persons Total	2017 Q1 – 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	8 509	15	24	1 856	8	4 417	391	548	301	45	952	8 557
Albania	7 866	80	42	176	23	2 972	566	1 478	2 259	91	252	7 939
Russian Federation	7 716	22	2	6 807	5	312	83	165	53	250	43	7 742
Serbia	1 823	31	16	162	0	249	750	201	402	11	13	1 835
Belarus	1 609	13	1	469		212	114	379	54	231	150	1 623
Moldova	1 299	4	4	122	1	642	125	281	119	9	29	1 336
Morocco	1 128	97	22	160	23	521	22	85	113	99	16	1 158
Turkey	1 005	71	12	394	8	111	370	38	14	8	11	1 037
Bosnia and Herzegovina	965	230	1	88	0	322	34	255	28	10	10	978
Armenia	944	0	0	888	4	41	1	2	4	0	5	945
Others	11 990	751	280	2 878	159	4 245	514	929	561	132	1 958	12 407
Total	**44 854**	**1 314**	**404**	**14 000**	**231**	**14 044**	**2 970**	**4 361**	**3 908**	**886**	**3 439**	**45 557**

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–August 2016 are not yet available.

Annex Table 7. **Refusals of entry**

Reasons for refusals of entry by border type at the external borders

	2015 Q4	2016 Q1	2016 Q2	2016 Q3	2016 Q4	2017 Q1	2017 Q1 % change on year ago	2017 Q1 % change on prev. Qtr	per cent of total	Highest share
All Borders										**Nationality**
E) No justification	8 748	9 522	9 973	9 194	12 618	**14 044**	47	11	31	Ukraine (31%)
C) No valid visa	14 441	11 358	25 323	52 177	22 874	**14 000**	23	-39	31	Russian Federation (49%)
G) No subsistence	3 186	3 170	3 427	3 730	6 592	**4 361**	38	-34	9.6	Albania (34%)
H) Alert issued	2 511	2 530	2 680	3 111	3 734	**3 908**	54	4.7	8.6	Albania (58%)
Reason not available	4 737	4 209	5 917	3 582	3 818	**3 439**	-18	-9.9	7.5	Ukraine (28%)
F) Over 3 month stay	1 915	2 261	1 719	2 326	2 336	**2 970**	31	27	6.5	Serbia (25%)
A) No valid document	1 184	1 317	1 487	1 590	1 156	**1 314**	-0.2	14	2.9	Bosnia and Herzegovina (18%)
I) Threat	669	728	791	829	874	**886**	22	1.4	1.9	Russian Federation (28%)
B) False document	437	370	281	364	506	**404**	9.2	-20	0.9	Not specified (12%)
D) False visa	232	170	187	221	242	**231**	36	-4.5	0.5	Albania (10%)
Total All Borders	**38 060**	**35 635**	**51 785**	**77 124**	**54 750**	**45 557**	**28**	**-17**	**100**	
Land Borders										**Nationality**
C) No valid visa	12 334	9 299	23 012	49 286	20 364	**11 574**	24	-43	41	Russian Federation (58%)
E) No justification	4 678	5 172	5 276	4 779	6 761	**7 503**	45	11	26	Ukraine (57%)
G) No subsistence	1 979	1 920	2 305	2 536	4 954	**2 722**	42	-45	9.6	Albania (39%)
F) Over 3 month stay	1 504	1 731	1 254	1 768	1 732	**2 294**	33	32	8.1	Serbia (30%)
H) Alert issued	1 583	1 616	1 668	1 979	1 945	**1 866**	15	-4.1	6.6	Albania (41%)
Reason not available	2 119	1 901	3 449	1 051	1 085	**1 146**	-40	5.6	4.0	Ukraine (79%)
I) Threat	499	476	571	644	651	**656**	38	0.8	2.3	Russian Federation (36%)
A) No valid document	559	711	902	684	438	**563**	-21	29	2.0	Bosnia and Herzegovina (40%)
B) False document	81	85	54	74	144	**84**	-1.2	-42	0.3	Ukraine (23%)
D) False visa	46	33	42	33	65	**64**	94	-1.5	0.2	Kosovo* (33%)
Total Land Border	**25 382**	**22 944**	**38 533**	**62 834**	**38 139**	**28 472**	**24**	**-25**	**100**	
Air Borders										**Nationality**
E) No justification	3 801	3 962	4 301	3 990	5 353	**5 751**	45	7.4	40	Albania (19%)
C) No valid visa	1 960	1 942	2 138	2 606	2 362	**2 302**	19	-2.5	16	China (9.4%)
Reason not available	2 421	2 148	2 279	2 407	2 491	**2 160**	0.6	-13	15	United States (13%)
G) No subsistence	929	959	868	1 006	1 324	**1 338**	40	1.1	9.3	Albania (12%)
H) Alert issued	665	643	657	630	1 040	**987**	53	-5.1	6.9	Albania (50%)
F) Over 3 month stay	401	510	442	523	579	**638**	25	10	4.4	Albania (17%)
A) No valid document	525	506	465	431	540	**530**	4.7	-1.9	3.7	Not specified (27%)
B) False document	327	276	207	276	354	**308**	12	-13	2.1	Not specified (15%)
I) Threat	143	221	194	167	198	**204**	-7.7	3.0	1.4	Albania (30%)
D) False visa	162	132	141	177	166	**159**	20	-4.2	1.1	Morocco (9.4%)
Total Air Border	**11 334**	**11 299**	**11 692**	**12 213**	**14 407**	**14 377**	**27**	**-0.2**	**100**	
Sea Borders										**Nationality**
H) Alert issued	263	268	355	502	749	**1 055**	294	41	39	Albania (95%)
E) No justification	269	386	396	425	504	**790**	105	57	29	Morocco (51%)
G) No subsistence	278	290	254	188	314	**301**	3.8	-4.1	11	Albania (84%)
A) No valid document	100	100	120	475	178	**221**	121	24	8.2	Turkey (9.0%)
Reason not available	197	160	189	124	242	**133**	-17	-45	4.9	Albania (26%)
C) No valid visa	147	117	173	285	148	**124**	6.0	-16	4.6	Morocco (11%)
F) Over 3 month stay	10	20	23	35	25	**38**	90	52	1.4	Albania (76%)
I) Threat	27	31	26	18	25	**26**	-16	4.0	1.0	Albania (85%)
B) False document	29	9	20	14	8	**12**	33	50	0.4	Syria (33%)
D) False visa	24	5	4	11	11	**8**	60	-27	0.3	Morocco (88%)
Total Sea Border	**1 344**	**1 386**	**1 560**	**2 077**	**2 204**	**2 708**	**95**	**23**	**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 8. **Document fraud**

Persons detected using fraudulent documents at BCPs on entry to the EU or Schengen area by border type and top ten nationalities

| | 2015 | 2016 | | | | 2017 | 2017 Q1 | | | Highest share |
| | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | % change on | | per cent of total | |
							year ago	prev. Qtr		
Border Type										**Nationality Claimed**
Air	1 237	1 105	957	1 182	1 124	**980**	-11	-13	61	*Not specified (13%)*
Land	587	677	607	566	475	**532**	-21	12	33	*Ukraine (41%)*
Sea	69	60	58	115	118	**80**	33	-32	5.0	*Morocco (89%)*
Not specified	0	0	0	0	0	**23**	*n.a.*	*n.a.*	1.4	*Morocco (87%)*
Top Ten Nationalities Claimed										**Country of Issuance**
Ukraine	250	347	339	326	196	**250**	-28	28	15	*Poland (72%)*
Morocco	205	168	142	223	219	**202**	20	-7.8	13	*Spain (89%)*
Not specified	274	231	158	172	149	**128**	-45	-14	7.9	*France (55%)*
Albania	84	87	94	67	138	**110**	26	-20	6.8	*Spain (38%)*
Russian Federation	19	24	39	39	41	**83**	246	102	5.1	*Poland (72%)*
Iran	68	73	92	95	115	**57**	-22	-50	3.5	*Spain (26%)*
Kosovo*	7	17	4	10	15	**47**	176	213	2.9	*Hungary (77%)*
Turkey	32	72	36	52	50	**44**	-39	-12	2.7	*Germany (41%)*
Syria	124	67	52	55	60	**41**	-39	-32	2.5	*Germany (46%)*
Iraq	66	50	47	113	63	**38**	-24	-40	2.4	*Italy (21%)*
Others	764	706	619	711	671	**615**	-13	-8.3	38	*Italy (15%)*
Total	**1 893**	**1 842**	**1 622**	**1 863**	**1 717**	**1 615**	**-12**	**-5.9**	**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 9. Document fraud

Detections of fraudulent documents on entry from third countries to the EU or Schengen area by type of documents and type of fraud

| | 2015 | 2016 | | | | 2017 | 2017 Q1 | | per cent of total | Highest share |
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	% change on year ago	% change on prev. Qtr		
Document Type										**Nationality Document**
Passports	**892**	**744**	**613**	**701**	**712**	**656**	**- 12**	**-7.9**	**33**	*France (8%)*
Authentic	296	270	230	247	252	**248**	-8.1	-1.6	38	*France (17%)*
Forged	322	264	231	240	278	**245**	-7.2	-12	37	*Greece (8.6%)*
No more details	142	120	86	112	81	**74**	-38	-8.6	11	*Syria (9.5%)*
Counterfeit	100	77	60	70	79	**65**	-16	-18	10	*Israel (22%)*
Stolen blank	32	13	6	32	22	**24**	85	9.1	3.7	*Germany (54%)*
Visas	**381**	**580**	**502**	**629**	**404**	**465**	**- 20**	**15**	**24**	*Poland (46%)*
Authentic	194	345	332	386	219	**320**	-7.2	46	69	*Poland (64%)*
Counterfeit	125	116	114	176	135	**110**	-5.2	-19	24	*France (26%)*
Forged	23	33	33	42	30	**21**	-36	-30	4.5	*Italy (29%)*
No more details	32	83	12	12	14	**9**	-89	-36	1.9	*Italy (33%)*
Stolen blank	7	3	8	13	6	**5**	67	-17	1.1	*Czech Republic (40%)*
Pseudo	0	0	3	0	0	**0**	n.a.	n.a.		
ID cards	**326**	**256**	**268**	**281**	**371**	**299**	**17**	**- 19**	**15**	*Italy (33%)*
Authentic	94	100	89	101	117	**109**	9.0	-6.8	36	*Spain (62%)*
Counterfeit	145	99	101	101	131	**101**	2.0	-23	34	*Italy (21%)*
Forged	43	29	42	46	72	**40**	38	-44	13	*Italy (70%)*
Stolen blank	26	17	16	17	38	**37**	118	-2.6	12	*Italy (100%)*
No more details	18	11	17	16	13	**12**	9.1	-7.7	4.0	*Greece (50%)*
Pseudo	0	0	3	0	0	**0**	n.a.	n.a.		
Residence permits	**376**	**289**	**258**	**318**	**302**	**298**	**3.1**	**-1.3**	**15**	*Italy (22%)*
Authentic	135	108	73	110	100	**116**	7.4	16	39	*France (31%)*
Counterfeit	142	120	122	135	115	**99**	-18	-14	33	*Italy (25%)*
Stolen blank	23	15	16	34	33	**29**	93	-12	10	*Germany (45%)*
No more details	31	20	18	10	21	**27**	35	29	9.1	*Greece (41%)*
Forged	45	26	29	29	33	**27**	3.8	-18	9.1	*Italy (37%)*
Stamps	**196**	**197**	**195**	**223**	**218**	**183**	**-7.1**	**-16**	**9.3**	*Poland (14%)*
Counterfeit	172	163	167	186	196	**161**	-1.2	-18	88	*Poland (15%)*
Forged	20	29	26	28	22	**22**	-24	0	12	*Italy (23%)*
No more details	4	5	2	9	0	**0**	n.a.	n.a.		
Other	**44**	**55**	**46**	**41**	**64**	**61**	**11**	**-4.7**	**3.1**	*Italy (34%)*
Counterfeit	30	46	38	28	47	**40**	-13	-15	66	*Italy (38%)*
Forged	5	2	4	6	9	**10**	n.a.	11	16	*UK (30%)*
Authentic	6	4	1	3	7	**6**	50	-14	10	*Italy (33%)*
Stolen blank	1	2	0	0	0	**4**	100	n.a.	6.6	*Italy (50%)*
No more details	0	0	0	3	0	**1**	n.a.	n.a.	1.6	*Palestine (100%)*
Pseudo	2	1	3	1	1	**0**	n.a.	n.a.		
Total	**2 215**	**2 121**	**1 882**	**2 193**	**2 071**	**1 962**	**-7.5**	**-5.3**	**100**	

Annex Table 10A. **Document fraud**

Detections of fraudulent documents on entry from third countries to the EU or Schengen area by document type and top ten combinations of country of issuance and document fraud

	2015	2016				2017	2017 Q1			
							% change on		per cent of total	Highest share
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	year ago	prev. Qtr		
Document Type										**Nationality Claimed**
Passports	**892**	**744**	**613**	**701**	**712**	**656**	**-12**	**-7.9**	**3.3**	**Not specified (15%)**
FRA-Authentic	51	43	49	55	37	**43**	0	16	6.6	Not specified (35%)
GRC-Forged	23	6	7	7	17	**21**	250	24	3.2	Albania (33%)
ESP-Authentic	28	26	16	28	25	**19**	-27	-24	2.9	Morocco (58%)
GBR-Forged	9	14	19	20	9	**15**	7.1	67	2.3	Afghanistan (33%)
MAR-Authentic	28	20	9	7	12	**14**	-30	17	2.1	Morocco (100%)
MLI-Authentic	27	8	5	6	8	**14**	75	75	2.1	Mali (57%)
ISR-Counterfeit	2	3	2	11	5	**14**	367	180	2.1	Iran (29%)
SEN-Forged	5	7	9	10	3	**13**	86	333	2.0	Senegal (54%)
SRB-Authentic	1	3	1		1	**13**	333	n.a.	2.0	Kosovo* (62%)
DEU-Stolen blank	7	1	2	1	10	**13**	n.a.	30	2.0	Turkey (69%)
Others	711	613	494	556	585	**477**	-22	-18	73	Not specified (14%)
Visas	**381**	**580**	**502**	**629**	**404**	**465**	**- 20**	**15**	**2.4**	**Ukraine (34%)**
POL-Authentic	150	204	231	195	77	**204**	0	165	44	Ukraine (64%)
LTU-Authentic	7	89	84	61	69	**57**	-36	-17	12	Ukraine (40%)
FRA-Counterfeit	6	12	9	26	12	**29**	142	142	6.2	Iran (24%)
FRA-Authentic	10	15	8	14	15	**26**	73	73	5.6	Not specified (42%)
ITA-Counterfeit	15	9	19	18	19	**16**	78	-16	3.4	Kosovo* (38%)
ESP-Counterfeit	21	13	12	13	4	**13**	0	225	2.8	Ecuador (23%)
LVA-Authentic	10	16	0	90	25	**13**	-19	-48	2.8	Kazakhstan (23%)
SWE-Counterfeit	3	4	6	33	6	**12**	200	100	2.6	Kosovo* (58%)
DEU-Counterfeit	16	20	30	29	35	**11**	-45	-69	2.4	Armenia (27%)
POL-Counterfeit	7	3	2	10	10	**7**	133	-30	1.5	Uzbekistan (43%)
Others	136	195	101	140	132	**77**	-61	-42	17	Turkey (7.8%)
ID cards	**326**	**256**	**268**	**281**	**371**	**299**	**17**	**- 19**	**1.5**	**Morocco (29%)**
ESP-Authentic	60	60	63	68	63	**68**	13	7.9	23	Morocco (76%)
ITA-Stolen blank	25	15	16	17	38	**37**	147	-2.6	12	Albania (73%)
ITA-Forged	17	12	28	21	41	**28**	133	-32	9.4	Albania (64%)
FRA-Authentic	11	15	12	11	20	**23**	53	15	7.7	Not specified (43%)
ITA-Counterfeit	33	15	23	23	31	**21**	40	-32	7.0	Morocco (24%)
ROU-Counterfeit	11	13	16	9	24	**17**	31	-29	5.7	Albania (41%)
FRA-Counterfeit	4	11	5	7	11	**11**	0	0	3.7	Morocco (45%)
GRC-Counterfeit	22	5	13	7	14	**11**	120	-21	3.7	Albania (55%)
BGR-Counterfeit	11	5	6	5	4	**8**	60	100	2.7	Iran (25%)
ISR-Counterfeit	1	0	0	3	4	**7**	n.a.	75	2.3	Georgia (71%)

* 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 10B. **Document fraud**

Detections of fraudulent documents on entry from third countries to the EU or Schengen area by document type and top ten combinations of country of issuance and document fraud

	2015	2016				2017	2017 Q1			
							% change on		per cent of total	Highest share
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	year ago	prev. Qtr		
Document Type										**Nationality Claimed**
Others	131	105	86	110	121	**68**	-35	-44	23	*Morocco (19%)*
Residence permits	**376**	**289**	**258**	**318**	**302**	**298**	**3.1**	**-1.3**	**1.5**	*Morocco (21%)*
FRA-Authentic	41	34	22	29	29	**36**	5.9	24	12	*Not specified (50%)*
ESP-Authentic	39	25	19	34	25	**29**	16	16	10	*Morocco (83%)*
ITA-Counterfeit	43	24	21	23	49	**25**	4.2	-49	8.4	*Sri Lanka (32%)*
ESP-Counterfeit	34	27	26	31	18	**24**	-11	33	8.1	*Morocco (50%)*
ITA-Authentic	22	26	15	16	22	**22**	-15	0	7.4	*Not specified (27%)*
DEU-Authentic	13	3	3	9	8	**15**	*n.a.*	88	5.0	*Ghana (33%)*
DEU-Stolen blank	9	2	8	23	20	**13**	*n.a.*	-35	4.4	*Ghana (46%)*
BEL-Counterfeit	17	17	10	23	6	**12**	-29	100	4.0	*Morocco (25%)*
GRC-Stolen blank	11	10	5	9	9	**12**	20	33	4.0	*Georgia (42%)*
GRC-No more details	3	2	0	0	0	**11**	*n.a.*	*n.a.*	3.7	*Iraq (45%)*
Others	144	119	129	121	116	**99**	-17	-15	33	*Morocco (17%)*
Stamps	**196**	**197**	**195**	**223**	**218**	**183**	**-7.1**	**-16**	**0.9**	**Ukraine (40%)**
POL-Counterfeit	25	18	29	27	23	**24**	33	4.3	13	*Ukraine (92%)*
LTU-Counterfeit	15	22	18	14	23	**20**	-9.1	-13	11	*Ukraine (95%)*
ITA-Counterfeit	21	16	7	6	14	**16**	0	14	8.7	*Morocco (25%)*
GRC-Counterfeit	11	4	9	9	12	**11**	175	-8.3	6.0	*Ukraine (45%)*
SVK-Counterfeit	13	28	22	11	9	**11**	-61	22	6.0	*Ukraine (91%)*
HUN-Counterfeit	10	10	4	18	10	**11**	10	10	6.0	*Serbia (64%)*
FRA-Counterfeit	17	13	16	21	20	**8**	-38	-60	4.4	*Pakistan (25%)*
ESP-Counterfeit	20	17	14	7	19	**8**	-53	-58	4.4	*Gambia (13%)*
DEU-Counterfeit	7	2	7	18	15	**7**	250	-53	3.8	*Iraq (71%)*
N.A.-Counterfeit	2	6	3	4	11	**6**	0	-45	3.3	*Maldives (17%)*
Others	55	61	66	88	62	**61**	0	-1.6	33	*Ukraine (20%)*
Other	**44**	**55**	**46**	**41**	**64**	**61**	**11**	**-4.7**	**0.3**	**Albania (25%)**
ITA-Counterfeit	2	13	4	5	8	**15**	15	88	25	*Albania (73%)*
UKR-Counterfeit	2	7	2	3	6	**10**	43	67	16	*Ukraine (90%)*
SYR-Counterfeit	12	5	12	8	7	**3**	-40	-57	4.9	*Syria (100%)*
GBR-Forged	0	1	0	0	1	**3**	200	200	4.9	*Afghanistan (100%)*
ITA-Forged	0	0	2	1	2	**2**	*n.a.*	0	3.3	*Albania (50%)*
POL-Stolen blank	0	0	0	0	0	**2**	*n.a.*	*n.a.*	3.3	*Ukraine (100%)*
ITA-Authentic	0	0	0	2	0	**2**	*n.a.*	*n.a.*	3.3	*India (50%)*
ITA-Stolen blank	1	1	0	0	0	**2**	100	*n.a.*	3.3	*Morocco (50%)*
BEL-Counterfeit	0	4	0	0	0	**2**	-50	*n.a.*	3.3	*Italy (50%)*
LTU-Counterfeit	0	0	0	0	0	**1**	*n.a.*	*n.a.*	1.6	*Georgia (100%)*
Others	27	24	26	22	40	**19**	-21	-53	31	*Morocco (11%)*
Total	**2 215**	**2 121**	**1 882**	**2 193**	**2 071**	**1 962**	**-7.5**	**-5.3**	**100**	

Annex Table 11. **Return decisions issued**

Decisions issued by top ten nationalities

	2015	2016				2017	2017 Q1		per cent of total
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	% change on		
							year ago	prev. Qtr	
Top Ten Nationalities									
Afghanistan	6 875	6 706	8 728	8 774	10 188	**6 194**	-7.6	-39	9.6
Ukraine	5 363	4 402	5 954	6 582	7 711	**6 145**	40	-20	9.6
Morocco	6 393	5 773	5 509	5 336	5 823	**4 793**	-17	-18	7.5
Iraq	6 716	5 805	6 579	7 350	8 730	**4 723**	-19	-46	7.3
Albania	7 483	4 610	4 132	4 367	5 072	**3 959**	-14	-22	6.2
Pakistan	2 916	4 468	3 340	4 368	3 862	**3 592**	-20	-7.0	5.6
Algeria	1 879	1 692	1 874	2 651	3 277	**1 903**	12	-42	3.0
India	2 198	2 314	2 148	1 898	1 999	**1 843**	-20	-7.8	2.9
Syria	5 233	2 210	1 800	2 272	3 567	**1 821**	-18	-49	2.8
Nigeria	1 805	1 580	1 727	1 647	1 492	**1 561**	-1.2	4.6	2.4
Others	29 922	27 473	32 043	33 426	34 106	**27 778**	1.1	-19	43
Total	**76 783**	**67 033**	**73 834**	**78 671**	**85 827**	**64 312**	**-4.1**	**-25**	**100**

Data for Belgium are not yet available for March 2017
Data for Czech Republic are not yet available for January 2017

Annex Table 12. **Effective returns**

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

	2015	2016				2017	2017 Q1		per cent of total
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	% change on		
							year ago	prev. Qtr	
Top Ten Nationalities									
Albania	9 635	6 974	6 897	6 509	6 819	**6 229**	-11	-8.7	16
Ukraine	4 845	3 704	4 859	5 836	6 607	**4 857**	31	-26	12
Pakistan	1 702	2 084	1 734	1 184	1 371	**2 078**	-0.3	52	5.2
Iraq	2 818	3 983	3 407	2 328	2 154	**1 892**	-52	-12	4.8
Morocco	1 808	3 054	2 166	1 803	1 663	**1 756**	-43	5.6	4.4
India	2 728	3 252	2 505	1 336	1 309	**1 582**	-51	21	4.0
Afghanistan	510	794	1 768	1 278	1 580	**1 399**	76	-11	3.5
Kosovo*	2 537	2 159	1 904	2 104	1 491	**1 327**	-39	-11	3.4
Serbia	2 160	1 832	1 914	1 630	1 465	**1 302**	-29	-11	3.3
Algeria	655	927	844	769	899	**1 089**	17	21	2.8
Others	19 049	18 418	18 463	15 045	16 446	**16 075**	-13	-2.3	41
Total	**48 447**	**47 181**	**46 461**	**39 822**	**41 804**	**39 586**	**-16**	**-5.3**	**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
Since October 2015 data for Austria are not available.

Annex Table 13. **Effective returns by type of return**

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

	2015	2016				2017	2017 Q1			Highest share
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	% change on		per cent of total	
							year ago	prev. Qtr		
TYPE OF RETURN										**Nationality**
Voluntary return	24 271	25 352	24 993	20 231	21 518	**20 652**	-19	-4.0	52	*Ukraine (21%)*
Others	17 249	18 034	15 883	12 360	15 240	**13 962**	-23	-8.4	68	*Ukraine (29%)*
IOM assisted	4 135	3 750	5 821	6 719	4 870	**5 852**	56	20	28	*Iraq (20%)*
Not specified	2 887	3 568	3 289	1 152	1 408	**838**	-77	-40	4.1	*Honduras (8%)*
Forced	19 415	17 425	21 435	19 583	20 198	**18 729**	7.5	-7.3	47	*Albania (27%)*
Enforced by Member State	15 127	12 393	15 748	14 134	15 777	**14 253**	15	-9.7	76	*Albania (30%)*
Not specified	3 605	4 102	4 116	3 693	3 386	**3 058**	-25	-9.7	16	*Morocco (28%)*
Enforced by Joint Operation	683	930	1 571	1 756	1 035	**1 418**	52	37	7.6	*Albania (37%)*
Not specified	4 761	4 404	33	8	88	**205**	-95	133	0.5	*the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (94%)*
Total	**48 447**	**47 181**	**46 461**	**39 822**	**41 804**	**39 586**	**-16**	**-5.3**	**100**	
TOP TEN NATIONALITIES										
Voluntary										
Ukraine	4 266	3 270	4 351	5 306	5 987	**4 393**	34	-27	21	
Iraq	2 601	3 732	3 226	1 742	1 930	**1 704**	-54	-12	8.3	
Pakistan	1 098	1 444	1 068	812	944	**1 456**	0.8	54	7.1	
India	2 236	2 855	2 181	948	904	**1 199**	-58	33	5.8	
Albania	2 032	1 668	1 407	1 226	1 225	**1 100**	-34	-10	5.3	
Afghanistan	257	619	1 465	1 048	937	**1 004**	62	7.2	4.9	
Russian Federation	774	707	681	760	576	**717**	1.4	24	3.5	
Kosovo*	1 006	781	610	720	595	**550**	-30	-7.6	2.7	
Serbia	764	698	606	569	651	**513**	-27	-21	2.5	
China	553	754	423	263	312	**475**	-37	52	2.3	
Others	8 684	8 824	8 975	6 837	7 457	**7 541**	-15	1.1	37	
Total Voluntary Returns	**24 271**	**25 352**	**24 993**	**20 231**	**21 518**	**20 652**	**-19**	**-4.0**	**100**	
Forced										
Albania	3 660	3 172	5 471	5 279	5 558	**5 118**	61	-7.9	27	
Morocco	1 668	1 890	1 885	1 642	1 486	**1 513**	-20	1.8	8.1	
Serbia	1 361	1 128	1 308	1 061	814	**788**	-30	-3.2	4.2	
Kosovo*	1 531	1 378	1 293	1 384	896	**777**	-44	-13	4.1	
Algeria	549	602	658	585	592	**663**	10	12	3.5	
Moldova	145	128	126	145	328	**634**	395	93	3.4	
Pakistan	403	342	666	372	427	**622**	82	46	3.3	
Tunisia	562	484	623	635	988	**590**	22	-40	3.2	
Nigeria	563	438	358	353	398	**543**	24	36	2.9	
Ukraine	558	413	507	530	620	**464**	12	-25	2.5	
Others	8 415	7 450	8 540	7 597	8 091	**7 017**	-5.8	-13	37	
Total Forced Returns	**19 415**	**17 425**	**21 435**	**19 583**	**20 198**	**18 729**	**7.5**	**-7.3**	**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. **Passenger flow on entry (reported on a voluntary basis)**

Data reported by border type and groups of nationalities

	2015	2016				2017	2017 Q1 % change on		per cent of total
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	year ago	prev. Qtr	
Border Type									
Land	21 122 028	25 761 705	24 966 971	34 558 469	24 979 444	**23 004 582**	-11	-7.9	64
Air	26 879 102	36 693 894	39 424 006	49 124 170	35 690 116	**12 777 436**	-65	-64	35
Sea	2 829 754	2 892 076	5 383 035	7 986 795	2 354 446	**315 582**	-89	-87	0.9
Nationality									
Not specified	31 691 047	42 611 048	47 497 792	60 279 078	40 558 582	**12 686 299**	-70	-69	35
EU	10 303 985	12 069 085	12 450 933	19 754 515	12 077 152	**11 314 528**	-6.3	-6.3	31
Third country requiring visa	7 508 443	9 030 387	8 127 838	9 465 170	8 705 505	**10 377 955**	15	19	29
Third country not requiring visa	1 327 409	1 637 155	1 697 449	2 170 671	1 682 767	**1 718 818**	5.0	2.1	4.8
Total	**50 830 884**	**65 347 675**	**69 774 012**	**91 669 434**	**63 024 006**	**36 097 600**	**-45**	**-43**	**100**

Data are not yet available for February 2017 for Cyprus
Data are not yet available for March 2017 for Slovenia
Data for France are not available since December 2016

Sources and Methods

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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