

# FRAN Quarterly

QUARTER 1 • JANUARY–MARCH 2018

Q1

Q2

Q3

Q4



# FRAN Quarterly

QUARTER 1 • JANUARY–MARCH 2018



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Warsaw, November 2018  
Risk Analysis Unit  
Frontex reference number: 16617/2018

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Throughout the report, references to Kosovo\* are marked with an asterisk to indicate that this designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

#### **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

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

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## List of abbreviations and acronyms used

<b>BCP</b>	border-crossing point
<b>CIRCA</b>	Communication and Information Resource Centre Administrator
<b>CTA</b>	Common Travel Area (a travel zone without regular border controls between Ireland, the UK, the Isle of Man, and the Channel Islands)
<b>EDF</b>	European Union Document-Fraud
<b>EDF-RAN</b>	European Union Document-Fraud Risk Analysis Network
<b>EES</b>	Entry/Exit System
<b>FOA</b>	Flexible Operational Activities
<b>EU</b>	European Union
<b>EUR</b>	euro
<b>FRAN</b>	Frontex Risk Analysis Network
<b>Frontex</b>	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)
<b>ICJ</b>	International Court of Justice
<b>ICONET</b>	Information and Coordination Network for Member States' Migration Management Services
<b>ID</b>	Identification document
<b>IOM</b>	International Organization for Migration
<b>JO</b>	Joint Operation
<b>n.a.</b>	not available
<b>Q/Qtr</b>	quarter of the year
<b>RAU</b>	Frontex Risk Analysis Unit
<b>SE</b>	South Eastern
<b>SAC</b>	Schengen Associated Countries (Liechtenstein, Norway, Iceland and Switzerland)
<b>SIS</b>	Schengen Information System
<b>UK</b>	United Kingdom
<b>UNHCR</b>	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
<b>UNSCR</b>	United Nations Security Council Resolution
<b>WB</b>	Western Balkans
<b>WB-RAN</b>	Western Balkans Risk Analysis Network

# Introduction

FRAN Quarterly reports are prepared by the Frontex Risk Analysis Unit and provide a regular overview of irregular migration at the EU'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 Quarterly is to provide:

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

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

Harmonising complex, multi-source migration data between 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 variations 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.

Since the 2015 Q1 issue, the Frontex Risk Analysis Unit has implemented a number of changes in this report in order to

present the analysis of migration-related indicators 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;
- **Asylum**, describing and analysing trends in (re) applications
- **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 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 39<sup>th</sup> issue of the FRAN Quarterly is a comparative analysis of FRAN data collected between January and March 2018 and exchanged between 31 Member State border-control authorities within the framework of the Frontex Risk Analysis Network. This report presents the results of statistical analysis of quarterly changes of eight irregular-migration indicators and one asylum indicator. 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 therefore are not repeated here.

The FRAN data exchange has been in place since September 2008. Data are exchanged through an IT-based network known as ICONET, which is a platform within 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 a particular month is the 20<sup>th</sup> day of the subsequent month, with the exception of December's data, which are requested by 15 January. For this 39<sup>th</sup> issue of the FRAN Quarterly, the target for Member States to upload the monthly data was thus 20 April 2018. 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 (EDFRAN) was formed as a specialist forum to oversee the exchange and analyses of detections of document fraud at the external borders and on all international flights. The data were backdated and merged with those exchanged under a pilot Tailored Risk Analysis released in 2011.<sup>1</sup>

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

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 illegal stay and asylum, statistics are also reported for detections at the land borders between Schengen Member States and Schengen candidate Member States (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.

This issue of the FRAN Quarterly also includes the main findings of Frontex-coordinated Joint Operations active for at least a proportion of Q1 2018. The air borders saw the commencement of the JO Focal Points Air 2018 – Regular Officers and Intermediate Managers, JO Coordination

Points Air 2018, JO Pegasus 2018 and JO Alexis 2018. The sea borders saw the commencement of the JO Themis 2018, JO Poseidon 2018 and JO Indalo 2018. The land borders saw the commencement of the JO Focal Points Land 2018, JO Flexible Operational Activities 2018 Land on Border Surveillance, JO Flexible Operational Activities 2018 Land on Border Checks and JO Coordination Points 2018.

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.

## **Acknowledgements**

The Frontex Risk Analysis Unit would like to express its gratitude to all FRAN and EDF-RAN members and their associates in Member State statistical, migration and document-fraud units who collect, aggregate and exchange monthly data, also to the analysts who compile the bi-monthly analytical reports, on which much of the detailed analyses presented here are based.

This issue marks a milestone in that it is the first to contain a contribution by the European Asylum Support Office (EASO) on asylum-related developments. The Risk Analysis Unit would like to hence in particular thank EASO for the contribution and the excellent collaboration leading up to it.



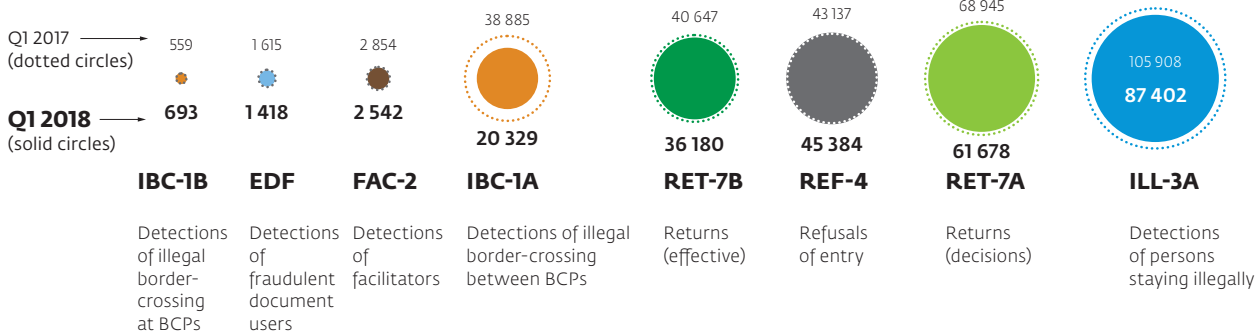
# I. SITUATIONAL OVERVIEW

Table 1. **Detections of illegal border-crossing between BCPs**  
Detections reported by routes and top three nationalities at the external borders

							2018 Q1		
	2016		2017			2018	% change on		per cent of total
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	year ago	prev. Qtr	
<b>Central Mediterranean Route</b>	<b>49 379</b>	<b>24 205</b>	<b>59 328</b>	<b>21 640</b>	<b>13 789</b>	<b>6 192</b>	<b>-74</b>	<b>-55</b>	<b>30</b>
Eritrea	5 073	577	3 961	1 080	1 437	<b>1 555</b>	169	8.2	25
Tunisia	466	156	424	2 065	3 770	<b>1 190</b>	663	-68	19
Nigeria	10 383	3 160	10 963	2 982	1 058	<b>401</b>	-87	-62	6.5
Other	33 457	20 312	43 980	15 513	7 524	<b>3 046</b>	-85	-60	49
<b>Eastern Mediterranean Route</b>	<b>9 006</b>	<b>6 058</b>	<b>7 406</b>	<b>15 329</b>	<b>13 526</b>	<b>8 182</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>-40</b>	<b>40</b>
Sea	7 284	4 928	5 895	12 816	11 093	<b>5 296</b>	7.5	-52	65
Syria	2 212	1 770	2 014	5 567	4 606	<b>1 938</b>	9.5	-58	37
Iraq	1 007	427	857	2 891	2 242	<b>1 446</b>	239	-36	27
Afghanistan	852	273	394	1 614	1 432	<b>617</b>	126	-57	12
Other	3 213	2 458	2 630	2 744	2 813	<b>1 295</b>	-47	-54	24
Land	1 722	1 130	1 511	2 513	2 433	<b>2 886</b>	155	19	35
Syria	772	473	467	816	682	<b>1 060</b>	124	55	37
Turkey	101	109	183	869	1 059	<b>754</b>	592	-29	26
Iraq	192	84	151	409	141	<b>372</b>	343	164	13
Other	657	464	710	419	551	<b>700</b>	51	27	24
<b>Western Mediterranean Route</b>	<b>3 601</b>	<b>3 352</b>	<b>4 200</b>	<b>6 147</b>	<b>9 444</b>	<b>3 553</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>-62</b>	<b>17</b>
Sea	2 699	2 352	4 035	5 848	9 397	<b>3 299</b>	40	-65	93
Unknown	222	82	232	575	900	<b>999</b>	1118	11	10
Morocco	306	127	782	2 258	1 642	<b>571</b>	350	-65	5.3
Guinea	234	242	635	245	1 166	<b>403</b>	67	-65	3.1
Other	1 937	1 901	2 386	2 770	5 689	<b>1 326</b>	-30	-77	8
Land	902	1 000	165	299	47	<b>254</b>	-75	440	3.7
Burkina Faso	37	29	60	15	5	<b>180</b>	521	3500	1.1
Guinea	450	455	41	111	29	<b>25</b>	-95	-14	0.7
Mali	7	3	2	1	.	<b>17</b>	467	n.a.	0.3
Other	408	513	62	172	13	<b>32</b>	-94	146	1.6
<b>Western Balkan Route</b>	<b>4 630</b>	<b>3 504</b>	<b>2 224</b>	<b>3 874</b>	<b>2 577</b>	<b>1 156</b>	<b>-67</b>	<b>-55</b>	<b>5.7</b>
Afghanistan	1 896	1 211	319	1 286	572	<b>376</b>	-69	-34	33
Pakistan	1 208	915	767	1 703	970	<b>308</b>	-66	-68	27
Kosovo*	160	236	165	292	159	<b>98</b>	-58	-38	8.5
Other	1 366	1 142	973	593	876	<b>374</b>	-67	-57	32
<b>Circular Route from Albania to Greece</b>	<b>1 258</b>	<b>1 539</b>	<b>1 657</b>	<b>1 658</b>	<b>1 542</b>	<b>1 069</b>	<b>-31</b>	<b>-31</b>	<b>5.3</b>
Albania	1 219	1 493	1 610	1 621	1 496	<b>1 017</b>	-32	-32	95
Syria	7	12	4	1	1	<b>9</b>	-25	800	0.8
Afghanistan	10	1	12	4	1	<b>8</b>	700	700	0.7
Other	22	33	31	32	44	<b>35</b>	6.1	-20	3.3
<b>Black Sea Route</b>	.	.	.	<b>472</b>	<b>65</b>	.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Afghanistan	.	.	.	.	1	.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Algeria	.	.	.	1	.	.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Iran	.	.	.	35	.	.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Other	.	.	.	436	64	.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
<b>Eastern Borders Route</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>-20</b>	<b>-37</b>	<b>0.6</b>
Vietnam	84	27	53	98	83	<b>37</b>	37	-55	30
Turkey	11	13	10	19	5	<b>15</b>	15	200	12
Russia	26	21	12	29	7	<b>13</b>	-38	86	11
Other	208	92	135	170	98	<b>57</b>	-38	-42	47
<b>Western African Route</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>-26</b>	<b>-81</b>	<b>0.3</b>
Algeria	0	5	0	0	0	.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Morocco	73	7	39	9	54	<b>29</b>	314	-46	53
Unknown	0	0	0	11	40	<b>26</b>	n.a.	-35	47
Other	124	62	0	0	194	.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
<b>Other</b>	<b>1</b>	.	.	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Russia	.	.	.	1	.	.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Unknown	.	.	0	0	.	.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
<b>Total</b>	<b>68 401</b>	<b>38 885</b>	<b>75 064</b>	<b>49 456</b>	<b>41 425</b>	<b>20 329</b>	<b>--47.7</b>	<b>--50.9</b>	

Source: FRAN data as of 20 April 2018

# FRAN indicators



# Situation Q1 2018

In the first quarter of 2018, Member States reported a further significant drop in the detection of illegal border-crossings along the EU's external borders, both in comparison to the previous quarter and in comparison with the first quarter of 2017. Adverse weather conditions in the Mediterranean, the prevention of departure in the Central Mediterranean by the Libyan Coast Guard and the fall in detections reported by MS neighbouring the Western Balkan route brought down the aggregate number of detections, despite in particular increasing numbers on the Eastern Mediterranean route, especially in March.

The following diverging trends are identifiable on the different migratory routes:

In the first quarter of 2018, Turkey is once again the main entry point to Europe due to a 35% increase in detections on the **Eastern Mediterranean route** compared with the first quarter of 2017.

On the **Western Balkan route**, a 67% decrease in detections was reported. The ramped-up security measures along the main Serbian-centred route have contributed to the emergence of a new Western Balkan route from Greece via Albania-Montenegro-Bosnia and Herzegovina-Croatia to Slovenia, which was first reported in Q4 2017. While MS reported a decrease in detections, WB partners reported an increasing number of detections, indicating that the WB route continues to be used.

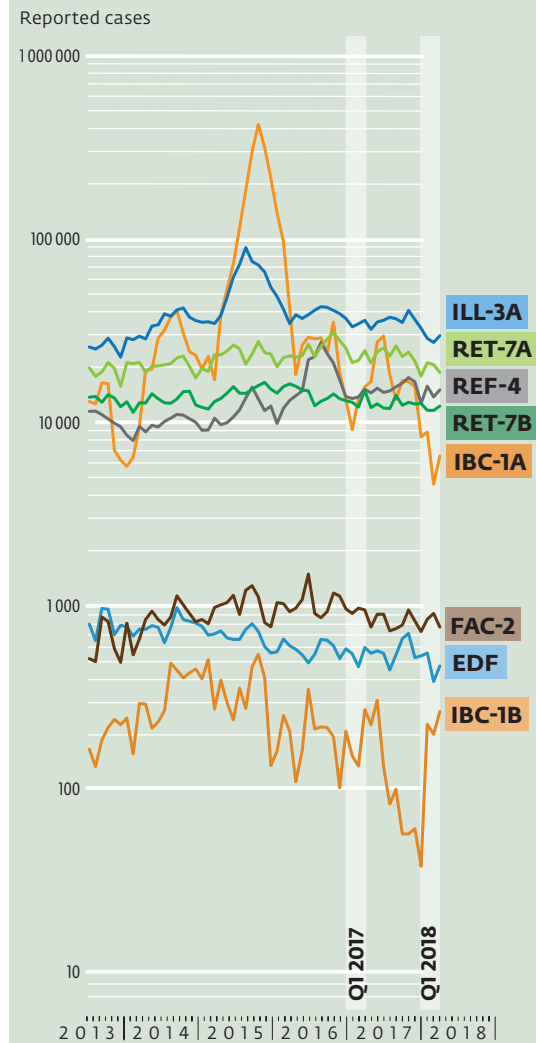
On the **Central Mediterranean route**, the intensive patrolling by the Libyan Coast Guard has led to an 81% decrease in migrants departing from Libya in Q1 2018 compared with Q1 2017. During the same period, departures from Tunisia increased elevenfold, yet with 1 224 migrants Tunisia is still far behind the 4 534 migrants who departed during the same period from Libya.

On the **Western Mediterranean route**, a three-quarter comparative decrease in illegal border-crossings in the first quarter of 2018 at the Western Mediterranean land borders was contrasted by a 40% increase in detections at the sea border. On the sea route, during the first three months departures from Algeria came in at merely 142, hence the comparative increase is entirely due to departures from Morocco (from 1 000 in Q1 2017 to 3 411 in Q1 2018). The increase occurred despite adverse weather conditions in particular in March, along with vigilant patrolling by the Moroccan authorities.

A comprehensive look at the FRAN indicators reveals that indicators have all either declined or stayed roughly unchanged, with the most notable exceptions relating to the number of issued refusals of entry (+5%) and detected clandestine entries (+24%). Regarding refusals of entry, this increase is almost entirely the result of the increase in refusals at the Polish and Hungarian land borders.

## Trend

Monthly trends, July 2013 to March 2018



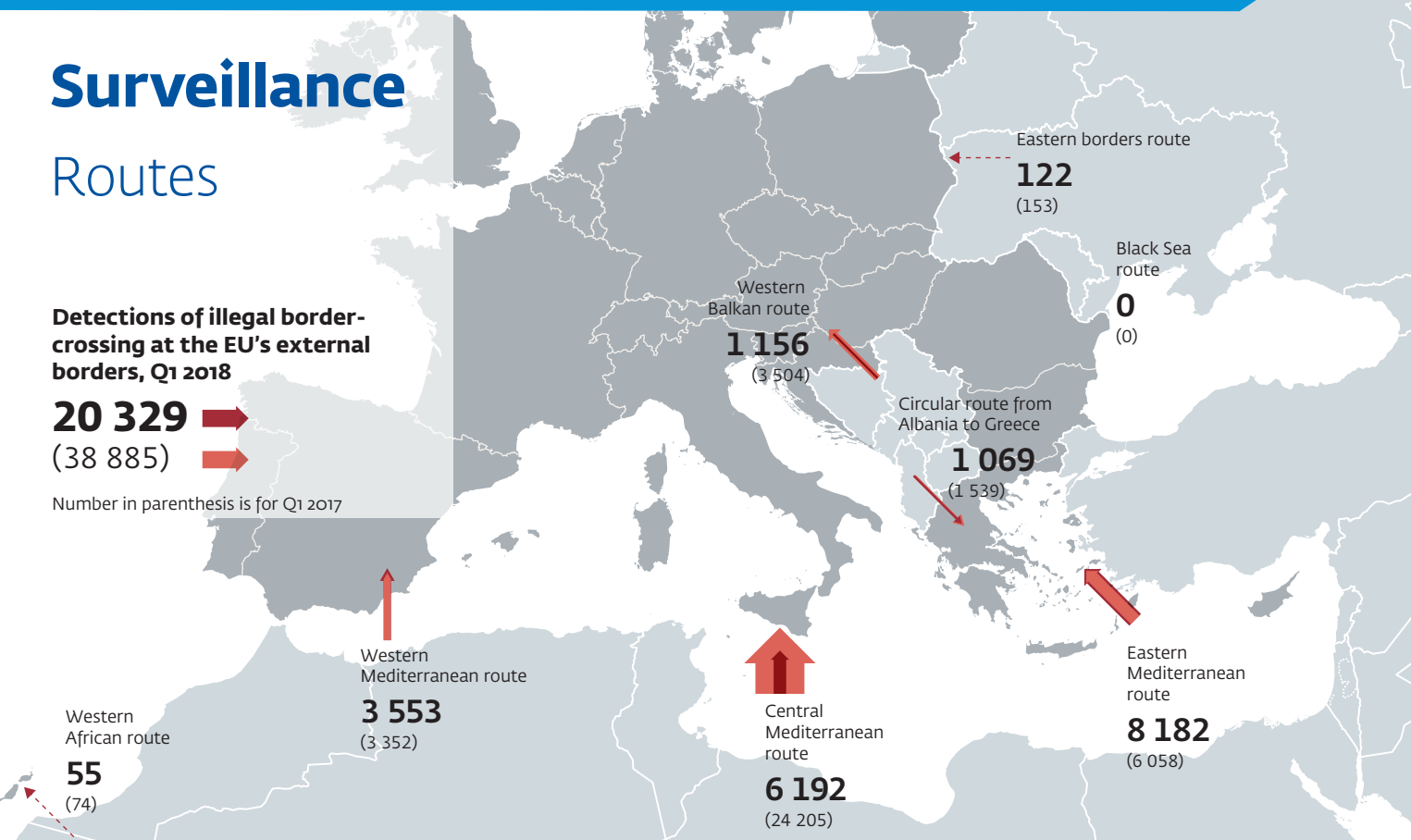
# Surveillance

## Routes

### Detections of illegal border-crossing at the EU's external borders, Q1 2018

**20 329** →  
(38 885) →

Number in parenthesis is for Q1 2017



FRAN data for the period from January to March 2018 show roughly a halving (-51%) of detected illegal border-crossings compared with the previous quarter and also the same quarter of 2017 (-48%) to the lowest aggregate number of detections since Q1 2013. Given the curbed flow on the Central Mediterranean, the breakdown into regions of origin of migrants in Q1 2018 is now more balanced between migrants from Asia (43%) and Africa (45%). Due to this curbed flow, as well as the strong increase in detections at the Greek-Turkish land border (with the overall number of detections at the land borders nevertheless falling), the share of detections at the land border reached a new high of almost 27%. Whilst to varying degrees illegal border-crossings cannot yet be broken down into newly-collected indicators, in Q1 2018 at least 17% of the migrants were female and 21% claimed to be minors. Furthermore, at least 928 unaccompanied minors were identified at the EU's external borders.

### Sustained decrease in the migratory pressure on the Central Mediterranean route

The 74% decrease in detections of illegal border-crossing on the Central Mediterranean route compared with Q1 2017, and the 55% decrease compared to the previous quarter is due to intense patrols being carried out by the Libyan Coast Guard. Nevertheless, the flow constitutes the second largest to the EU. Meanwhile, the surge in departures from Tunisia since Q3 2017 (almost 96% of migrants identified themselves as Tunisian in Q1 2018) means that on the entire Central Mediterranean route, Tunisians are the second most-represented nationality in Q1 2018 (over 19%) after Eritreans (over 25%), who contrary to the overall declining flow have increased their absolute and relative share since Q3 2017 and all of them departed from Libya. In particular, West African countries have seen a disproportionately high fall in detections (Nigeria -87%, Côte d'Ivoire -91%, Guinea -93%).

With a mere 39 detections compared with 2 831 one year before, the detection of Bangladeshis declined by a remarkable 99% in comparison with Q1 2017.

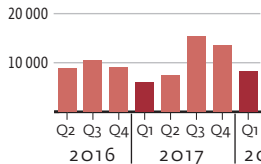
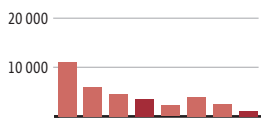
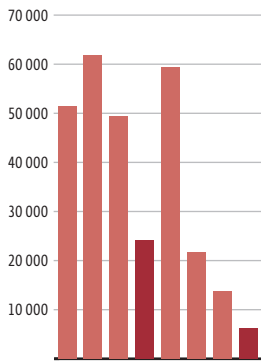
### Increased migratory pressure on the Eastern Mediterranean route

Increased pressure on the sea (+8% compared to Q1 2017) and even more on the land route (+155%) resulted in an overall increase of 35% compared with Q1 2017 and a 40% share of the aggregate number of detections, meaning that Turkey is once again the main entry point to Europe by some margin. At the sea border, Syrians (37%) were the largest group of migrants, followed by Iraqis (27%). That means that on the Eastern Mediterranean route as a whole and in comparison to Q1 2017, the inflow of Iraqis and Turks increased disproportionately. Despite the 35% increase in the flow, the number of migrants from African countries decreased by 34%, meaning they now make up a mere 14% of the flow (84% from Asian countries).

# Trend

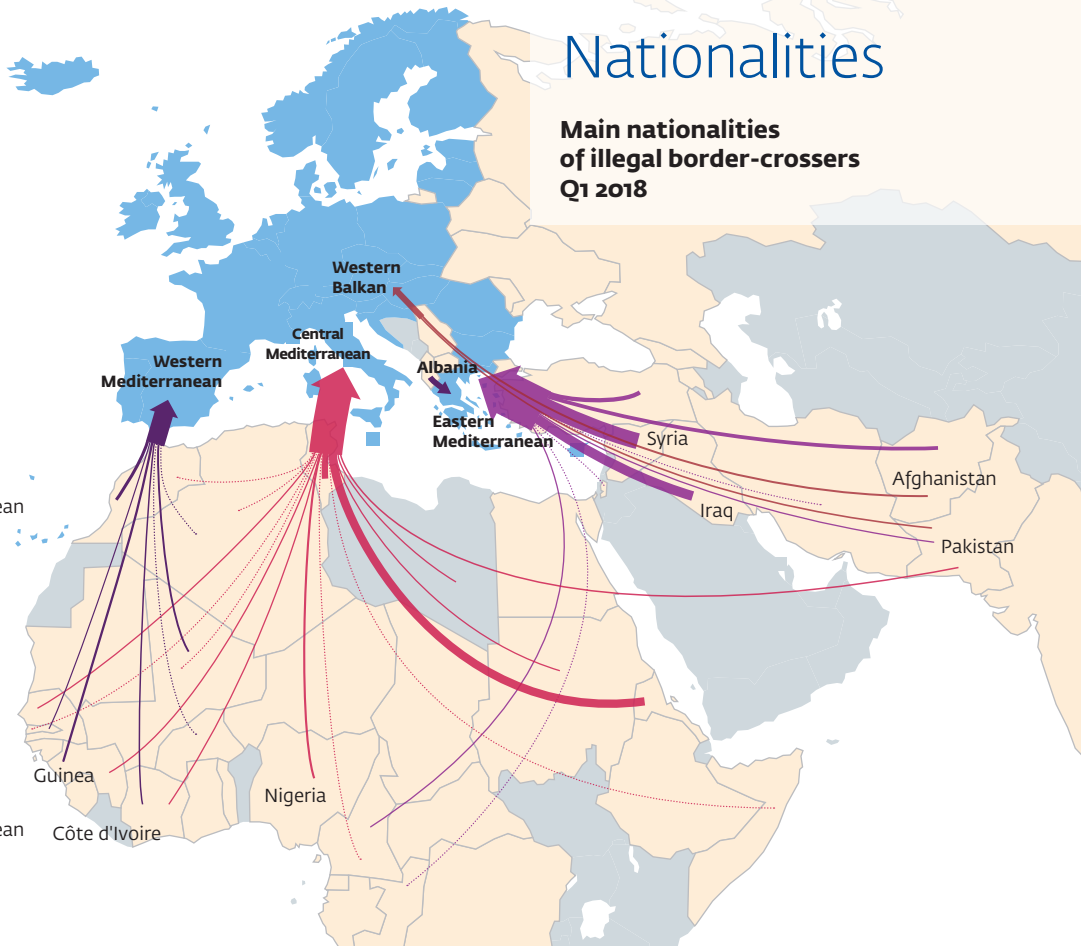
## Quarterly detections of illegal border-crossing, 2016–2018

Number



# Nationalities

## Main nationalities of illegal border-crossers Q1 2018



### Decoupling of irregular migration pressure on the Western Balkan route from the Eastern Mediterranean route continues

On the Western Balkan route, a 67% decrease in detections compared with Q1 2017 brings down the level of detections to aggregate quarterly numbers not seen since 2011. The cause of this curbed flow – ramped-up security measures along the main Serbian-centred route – have contributed to the emergence of a new Western Balkan route from Greece via Albania-Montenegro-Bosnia and Herzegovina-Croatia-to Slovenia – first reported in Q4 2017. Migrants from Pakistan and Afghanistan continue to make up well over half of the flow on the Western Balkan route and their relative decrease is in line with the overall curbed flow on this route. The effect of visa liberalisation by Serbia, which in Q4 2017 elevated the number of detections of migrants from the affected countries of origin on this route, have lessened, as demonstrated by 35 detections of

Iranians in Q1 2018 versus 108 in Q4 2017 (with an increase of clandestine entry attempts however).

### On Western Mediterranean route, departures from Morocco more than triple

On the Western Mediterranean route, the decrease in detections at the land borders was more than made up for by a 40% increase (compared to Q1 2017) in detections on the sea route. As for the latter, the comparative increase is entirely due to the rise in departures from Morocco as departures from Algeria fell. The increase in departures from Morocco occurred despite adverse weather in particular in March, along with vigilant patrolling by the Moroccan authorities. The increased activities of smuggling networks was refocused in particular on the Moroccan area of Nador-Al Hoceima. Overall on the Western Mediterranean route, with the caveat that at the time of writing 28% of detected migrants has not yet been

categorised into nationalities, in Q1 2018 Moroccans were the most common nationality, followed by Guineans and Malians. In particular, the increase in Malians, from 10 in the first quarter of 2017 to 361 in the same period of 2018, shows a definite rerouting of migrants from the Central Mediterranean to the Western Mediterranean route.

### Developments on other migratory routes

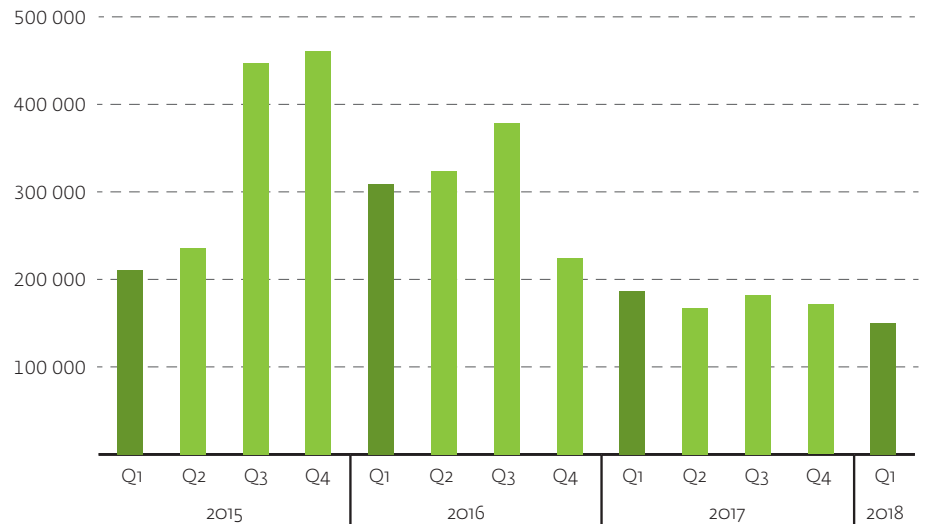
The circular route saw an unusual decline in detections of 31% compared to both the previous quarter and Q1 2017. This was entirely due to a decrease in detections of Albanian citizens, who continue to account for 95% of all detected migrants on this route. On the Eastern Border route, Q1 2018 stands as the quarter with the fewest number of detections of illegal border-crossing in history. Detections too were low on the Western African route. Finally, the Black Sea route registered no detections, which is unsurprising for this season.

# Asylum Situation by EASO

## Trend

### Quarterly applications, 2015–2018\*

\* Data sources throughout this section on asylum differ from FRAN sources.



### Applications for international protection<sup>1</sup>

#### Declining trend in asylum applications

In the first quarter of 2018, EU+ countries received 149 803 applications for international protection.<sup>2</sup> The level of appli-

cations has been declining over the past year and a half, and reached the lowest point since the second quarter of 2014. Compared to the last quarter of 2017, the number of asylum requests in the first three months of 2018 decreased by more than 21 500 or by 13%.

#### Fewer applicants from the top countries of origin

The top five countries of origin remained consistent with the last quarter of 2017. A third of all applications in the EU+ were lodged by citizens of Syria (11%), Iraq (7%), Afghanistan (6%), Nigeria (5%) and Pakistan (4%). Fewer nationals of each of these five countries sought international protection in the EU+ compared to the last three months of the previous year. A decline in the number of applicants occurred also for many other citizenships, including nationals of Albania, Côte d'Ivoire, Haiti, Mali, Sudan, and Turkey, among others. In contrast, more applications have been lodged by Georgian

and Venezuelan citizens over the last two quarters. A smaller scale increase also occurred for applicants from Colombia, El Salvador, Moldova, Palestine, Tunisia and Yemen.

#### Rising number of applicants from some countries with a Schengen visa exemption

Currently 62 countries and territories benefit from visa exemption to the Schengen area (Regulation (EU) 539/2001).<sup>3</sup> Nationals from such visa-liberalised countries (VLCs) can enter the Schengen area legally without any constraints and then apply for asylum. The number of asylum applicants from VLCs increased considerably compared to the previous quarter. This together with decreasing numbers for applicants from some of the main countries of origin resulted in a considerable relative

1 This document is produced by EASO's Information and Analysis Unit on the basis of data exchanged under the Early Warning and Preparedness System (EPS) between EASO and the European Union Member States plus Norway and Switzerland (EU+ countries). These data are provisional and have not been validated, and therefore might differ from validated data submitted at a later date to Eurostat (according to Regulation (EC) No 862/2007). EASO reporting and analysis should therefore be understood as giving an estimation of general trends at EU+ and national level in as close to real time as possible.

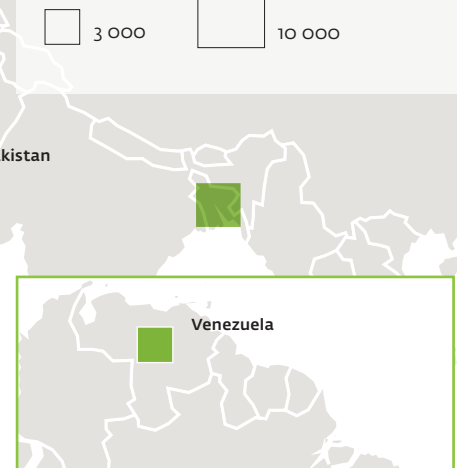
2 In the period January – March 2018 data were missing for some EU+ countries. Therefore, these missing data are estimated on the basis of weekly data.

3 For some of these countries, visa-free travel is allowed only for holders of biometric passports.



## Top citizenships

**Top 15 or all citizenships with more than 3 000 applications, Q1 2018\***



\* Data sources throughout this section on asylum differ from FRAN sources.

increase for applicants from VLCs in the population of applicants. Over 25 000 or 17% of all applicants in Q1 2018 came from VLCs, compared to 14% in Q4 2017 and 11% in Q3 2017. However, the increase was reflected only in some of the countries in the group, most notably Georgia and Venezuela, and to a lesser extent Moldova, Colombia, El Salvador, and Honduras. In contrast, the number of applicants from other VLCs declined (e.g. Albania) or remained rather stable (e.g. Ukraine).

In Q1 2018, Georgia became the sixth top country of origin of applicants for international protection in the EU+ with over 5 500 applications. The number of

Georgian applicants has been rising since the beginning of 2017, particularly in the past two quarters. Since 2016, the number of citizens of Venezuela seeking international protection in the EU+ has been rising almost exponentially. While in Q1 2016 Venezuelan nationals lodged just 463 applications, in Q1 2017 the number rose to 2 869 and in Q1 2018 it reached 4 124.

### More people reapplying in the same receiving countries

Repeated applicants are those who lodged a further application for international protection in the same reporting country after a final decision had been issued on a

previous application. This is important to analyse because repeated applications can relate to illegal stays. In Q1 2018, repeated applicants in the same reporting country represented 11% of all applicants (15 710), more than at any point in 2017 in both absolute and relative terms.<sup>4</sup> There was an increase in the number of repeated applicants from several countries of origin, in particular Afghanistan, Pakistan, Nigeria, Bangladesh, and Iran.

<sup>4</sup> The data cover only those countries that reported monthly statistics.

# Border checks

## Refusals of entry

**Number per border type, Q1 2018**  
(only values higher than 1000 are stipulated)



**Total: 13 136** (12 354)  
Number in parenthesis is for Q1 2017



### Trend of the total



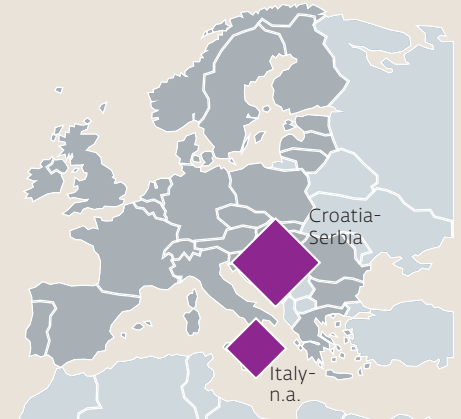
# Clandestine entries

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

**Number, Q1 2018**

**Total: 693** (559)

Number in parenthesis is for Q1 2017



### Member States report a moderate increase in refusals of entry compared to Q1 2017

Whilst compared to Q1 2017 there was a 5% increase in the number of refusals of entry issued, refusals dropped in Q1 2018 compared with the previous quarter (by almost five percent).

Interestingly, 69% of refusals continue to be issued at the land borders.

At the air borders, Brazilian passengers particularly stand out because of the increase in refusals issued to them (+40% compared to the first quarter of 2017 and

+26% compared to the previous quarter). Before Brazilians, Albanian citizens remain their position as the most common nationality receiving refusals at airports throughout the Schengen zone, making up 12% of refusals.

Finally, at the sea borders, refusals of entry issued to Albanians dropped markedly, which in fact made up most of the decline in the aggregate number of refusals issued at the sea borders between the last quarter of 2017 and Q1 2018. The top ranking nationality in terms of refusals at the sea borders continues to be occupied by Moroccans, now accounting for almost 46% of the total.

### Strong increase in detected clandestine entry

Member States reported a strong increase in the detection of migrants hiding in trains, lorries and other vehicles seeking to enter the EU at the external borders, both compared to the previous quarter (+344%) and the same quarter one year earlier (+24%). The aggregate number exceeded that of any quarter since Q4 2015.

Overall then, both detections of clandestine entry at land (72% of the total) and sea routes (28%) increased. Of the total of 809 clandestine entries and exits, exits made up 170 detections.

# Illegal stayers on exit

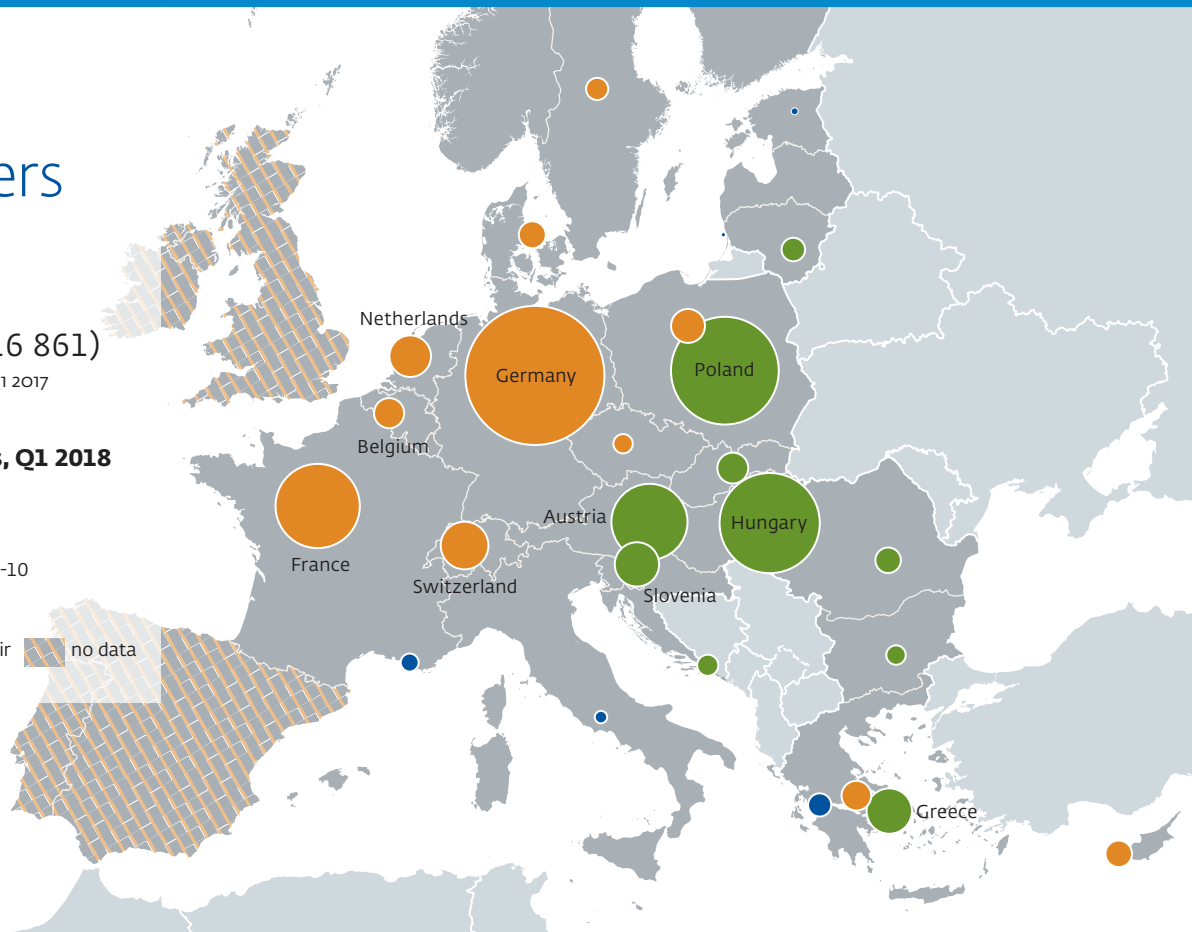
**Total: 21 954** (16 861)  
 Number in parenthesis is for Q1 2017

## Number of detections, Q1 2018

○ 500   ○ 10-100   ○ 1-10

Type of border section:

● Land   ● Sea   ● Air   ■ no data



## Number of illegal stays on exit remained high in Q1 2018

The number of persons detected on exit at BCPs at the EU's external borders without a valid permission to stay decreased somewhat from Q4 2017 (-6%) and increased significantly compared to the same quarter of 2017 (+30%). Illegal stay detections on exit at the air borders continue to make up the largest share (~51%) of illegal stays, followed by detections at the land (~47%) and sea borders (despite increases still a mere ~1%).

# Fraudulent documents

## Detections

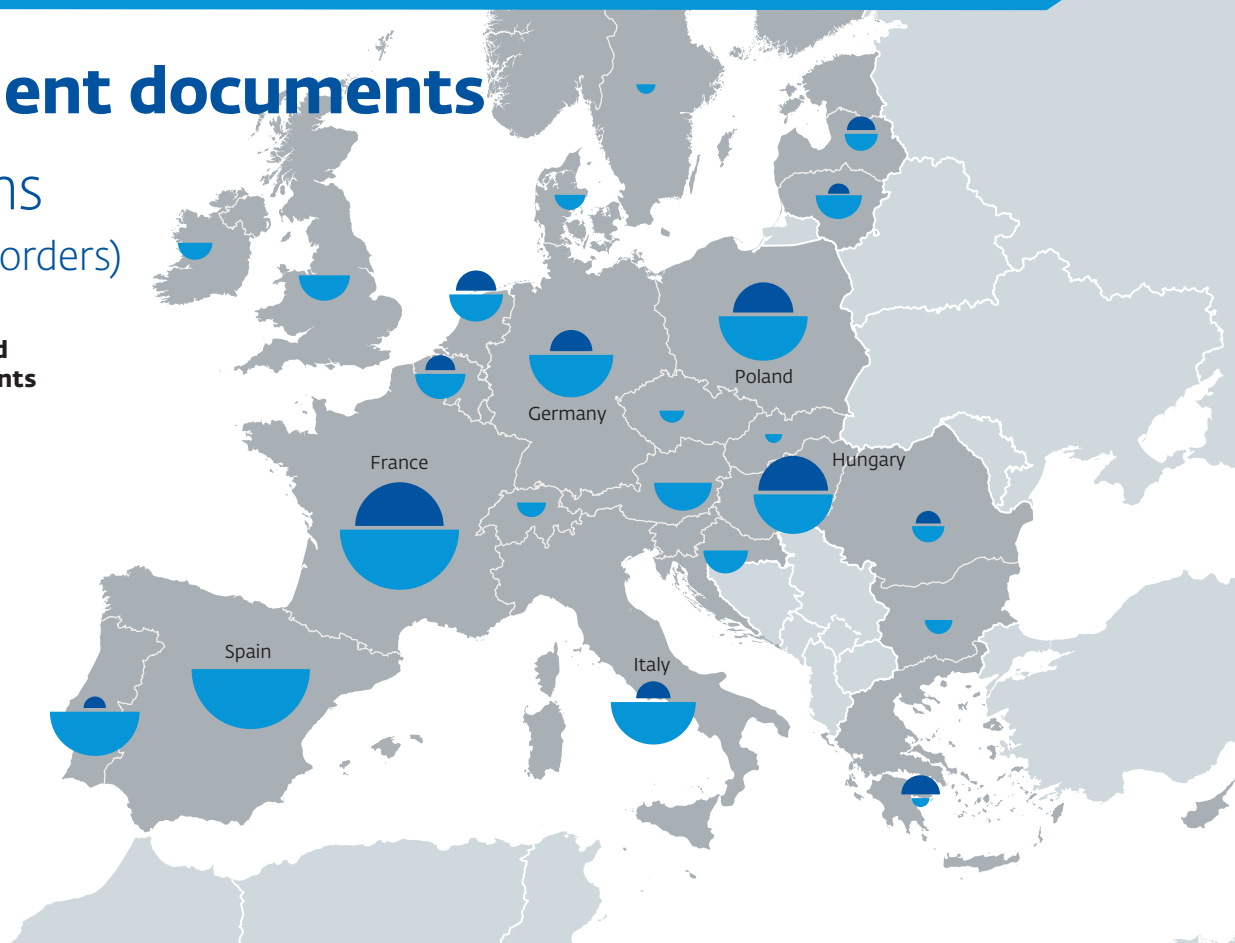
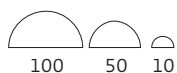
(at external borders)

### Number of detected fraudulent documents per Member State, Q1 2018

Direction:



Number:  
(only highest values are stipulated)



### Record low number of document fraud detections in Q1 2018

In Q1 2018, the overall number of document fraud cases reported in the EDF-RAN decreased by 19% compared with the last quarter of 2017, totalling 4 755 detected document fraud users and 5 495 detected fraudulent documents. Over a 4% decrease was observed compared with Q1 2017. This development is not particularly surprising as every year the winter months record lower numbers in comparison. Q1 2018, however, recorded the lowest number of document fraud users seen in any quarter since 2013. This was especially caused by a continuous decrease of detections of fraudulent documents on entry to the EU/Schengen area from third countries. The number of detections on intra-EU/Schengen movements decreased as well, from 3 432 fraudulent document users in Q4 2017 to 2 787 document fraud users in Q1 2018.

This decrease is, however, in line with the developments during the winter months of previous years and does not represent any significant change in the trend.

### Georgians for the first time among the top-ten most-reported nationalities

When it comes to the nationalities of individuals abusing travel documents, there was no major change observed regarding the most-common ones. Albanians continued to be the most registered nationality, followed by Iranians, Ukrainians, Syrians and Moroccans (this assessment includes all detections and all travel types). The only exception was in relation to Georgians, whose detections increased from 79 in Q4 2017 to 116 in Q1 2018. Moreover, Georgians were included for the first time among the top-ten most-reported nationalities in total numbers of

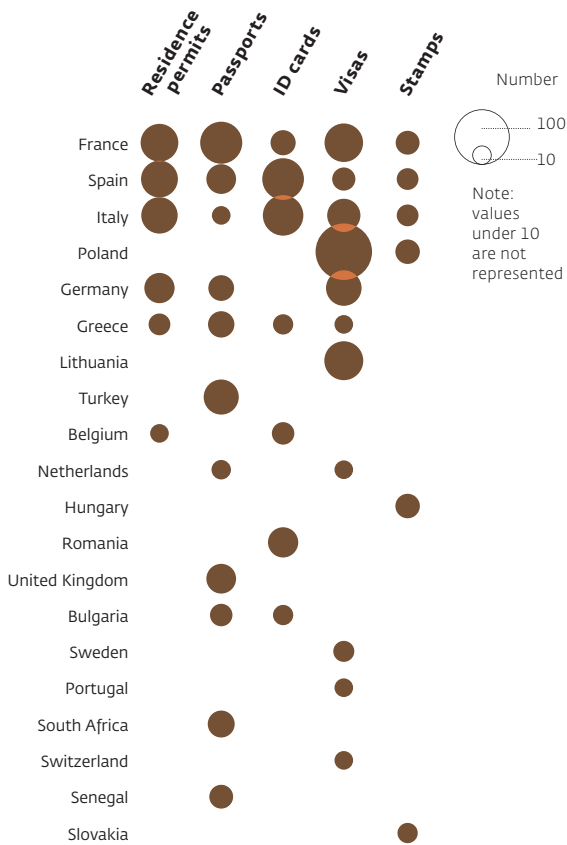
detections. This development in the case of Georgians was caused by the increase in the number of detections on intra-EU/Schengen movements.

### On entry from third countries, the detection of Iranians decreased due to a drop in arrivals from Serbia

In Q1 2018, 1 418 persons entered the EU/Schengen area from third countries with fraudulent documents. This number is 20% lower than in the final quarter of 2017 and the lowest reported for a quarter since 2013. Of the 104 nationalities detected using fraudulent documents to illegally enter the EU or Schengen area from a third country, the most-commonly detected was Ukrainian (124), despite a continuous decrease caused by visa-free travel for the holders of Ukrainian biometric passports, closely followed by Moroccan (119), Iranian (107), Turkish (78) and Russian (60). The

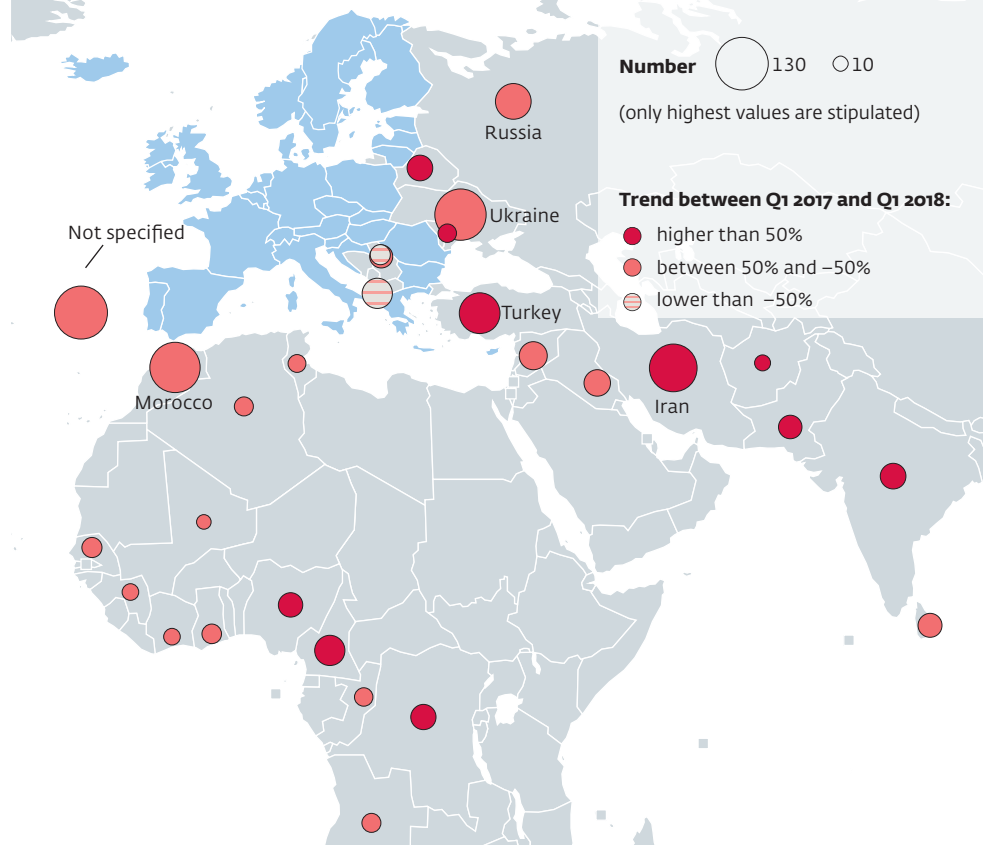
# Type

**Type of fraudulent document detected, by main countries of issuance on entry from third countries, Q1 2018**



# Nationality of users

**Claimed nationality of persons detected with fraudulent documents on entry from third countries, Q1 2018**



biggest change was observed concerning Moroccans, whose detection with fraudulent documents decreased by nearly 40% compared with Q4 2017. Additionally, the number of Iranians decreased by 27%, especially due to a drop in the number of detections on air and land routes from Serbia.

As in previous months, most detections were reported at the air borders. The number of document fraud cases from Istanbul's Atatürk airport decreased significantly by 52% compared with the previous quarter. Istanbul Atatürk, however, still remains the most reported last departure airport outside the EU/Schengen area.

### Significant decrease in document fraud detections on air routes departing Greece

Compared to the previous quarter, the overall number of detections on secondary

movements inside the EU/Schengen area decreased by nearly 20% to reach 2 787 document fraud users in Q1 2018. Almost 43% of the detections on secondary movements are made up of Albanians, Iranians and Syrians. The number of users of fraudulent documents attempting to depart from Greece bound for other EU/Schengen countries decreased by nearly half in Q1 2018. This change in the trend is usual for the winter months Q3 and Q4 2017. Mostly Syrians, Iranians and Afghans formed the biggest group attempting to depart from Greece with fraudulent documents.

The UK remained the most-frequently reported final destination country – including secondary movements – inside the EU/Schengen area. In Q1 2018, over 1 100 persons with fraudulent documents were detected on routes towards to the UK. This number is 14% lower than during the previous quarter.

# Situation in the EU

## Illegal stayers

### Number of detected cases, Q1 2018

(only highest values are stipulated)

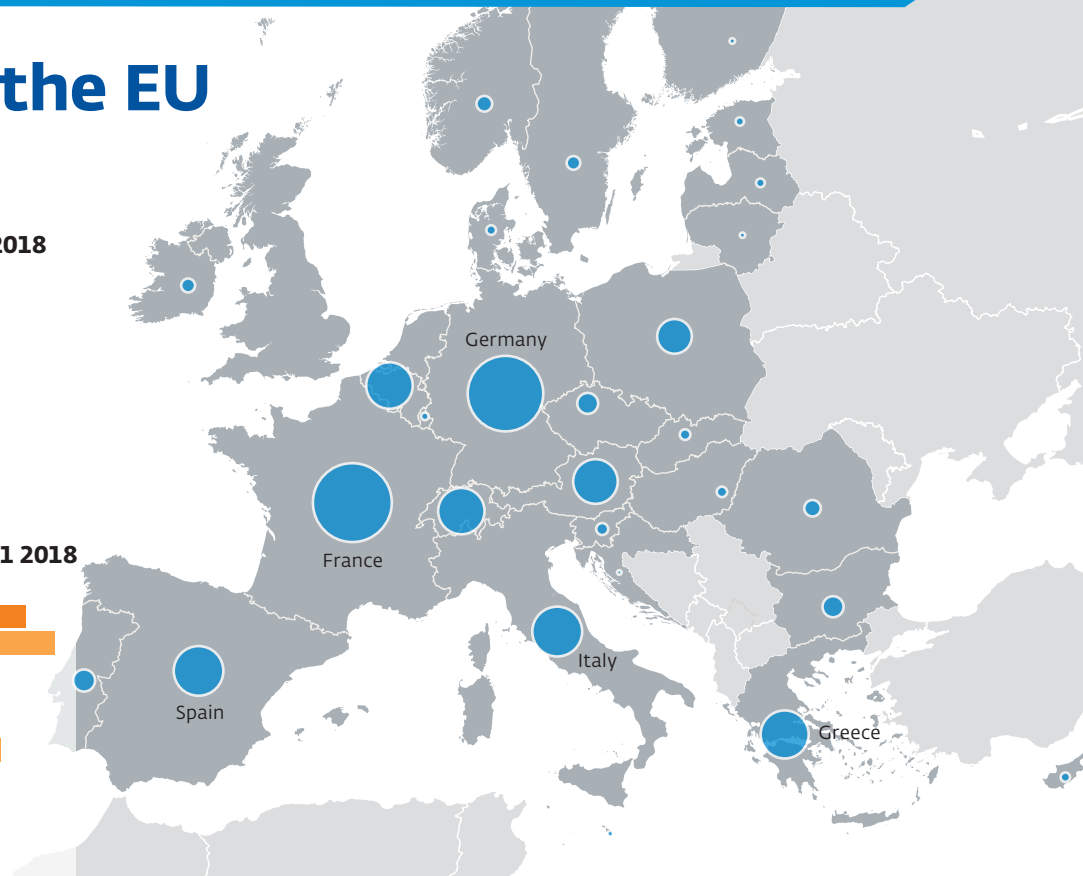
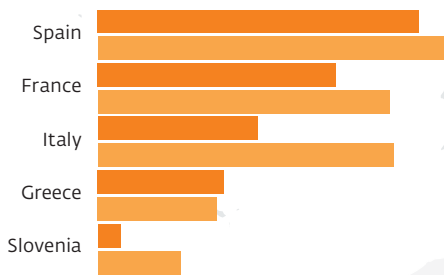


Number in parenthesis is for Q1 2017

## Facilitators

### Number of detected persons, Q1 2018

Number in parenthesis is for Q1 2017



### Illegal stay detections inland fell roughly one quarter compared to both Q4 2017 and Q1 2017

Detections of illegal stay inland<sup>1</sup> registered, after having plateaued at around 88 000 detections during the last four quarters of 2017 each, a significant decrease to around 65 000 detections in Q1 2018. This means a fall in detections of 24% compared to the previous quarter (and of 27% compared to the same quarter one year earlier), suggesting an overall reduction in secondary movements in the EU. Of all illegal stay detections, inland detections

<sup>1</sup> 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'.

therefore decreased their share; slightly more than three-quarters however remained inland. Whereas for much of 2017, illegal stay detections could be found to be largely associated with secondary movements of migrants who arrived via the Central Mediterranean route, this link is no longer clearly visible in the numbers due to the strong fall on the Central Mediterranean route and the increasing relative importance of other migration routes.

Of the ten Member States with most illegal stay detections – representing 91% of all detections – six aligned with the trend and registered decreasing numbers vis-à-vis Q1 2017.

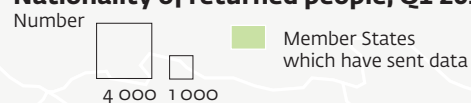
In line with the changes in flows on the major migration routes and considering their composition, the share of African

migrants, whilst still representing the largest group, dropped from 47% one year ago to 42% in Q1 2018. While Asian migrants roughly retained their share of the overall lower total (from 32% in Q1 2017 to 33% in Q1 2018), the share of Europeans (from 15 to 18%) and Americans (from 4 to 6%) increased slightly.

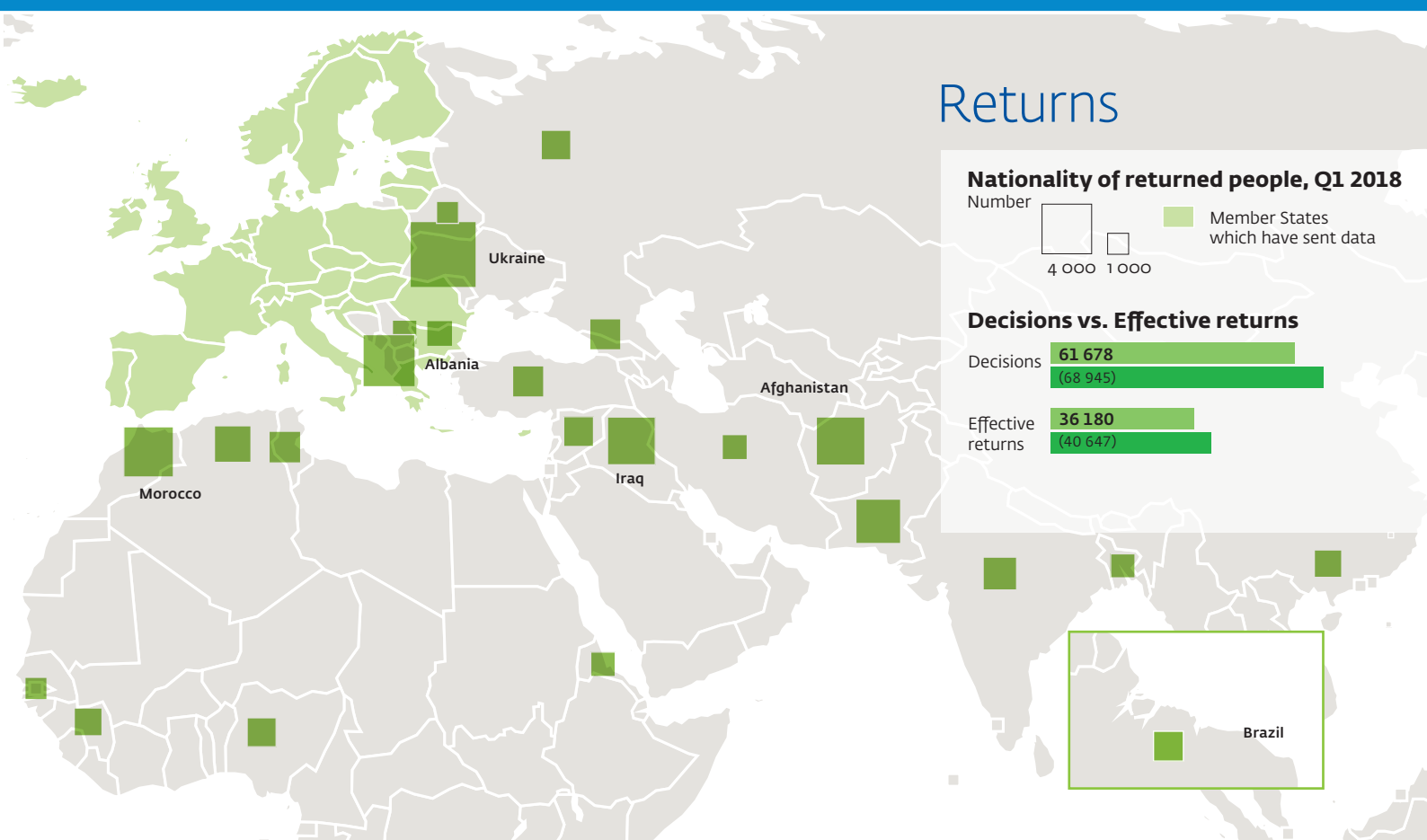
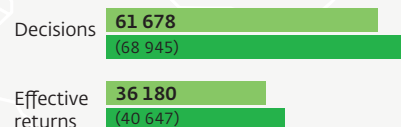
Despite the continuously falling number of illegal stay detections since Q1 2017, Moroccans continue to make up around 8% of the total and are the nationality that is most-often identified inland without a valid permission to stay. Iraqis (4 491), Albanians (4 228), Algerians (3 402) and Afghans (3 275) complete the top-five nationalities for this indicator.

# Returns

## Nationality of returned people, Q1 2018



## Decisions vs. Effective returns



### Number of people smugglers on a par with the previous quarter

The number of people smugglers detected at the external borders and inland was roughly unchanged compared with the previous quarter (a mere 0.9% increase). Compared with Q1 2017, an 11% decline in registered people smugglers would suggest a relative increase in detected people smugglers relative to the arrival of migrants and their secondary migration. Given that almost half the detected people smugglers in Q1 2018 were not assigned a place of detection, an accurate determination of distribution between detections of people smugglers inland, at the land, sea or air borders cannot be made.

### Ratio of effective returns to return decisions unchanged compared with one year earlier

In Q1 2018, Member States issued 61 678 return decisions, a decrease of 11% compared with the same quarter of 2017.

At 36 180 effective returns carried out in Q1 2018, the relative decrease almost exactly matches (-11%) the one of the number of return decisions issues, meaning the ratio of effective returns to return decisions has in fact not improved. Overall, forced returns (-7%) have increased their share compared to voluntary (-18%) returns and thus now 50% of all reported effective returns were forced returns. Ukrainians (with

+10% in effective returns *vis-à-vis* Q1 2017) and Albanians are, just like one year earlier, the nationalities who are returned the most, each with over 5 000 effective returns, followed at a distance by Morocco, Algeria and Pakistan.





## **II. FEATURED RISK ANALYSES**

# Age and gender dimensions of irregular migration

In January 2018, Frontex began data collection on the age and gender of migrants at the external borders of the EU through the Frontex Risk Analysis Network (FRAN). The analysis of migration with a focus on age and gender represents an important step towards a better understanding of the composition of migration flows and migration dynamics, and the early identification of patterns and vulnerabilities. As irregular migration to the EU has traditionally mostly been undertaken by males, existing analysis on this topic tends to focus to a greater extent on the male migrant population, thus overlooking other important groups, which might be vulnerable. By combining FRAN data on the novel variables of age and gender with information collected through voluntary interviews with migrants (debriefings), the present article aims to shed light on the profiles of female and child migrants, their migratory patterns, and implications for the effective management of migration.

## Women

In the first quarter of 2018, 3 436 female migrants were reported at the external borders of the EU, accounting for one fifth of the total migration flow. The highest share of female migrants originated from the Middle East and Africa, together representing 80% of all females. Syrians ranked as the number one nationality in terms of illegal border-crossings (30%), followed by Iraqis (16%), Eritreans (12%), Afghans (7%) and Turkish (6%). Overall, March registered the highest number of female detections (1 690) at the external borders so far this year.

The Eastern Mediterranean represented the main route for entry into Europe, followed by the Central and Western

Mediterranean. Besides nationalities, clear differences were noticeable between the routes with reference to female migrants. Females travelling via the Eastern Mediterranean tended to flee for reasons related to conflict, such as violence, insecurity or conscription of a family member (i.e. son or husband). On the other hand, women arriving through Central and Western Mediterranean routes typically left their countries in pursuit of a better life in Europe and, in a few cases, to escape a forced marriage or violence by a relative. Another marked difference between females on the three routes concerned the composition of the travel group. Whereas women in the Eastern Mediterranean travelled mostly with family or a relative, those in the Central and Western Mediterranean usually undertook the journey alone, with friends or other people unrelated to them. What was common to all women however, was the facilitation process - all female migrants interviewed this year (77) admitted using smuggling services to facilitate the whole journey or parts of it.

Due to their gender and perceived status in society, women and girls are particularly susceptible to a range of risks, which further exacerbate their vulnerability. This is particularly true for women travelling via Libya and Morocco. Female migrants travelling on the Central and Western Mediterranean routes often reported experiencing violence, abuse, beatings and rape during their journey. Likewise, the threat of human trafficking is very much prevalent during the migratory journey of a female migrant, and is currently of particular concern among females from Cameroon, Congo and the Dominican Republic arriving in Europe via Turkey, with evidence suggesting that the

same networks are exploiting women of these nationalities.

Women, regardless of their motivation to migrate (i.e. seek international protection, improved living standards), might have specific vulnerabilities and needs which may, particularly in times of higher migratory pressure, be overlooked during reception procedures. However, in order to manage migration flows more successfully and to provide a holistic and gender-sensitive operational response, it is paramount that the individual needs of this group are properly assessed and appropriate support services are swiftly provided.

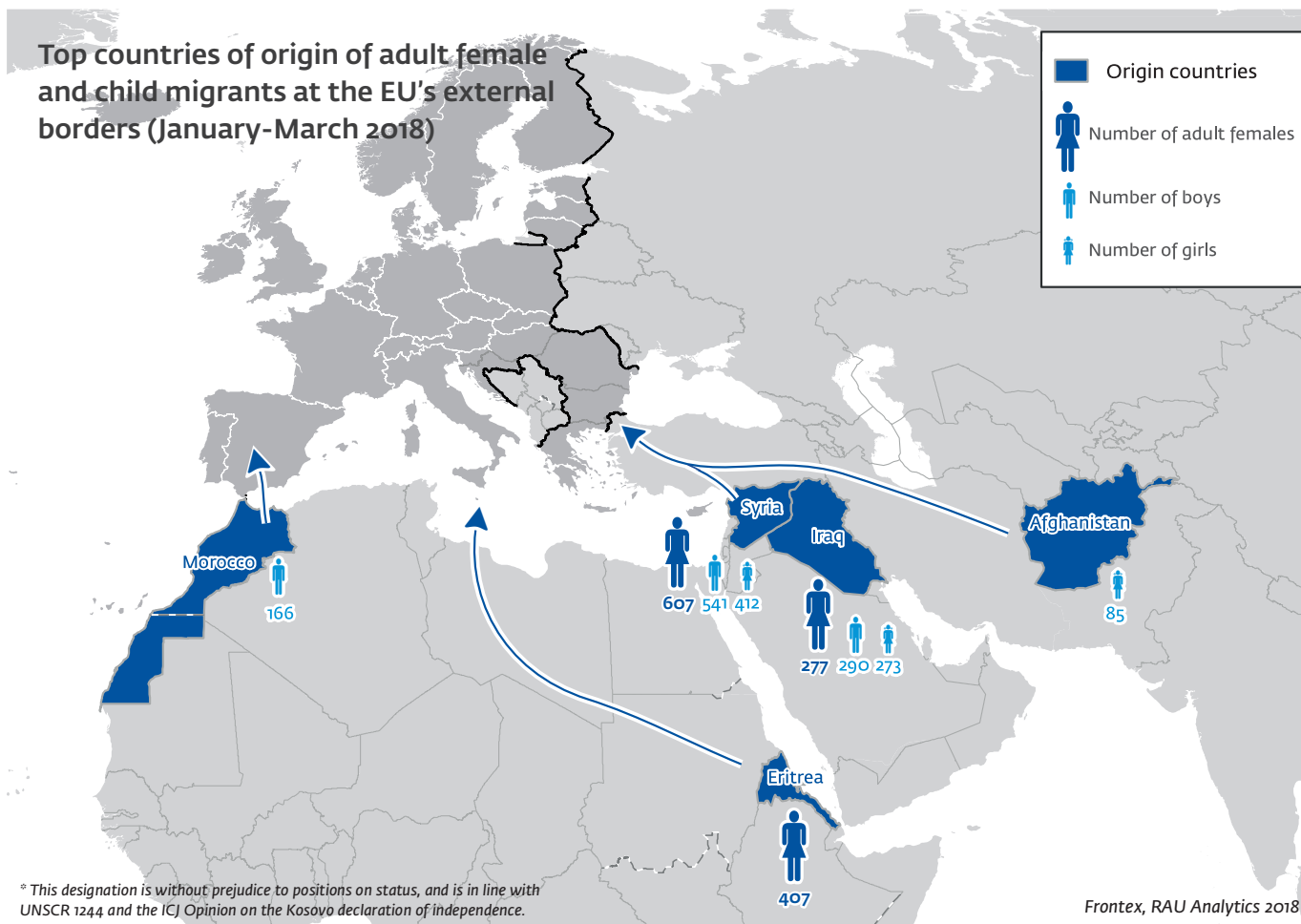
## Minors & Unaccompanied minors (UAM)

Minors are currently the second-most represented group within the migration flow, after adult males. Importantly, a caveat has to be introduced here: These figures refer to self-reported minors. However, making false declarations of age is widespread given the strong incentives to do so, for instance in order to prevent return. Between January and March 2018, 4 390 self-reported minors (938 girls and 1 507 boys)<sup>1</sup> were reported at the external borders of the EU, accounting for 21% of the total number of migrants. Of these, 21% were unaccompanied (UAM)<sup>2</sup>.

1 Figures for the remaining 1 945 minors are unavailable.

2 According to currently available statistics, the status regarding 2 423 minors reported is unavailable, therefore it is possible that the total number of UAMs during the three month period under consideration is slightly higher.

## Top countries of origin of adult female and child migrants at the EU's external borders (January-March 2018)



Minors travelled, to a large extent, via the Eastern and Central Mediterranean routes. But whereas the main nationalities of minors (Syrian, Iraqi, Afghan and Turkish) in the Eastern Mediterranean mirrored those of adults, thus suggesting that they travelled with their families, the reality was much different in the Central Mediterranean. On this route, 80% of the minors travelled alone, and altogether the Central Mediterranean registered 99.6% of all UAM travelling to Europe in the first three months of this year. UAM typically originated from African countries, particularly Eritrea (31%), Tunisia (16%), Guinea (7%) and Côte d'Ivoire (6%).

UAM represent one of the most vulnerable groups within the migration flow and their arrival poses considerable challenges to authorities in destination countries, as this group requires special care and appropriate protection. Their age and separation from parents exposes them to

considerable risks (i.e. abuse, violence, exploitation, and human trafficking), both during their journey and after their arrival in Europe. Such risks are often exacerbated when UAM share overcrowded facilities with adults not related to them, as they risk being abused or falling prey to traffickers or criminal networks operating in the vicinity of migrant camps, looking to recruit them for illegal activities, such as prostitution, begging and drug trafficking. It is therefore paramount that reception conditions in destination countries are adequate, providing secure accommodation that meets the needs of unaccompanied migrant children, including necessary support services that take into consideration the best interests of the child, as stated in the European Agenda on Migration<sup>3</sup> and reiterated by the recent progress report

<sup>3</sup> A European Agenda on Migration, COM (15) 240, final.

on the Implementation of the European Agenda on Migration<sup>4</sup>.

Migration flows are increasingly diverse and composed of people in vulnerable situations and with acute needs of care and protection. Behind statistics on migration, are individual children, women and men who have experienced a range of traumatic situations before, during and after their migration process. Understanding the composition of migration flows through an age and gender perspective, and the experiences of arriving migrants therefore helps to adopt migration management strategies that can anticipate and proactively respond to the diverse needs of migrants, thus contributing to effective border management.

<sup>4</sup> Progress report on the Implementation of the European Agenda on Migration, COM (18) 301, final.

# Developments on the Eastern Mediterranean Sea route

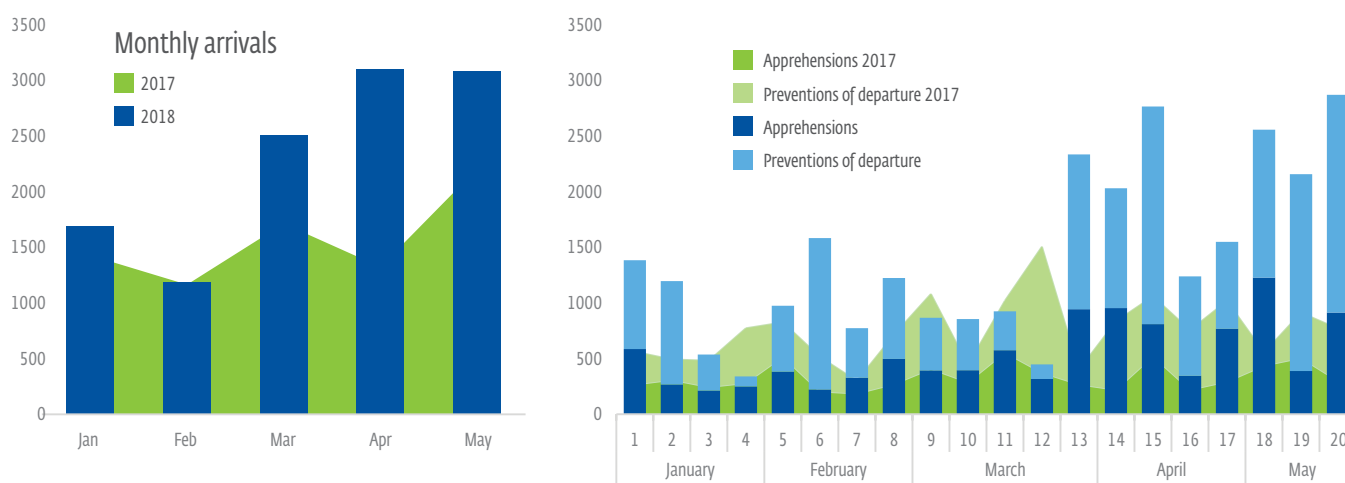
During the period between September 2017 and February 2018, there was a clear downward trend in the number of arrivals, however the trend reversed in March 2018 and further increased in April and May. In the first 20 weeks of 2018, the Hellenic authorities reported the apprehension of 10 975 migrants on the Greek Eastern Aegean islands, which is a 61.8% increase compared with the same period of 2017, when 6 782 migrants were apprehended.

Thus far in 2018, the majority of the migrants targeted Lesbos Island. As regards arrivals in the Eastern Aegean, 54% of the migrants were reported from Lesbos. The monthly share of migrants arriving on Lesbos is showing an increase; for instance, in February only 41% of the migrants landed on Lesbos, while in March 57% of the migrants arrived on Lesbos,

with the percentage increasing in April 60% and in the first half of May 65%. Thus far in 2018, Samos has reported 16% of the migrants, followed by Chios (12%), Kos (6%) and Leros (4%).

During the period January-April 2018, the main nationalities of migrants on the Greek Eastern Aegean islands remained Syrian (42%), Iraqi (24%) and Afghan (11%). The monthly share of Syrian nationals has gradually been increasing: 30% in January, 37% in February, 42% in March and 47% in April. In week 19, the share of Syrian nationals constituted 65% of the flow. Meanwhile, the share of Iraqi migrants decreased (28% in January and only 17% in April). The share of Afghan migrants on the Eastern Aegean islands, despite reports on a dramatic increase of Afghans in Turkey, remained moderate, totalling 16% in February, but only 11% in April.

In weeks 1–20, the Hellenic authorities reported the transfer of 7 986 migrants to the Greek mainland. It is expected that despite the continuous border controlling efforts of the Turkish authorities, the daily number of arrivals is going to stay at about 200. However, any change in the political willingness of Turkey to protect its borders might have an immediate impact on the number of arrival in Greece. Some Syrian migrants stayed in Turkey for some time (over 6 months), before organising their trip to Greece. Their main reason for leaving was the changing rhetoric of the Erdogan government in light of the upcoming snap elections, more particularly regarding the envisaged repatriation of Syrians to Syria in the future. Furthermore, they mentioned that they had been living in a difficult situation for months or years in Turkey (low and delayed subsidies, language problems).



Figures 1–2. Monthly and weekly trends (\*May figures are incomplete)

## **III. ANNEXES**



# Statistical tables

## LEGEND

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

**Source:** FRAN and EDF-RAN data as of 20 April 2018,  
unless otherwise indicated

**Note:** 'Member States' in the tables refer to FRAN Member  
States, including both 28 EU Member States  
and three Schengen Associated Countries

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

Detections reported at the external borders, by Member State, border type, gender, age and UAM

	2016		2017			2018	2018 Q1		per cent of total	Highest share
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	% change on year ago	prev. Qtr		
<b>Border type</b>										<b>Nationality</b>
Sea	59 560	31 559	69 299	40 798	34 635	<b>14 843</b>	-53	-57	73	Syria (14%)
Land	8 841	7 326	5 765	8 658	6 790	<b>5 486</b>	-25	-19	27	Syria (21%)
<b>Gender</b>										<b>Nationality</b>
Male	.	.	.	.	.	<b>13 225</b>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	65	Syria (11%)
Female	.	.	.	.	.	<b>3 405</b>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	17	Syria (30%)
Not applicable	68 401	38 885	75 064	49 456	41 425	<b>2 511</b>	-94	-94	12	Syria (23%)
Not available	.	.	.	.	.	<b>1 150</b>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	5.7	Eritrea (32%)
Unknown	.	.	.	.	.	<b>38</b>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	0.2	Syria (37%)
<b>Age</b>										<b>Nationality</b>
Adult	47 569	26 902	58 203	30 717	23 113	<b>15 167</b>	-44	-34	75	Syria (12%)
Minor	8 989	5 352	10 843	8 335	15 794	<b>4 348</b>	-19	-72	21	Syria (29%)
Not available	11 843	6 631	6 018	10 404	2 518	<b>814</b>	-88	-68	4	Afghanistan (41%)
<b>UAM</b>										<b>Nationality</b>
Not applicable	68 401	38 885	75 064	49 456	41 425	<b>15 965</b>	-59	-61	79	Syria (14%)
Not available	.	.	.	.	.	<b>3 203</b>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	16	Syria (30%)
Yes	.	.	.	.	.	<b>928</b>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	4.6	Eritrea (31%)
No	.	.	.	.	.	<b>233</b>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	1.1	Eritrea (35%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>68 401</b>	<b>38 885</b>	<b>75 064</b>	<b>49 456</b>	<b>41 425</b>	<b>20 329</b>	<b>-48</b>	<b>-51</b>	<b>100</b>	



Annex Table 2. **Illegal border-crossing between BCPs, on entry**

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

	2016					2017					2018		
											2018 Q1		per cent of total
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	% change on year ago	prev. Qtr	
<b>All Borders</b>													
Syria	3 784	2 917	3 947	6 893	5 690	<b>3 159</b>	8.3	-44	16				
Iraq	2 396	1 033	2 169	4 095	2 880	<b>1 986</b>	92	-31	9.8				
Eritrea	5 190	657	3 998	1 120	1 527	<b>1 598</b>	143	4.6	7.9				
Tunisia	503	190	436	2 103	3 791	<b>1 200</b>	532	-68	5.9				
Afghanistan	3 086	1 568	852	3 048	2 108	<b>1 112</b>	-29	-47	5.5				
Albania	1 353	1 643	1 885	1 975	1 898	<b>1 093</b>	-33	-42	5.4				
Unknown	607	118	561	735	1 019	<b>1 080</b>	815	6	5.3				
Turkey	194	190	311	1 126	1 330	<b>879</b>	363	-34	4.3				
Pakistan	3 348	2 142	3 256	2 789	1 828	<b>826</b>	-61	-55	4.1				
Morocco	2 789	1 975	3 271	3 509	2 632	<b>807</b>	-59	-69	4				
Other	45 151	26 452	54 378	22 063	16 722	<b>6 589</b>	-75	-61	32				
<b>Total All Borders</b>	<b>68 401</b>	<b>38 885</b>	<b>75 064</b>	<b>49 456</b>	<b>41 425</b>	<b>20 329</b>	<b>-48</b>	<b>-51</b>	<b>100</b>				
<b>Land Borders</b>													
Syria	1 156	839	626	866	791	<b>1 142</b>	36	44	21				
Albania	1 313	1 553	1 659	1 685	1 605	<b>1 081</b>	-30	-33	20				
Turkey	176	166	265	1 009	1 208	<b>828</b>	399	-31	15				
Pakistan	1 444	1 068	1 210	1 839	1 164	<b>477</b>	-55	-59	8.7				
Afghanistan	2 144	1 295	392	1 351	646	<b>473</b>	-63	-27	8.6				
Iraq	533	408	592	449	329	<b>446</b>	9.3	36	8.1				
Burkina Faso	37	29	60	15	5	<b>180</b>	521	3500	3.3				
Kosovo*	163	239	165	299	159	<b>101</b>	-58	-36	1.8				
Bangladesh	147	45	72	85	58	<b>99</b>	120	71	1.8				
Iran	90	75	75	69	176	<b>88</b>	17	-50	1.6				
Other	1 638	1 609	649	991	649	<b>571</b>	-65	-12	10				
<b>Total Land Border</b>	<b>8 841</b>	<b>7 326</b>	<b>5 765</b>	<b>8 658</b>	<b>6 790</b>	<b>5 486</b>	<b>-25</b>	<b>-19</b>	<b>100</b>				
<b>Sea Borders</b>													
Syria	2 628	2 078	3 321	6 027	4 899	<b>2 017</b>	-2.9	-59	14				
Eritrea	5 184	645	3 994	1 111	1 522	<b>1 569</b>	143	3.1	11				
Iraq	1 863	625	1 577	3 646	2 551	<b>1 540</b>	146	-40	10				
Tunisia	494	183	430	2 090	3 786	<b>1 196</b>	554	-68	8.1				
Unknown	605	117	559	730	1 014	<b>1 078</b>	821	6.3	7.3				
Morocco	2 773	1 945	3 261	3 480	2 612	<b>795</b>	-59	-70	5.4				
Guinea	4 969	3 488	5 254	1 731	1 688	<b>671</b>	-81	-60	4.5				
Afghanistan	942	273	460	1 697	1 462	<b>639</b>	134	-56	4.3				
Mali	3 017	1 160	3 688	1 733	1 099	<b>550</b>	-53	-50	3.7				
Côte d'Ivoire	4 221	3 232	5 754	2 085	1 688	<b>509</b>	-84	-70	3.4				
Other	32 864	17 813	41 001	16 468	12 314	<b>4 279</b>	-76	-65	29				
<b>Total Sea Border</b>	<b>59 560</b>	<b>31 559</b>	<b>69 299</b>	<b>40 798</b>	<b>34 635</b>	<b>14 843</b>	<b>-53</b>	<b>-57</b>	<b>100</b>				

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

Annex Table 3. **Clandestine entries at land and sea BCPs**

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

	2016		2017			2018	2018 Q1		per cent of total
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	% change on		
							year ago	prev. Qtr	
<b>Border type</b>									
Land	369	438	485	179	105	502	15	378	72
Sea	135	121	181	61	51	191	58	275	28
<b>Top Ten Nationalities</b>									
Afghanistan	59	196	266	14	14	223	14	1493	32
Iraq	91	53	81	28	10	102	92	920	15
Pakistan	24	35	11	1	0	74	111	n.a.	11
Kosovo*	4	6	1	.	.	39	550	n.a.	5.6
Tunisia	11	9	9	11	17	38	322	124	5.5
Iran	8	16	13	2	1	38	138	3700	5.5
Guinea	90	94	109	31	12	27	-71	125	3.9
Algeria	22	24	22	27	7	24	0	243	3.5
Syria	118	46	13	24	32	18	-61	-44	2.6
Turkey	13	6	14	12	17	16	167	-5.9	2.3
Other	64	74	127	90	46	94	27	104	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>666</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>693</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>100</b>

Annex Table 4. **Facilitators**

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

	2016		2017			2018	2018 Q1		per cent of total
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	% change on		
							year ago	prev. Qtr	
<b>Place of Detection</b>									
Not available	534	76	58	93	90	1 143	1404	1170	45
Inland	1 314	1 235	1 233	1 077	852	702	-43	-18	28
Land	1 197	1 164	1 053	792	1 198	559	-52	-53	22
Sea	171	314	186	248	284	99	-68	-65	3.9
Air	83	65	58	75	96	39	-40	-59	1.5
<b>Top Ten Nationalities</b>									
Morocco	341	330	176	153	145	196	-41	35	7.7
Spain	122	129	170	88	88	155	20	76	6.1
Albania	258	190	162	122	177	151	-21	-15	5.9
France	92	116	129	91	99	149	28	51	5.9
Pakistan	75	75	102	91	102	125	67	23	4.9
Italy	106	142	164	94	77	104	-27	35	4.1
Unknown	519	292	126	244	119	103	-65	-13	4.1
Syria	101	55	71	99	144	99	80	-31	3.9
Tunisia	30	21	51	25	42	94	348	124	3.7
China	72	69	63	57	66	93	35	41	3.7
Other	1 583	1 435	1 374	1 221	1 461	1 273	-11	-13	50
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 299</b>	<b>2 854</b>	<b>2 588</b>	<b>2 285</b>	<b>2 520</b>	<b>2 542</b>	<b>-11</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>100</b>

## Annex Table 5. Illegal stay

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

	2016					2017					2018		2018 Q1		per cent of total
	2016		2017			2018		% change on		per cent of total					
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	year ago	prev. Qtr							
<b>Place of detection</b>															
Inland	97 448	89 046	87 218	87 619	88 867	<b>67 164</b>	-25	-24	77						
Air	12 645	10 753	10 647	13 560	11 452	<b>11 220</b>	4.3	-2.0	13						
Land	8 979	5 976	7 562	10 117	11 604	<b>8 690</b>	45	-25	10						
Sea	158	130	169	178	181	<b>328</b>	152	81	0.4						
Not available	0	3	0	4	0	<b>0</b>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	0						
<b>Top Ten Nationalities</b>															
Ukraine	9 091	7 119	8 014	7 933	9 542	<b>6 983</b>	-1.9	-27	8						
Morocco	7 317	8 391	8 019	6 951	6 498	<b>5 679</b>	-32	-13	6.5						
Albania	7 975	6 439	6 136	5 825	6 401	<b>5 242</b>	-19	-18	6						
Iraq	6 308	5 186	3 948	6 245	6 195	<b>4 798</b>	-7.5	-23	5.5						
Algeria	4 532	4 809	4 302	4 464	6 317	<b>3 978</b>	-17	-37	4.6						
Afghanistan	8 359	5 449	5 510	5 303	4 915	<b>3 712</b>	-32	-24	4.2						
Pakistan	4 769	4 636	5 098	5 366	4 526	<b>3 538</b>	-24	-22	4						
Nigeria	3 937	3 825	3 616	3 765	3 791	<b>3 342</b>	-13	-12	3.8						
Eritrea	7 670	4 601	3 007	2 900	2 487	<b>2 784</b>	-39	12	3.2						
Tunisia	2 983	3 013	2 584	3 636	6 679	<b>2 780</b>	-7.7	-58	3.2						
Other	56 289	52 440	55 362	59 090	54 753	<b>44 566</b>	-15	-19	51						
<b>Total</b>	<b>119 230</b>	<b>105 908</b>	<b>105 596</b>	<b>111 478</b>	<b>112 104</b>	<b>87 402</b>	<b>-17</b>	<b>-22</b>	<b>100</b>						

NOTE: Since July 2016 detections "between BCPs" are no longer available in accordance with new template for Illegal stay indicator.

## Annex Table 6. Refusals of entry

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

	2016					2017					2018		2018 Q1		per cent of total
	2016		2017			2018		% change on		per cent of total					
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	year ago	prev. Qtr							
<b>Border Type</b>															
Land	38 089	28 415	30 356	34 136	33 783	<b>31 349</b>	10	-7.2	69						
Air	12 867	12 354	12 524	11 531	13 006	<b>13 136</b>	6.3	1	29						
Sea	1 964	2 368	2 342	2 001	957	<b>882</b>	-63	-7.8	1.9						
Not available	.	.	.	.	.	<b>17</b>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	0						
<b>Total</b>	<b>52 920</b>	<b>43 137</b>	<b>45 222</b>	<b>47 668</b>	<b>47 746</b>	<b>45 384</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>-4.9</b>	<b>100</b>						

Annex Table 7. Refusals of entry

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

							2018 Q1		
	2016		2017			2018	% change on		per cent of total
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	year ago	prev. Qtr	
<b>All Borders</b>									
Ukraine	6 935	8 488	9 030	9 662	9 944	14 475	71	46	32
Albania	6 309	7 671	8 751	7 280	8 383	5 706	-26	-32	13
Russia	14 731	7 710	8 781	10 626	9 231	4 547	-41	-51	10
Serbia	1 542	1 797	1 726	2 314	1 892	2 240	25	18	4.9
Belarus	1 866	1 603	1 848	1 925	2 288	2 145	34	-6.3	4.7
Moldova	1 158	1 250	1 285	1 596	1 800	1 573	26	-1.3	3.5
Bosnia and Herzegovina	913	957	915	956	947	1 170	22	24	2.6
Brazil	1 090	809	731	705	899	1 127	39	25	2.5
Turkey	856	965	1 188	1 366	1 151	1 103	14	-4.2	2.4
Georgia	427	304	545	743	1 018	989	225	-2.8	2.2
Other	17 093	11 583	10 422	10 495	10 193	10 309	-11	1.1	2.3
<b>Total All Borders</b>	<b>52 920</b>	<b>43 137</b>	<b>45 222</b>	<b>47 668</b>	<b>47 746</b>	<b>45 384</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>-4.9</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Land Borders</b>									
Ukraine	6 558	8 132	8 589	9 219	9 466	13 906	71	47	44
Russia	14 393	7 439	8 363	10 175	8 863	4 195	-44	-53	13
Albania	2 879	3 999	5 400	5 100	6 488	3 901	-2.5	-40	12
Belarus	1 819	1 565	1 794	1 856	2 238	2 087	33	-6.7	6.7
Serbia	1 341	1 518	1 471	1 987	1 641	1 913	26	17	6.1
Moldova	829	802	747	1 231	1 472	1 225	53	-17	3.9
Bosnia and Herzegovina	867	907	838	847	862	1 080	19	25	3.4
Turkey	533	690	774	910	798	747	8.3	-6.4	2.4
the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	324	451	384	622	444	552	22	24	1.8
Tajikistan	1 471	671	491	220	169	378	-44	124	1.2
Other	7 075	2 241	1 505	1 969	1 342	1 365	-39	1.7	4.4
<b>Total Land Border</b>	<b>38 089</b>	<b>28 415</b>	<b>30 356</b>	<b>34 136</b>	<b>33 783</b>	<b>31 349</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>-7.2</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Air Borders</b>									
Albania	2 033	1 971	1 838	1 224	1 544	1 526	-23	-1.2	12
Brazil	1 078	805	724	699	891	1 123	40	26	8.5
Georgia	99	105	281	354	723	763	627	5.5	5.8
Colombia	490	617	461	203	690	675	9.4	-2.2	5.1
Ukraine	366	354	406	425	446	563	59	26	4.3
Algeria	432	409	336	333	357	386	-5.6	8.1	2.9
Morocco	259	316	273	324	363	378	20	4.1	2.9
Moldova	328	447	538	365	328	347	-22	5.8	2.6
Russia	306	257	402	441	363	345	34	-5	2.6
Turkey	276	253	324	308	309	328	30	6.1	2.5
Other	7 200	6 820	6 941	6 855	6 992	6 702	-1.7	-4.1	5.1
<b>Total Air Border</b>	<b>12 867</b>	<b>12 354</b>	<b>12 524</b>	<b>11 531</b>	<b>13 006</b>	<b>13 136</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Sea Borders</b>									
Morocco	225	474	436	552	368	402	-15	9.2	46
Albania	1 397	1 701	1 513	956	351	275	-84	-22	31
Algeria	9	28	53	27	14	43	54	207	4.9
Tunisia	30	24	25	28	30	33	38	10	3.7
Turkey	47	22	90	148	44	28	27	-36	3.2
Syria	10	13	16	14	7	16	23	129	1.8
India	16	7	16	13	4	11	57	175	1.2
Russia	32	14	16	10	5	7	-50	40	0.8
Ukraine	11	2	35	18	32	6	200	-81	0.7
the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	16	12	5	10	8	6	-50	-25	0.7
Other	171	71	137	225	94	55	-23	-41	6.2
<b>Total Sea Border</b>	<b>1 964</b>	<b>2 368</b>	<b>2 342</b>	<b>2 001</b>	<b>957</b>	<b>882</b>	<b>-63</b>	<b>-7.8</b>	<b>100</b>

## Annex Table 8. Refusals of entry

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

	Refused persons Total	2018 Q1 – Reasons for refusals of entry (see description below)										Reasons Total
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	n.a.	
<b>Top Ten Nationalities</b>												
Ukraine	14 475	17	25	1 452	8	5 694	1 561	4 161	1 026	24	628	14 596
Albania	5 706	23	47	70	7	1 932	582	1 463	1 447	52	153	5 776
Russia	4 547	18	5	3 640	11	322	84	182	48	259	35	4 604
Serbia	2 240	26	27	82	1	254	1 145	183	524	5	11	2 258
Belarus	2 145	18	2	569	0	320	109	527	92	236	299	2 172
Moldova	1 573	4	2	124	13	613	191	498	128	8	21	1 602
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1 170	67	5	15	0	554	76	309	176	4	2	1 208
Brazil	1 127	0	2	299	0	436	35	52	59	3	302	1 188
Turkey	1 103	58	21	367	9	271	327	51	20	2	14	1 140
Morocco	907	24	20	145	13	368	41	80	65	46	210	1 012
Other	10 391	895	196	1 997	129	3 516	594	1 107	651	112	2 080	11 277
<b>Total</b>	<b>45 384</b>	<b>1 150</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>8 760</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>14 280</b>	<b>4 745</b>	<b>8 613</b>	<b>4 236</b>	<b>751</b>	<b>3 755</b>	<b>46 833</b>

Descriptions of the reasons for refusal of entry:

**A** has no valid travel document(s);

**B** has a false/counterfeit/forged travel document;

**C** has no valid visa or residence permit;

**D** has a false/counterfeit/forged visa or residence permit;

**E** has no appropriate documentation justifying the purpose and conditions of stay;

**F** has already stayed for three months during a six months period on the territory of the Member States of the EU;

**G** does not have sufficient means of subsistence in relation to the period and form of stay, or the means to return to the country of origin or transit;

**H** is a person for whom an alert has been issued for the purposes of refusing entry in the SIS or in the national register;

**I** is considered to be a threat for public policy, internal security, public health or the international relations of one or more Member States of the EU.

Annex Table 9. Document fraudsters on entry from third countries

Persons detected using fraudulent documents at BCP on entry to EU or Schengen Area by Reporting Country, border type and top ten nationalities

Reporting Country	2016					2017					2018		2018 Q1		per cent of total
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	% change on				
											year ago	prev. Qtr			
Spain	380	346	346	376	372	229					-34	-38	16		
France	225	189	227	207	247	182					-3.7	-26	13		
Poland	163	280	224	191	160	150					-46	-6.3	11		
Germany	84	85	123	140	116	118					39	1.7	8.3		
Hungary	81	116	97	112	135	115					-0.9	-15	8.1		
Italy	197	145	129	115	126	106					-27	-16	7.5		
Portugal	62	71	101	81	72	104					46	44	7.3		
United Kingdom	121	47	64	47	63	65					38	3.2	4.6		
Austria	20	13	11	27	41	48					269	17	3.4		
Netherlands	34	43	45	48	69	46					7	-33	3.2		
Lithuania	58	66	42	56	36	41					-38	14	2.9		
Belgium	44	35	52	37	49	35					0	-29	2.5		
Croatia	21	19	21	14	43	28					47	-35	2		
Ireland	15	4	15	16	22	22					450	0	1.6		
Latvia	49	32	46	21	28	21					-34	-25	1.5		
Romania	22	15	27	16	63	20					33	-68	1.4		
Denmark	4	4	6	14	21	17					325	-19	1.2		
Bulgaria	39	11	16	36	16	15					36	-6.3	1.1		
Switzerland	26	26	29	23	23	13					-50	-43	0.9		
Czech Republic	5	3	3	6	8	8					167	0	0.6		
Slovenia	9	4	6	2	4	7					75	75	0.5		
Slovakia	8	11	7	7	5	6					-45	20	0.4		
Cyprus	1	2	3	4	4	6					200	50	0.4		
Sweden	9	8	7	7	8	5					-38	-38	0.4		
Greece	18	19	20	22	19	4					-79	-79	0.3		
Norway	5	4	4	5	10	4					0	-60	0.3		
Finland	11	14	8	21	12	3					-79	-75	0.2		
Malta	2	1	.	1	3	.					n.a.	n.a.	n.a.		
Estonia	1	2	2	8	1	.					n.a.	n.a.	n.a.		
Luxembourg	3	.	.	.	.	.					n.a.	n.a.	n.a.		
<b>Border Type</b>															
Not specified	.	23	1	.	1	.					n.a.	n.a.	n.a.		
Air	1 124	980	1 123	1 034	1 187	975					-0.5	-18	69		
Land	475	532	480	402	434	351					-34	-19	25		
Sea	118	80	77	224	154	92					15	-40	6.5		
<b>Top Ten Nationalities Claimed</b>															
Not specified	149	128	146	125	130	132					3.1	1.5	9.3		
Ukraine	196	250	252	171	128	124					-50	-3.1	8.7		
Morocco	219	202	147	261	194	119					-41	-39	8.4		
Iran	115	57	88	146	147	107					88	-27	7.5		
Turkey	50	44	65	65	102	78					77	-24	5.5		
Russia	41	83	52	66	77	60					-28	-22	4.2		
Albania	138	110	81	66	90	43					-61	-52	3		
Cameroon	9	17	24	12	68	43					153	-37	3		
Syria	60	41	48	63	56	37					-9.8	-34	2.6		
Iraq	63	38	35	38	49	33					-13	-33	2.3		
Other	677	645	743	647	735	642					-0.5	-13	4.5		
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 717</b>	<b>1 615</b>	<b>1 681</b>	<b>1 660</b>	<b>1 776</b>	<b>1 418</b>					<b>-12</b>	<b>-20</b>	<b>100</b>		

Annex Table 10. Document fraud on entry from third countries

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

Document Type	2016		2017			2018	2018 Q1		per cent of total
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	% change on		
							year ago	prev. Qtr	
<b>PASSPORTS</b>	<b>712</b>	<b>656</b>	<b>782</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>757</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>-2.4</b>	<b>-15</b>	<b>38</b>
Forged	278	245	291	195	226	255	4.1	13	40
Authentic	252	248	314	262	311	243	-2	-22	38
Counterfeit	79	65	65	74	94	80	23	-15	13
No more details	81	74	91	134	120	53	-28	-56	8.3
Stolen blank	22	24	21	10	5	7	-71	40	1.1
Pseudo	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	100	0.3
<b>ID CARDS</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>-20</b>	<b>-43</b>	<b>14</b>
Counterfeit	131	101	130	146	186	112	11	-40	47
Authentic	117	109	105	116	128	70	-36	-45	29
Stolen blank	38	37	30	25	39	26	-30	-33	11
Forged	72	40	37	27	27	20	-50	-26	8.4
No more details	13	12	8	38	36	11	-8.3	-69	4.6
Pseudo	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
<b>VISA</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>-16</b>	<b>-19</b>	<b>23</b>
Authentic	219	320	260	236	210	183	-43	-13	47
Counterfeit	135	110	131	128	216	142	29	-34	37
Forged	30	21	39	39	31	48	129	55	12
No more details	14	9	17	21	11	10	11	-9.1	2.6
Stolen blank	6	5	12	4	13	6	20	-54	1.5
<b>RESIDENCE PERMITS</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>-26</b>	<b>-30</b>	<b>13</b>
Counterfeit	115	99	105	117	106	92	-7.1	-13	42
Authentic	100	116	91	106	110	72	-38	-35	33
Stolen blank	33	29	36	34	44	29	0	-34	13
Forged	33	27	35	14	23	16	-41	-30	7.2
No more details	21	27	15	14	33	12	-56	-64	5.4
<b>STAMPS</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>-8.2</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>9.9</b>
Counterfeit	196	161	154	133	140	121	-25	-14	72
Forged	22	22	21	37	25	45	105	80	27
No more details	0	0	4	1	2	2	0	0	1.2
<b>OTHER</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>-30</b>	<b>-27</b>	<b>2.5</b>
Counterfeit	47	40	42	45	40	28	-30	-30	65
No more details	0	1	1	1	4	7	600	75	16
Forged	9	10	5	6	5	4	-60	-20	9.3
Pseudo	1	0	2	2	1	2	0	100	4.7
Authentic	7	6	4	6	7	2	-67	-71	4.7
Stolen blank	0	4	2	2	2	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 071</b>	<b>1 962</b>	<b>2 069</b>	<b>1 973</b>	<b>2 197</b>	<b>1 700</b>	<b>-13</b>	<b>-23</b>	<b>100</b>

### Annex Table 11. Return decisions issued

Decisions issued by Member State and top ten nationalities

	2016					2017					2018		2018 Q1		per cent of total
	2016		2017			2018		% change on		per cent of total					
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	year ago	prev. Qtr							
<b>Top Ten Nationalities</b>															
Ukraine	7 713	6 459	7 226	7 208	8 376	<b>6 824</b>	5.7	-19	11						
Albania	5 086	4 176	4 540	4 458	4 732	<b>4 208</b>	0.8	-11	6.8						
Morocco	5 819	5 356	6 913	6 167	3 179	<b>3 894</b>	-27	22	6.3						
Afghanistan	10 232	6 440	5 036	3 434	3 583	<b>3 580</b>	-44	-0.1	5.8						
Iraq	8 720	5 079	4 557	4 983	4 516	<b>3 519</b>	-31	-22	5.7						
Pakistan	3 915	3 696	3 607	4 052	2 893	<b>3 027</b>	-18	4.6	4.9						
Algeria	3 273	2 185	2 377	2 885	2 054	<b>2 027</b>	-7.2	-1.3	3.3						
India	1 999	1 924	1 746	1 755	1 500	<b>1 624</b>	-16	8.3	2.6						
Tunisia	1 517	1 079	1 107	2 095	3 834	<b>1 508</b>	40	-61	2.4						
Turkey	918	847	874	1 117	1 628	<b>1 456</b>	72	-11	2.4						
Other	36 733	31 704	34 295	35 185	28 595	<b>30 011</b>	-5.3	5	49						
<b>Total</b>	<b>85 925</b>	<b>68 945</b>	<b>72 278</b>	<b>73 339</b>	<b>64 890</b>	<b>61 678</b>	<b>-11</b>	<b>-4.9</b>	<b>100</b>						

### Annex Table 12. Effective returns

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

	2016					2017					2018		2018 Q1		per cent of total
	2016		2017			2018		% change on		per cent of total					
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	year ago	prev. Qtr							
<b>Top Ten Nationalities</b>															
Ukraine	6 596	4 873	6 233	6 120	7 101	<b>5 384</b>	10	-24	15						
Albania	6 847	6 366	6 637	6 238	6 556	<b>5 043</b>	-21	-23	14						
Morocco	1 655	2 251	2 442	3 042	2 312	<b>2 363</b>	5	2.2	6.5						
Algeria	880	1 226	1 106	1 233	1 324	<b>1 460</b>	19	10	4						
Pakistan	1 369	2 075	1 427	1 681	1 471	<b>1 430</b>	-31	-2.8	4						
Iraq	2 148	1 903	1 250	1 167	1 163	<b>1 234</b>	-35	6.1	3.4						
India	1 309	1 588	1 006	1 198	1 004	<b>1 213</b>	-24	21	3.4						
Russia	923	1 082	1 200	1 290	999	<b>1 118</b>	3.3	12	3.1						
Georgia	707	712	805	908	1 025	<b>997</b>	40	-2.7	2.8						
Tunisia	1 038	655	749	1 029	1 219	<b>986</b>	51	-19	2.7						
Other	18 138	17 916	14 430	15 063	14 614	<b>14 952</b>	-17	2.3	41						
<b>Total</b>	<b>41 610</b>	<b>40 647</b>	<b>37 285</b>	<b>38 969</b>	<b>38 788</b>	<b>36 180</b>	<b>-11</b>	<b>-6.7</b>	<b>100</b>						



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

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

TYPE OF RETURN	2016		2017			2018	2018 Q1		per cent of total
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	% change on		
							year ago	prev. Qtr	
<b>Forced</b>	<b>20 194</b>	<b>19 629</b>	<b>19 078</b>	<b>20 672</b>	<b>20 514</b>	<b>18 260</b>	-7	-11	<b>50</b>
Enforced by Member State	15 773	14 259	14 250	15 357	15 838	12 466	-13	-21	35
Not specified	3 386	3 951	3 992	4 723	4 166	5 340	35	28	15
<b>Enforced by Joint Operation</b>	<b>1 035</b>	<b>1 419</b>	<b>836</b>	<b>592</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>454</b>	-68	-11	<b>1.3</b>
Voluntary	21 328	20 813	18 166	18 253	18 238	17 043	-18	-6.6	47
Not specified	1 408	1 137	1 144	705	1 010	11 427	905	1031	32
<b>Others</b>	<b>15 050</b>	<b>13 806</b>	<b>12 867</b>	<b>13 137</b>	<b>13 548</b>	<b>4 780</b>	-65	-65	<b>14</b>
IOM Assisted	4 870	5 870	4 155	4 411	3 680	836	-86	-77	2.4
Not specified	88	205	41	44	36	877	328	2336	2.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>41 610</b>	<b>40 647</b>	<b>37 285</b>	<b>38 969</b>	<b>38 788</b>	<b>36 180</b>	<b>-11</b>	<b>-6.7</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>TOP TEN NATIONALITIES</b>									
<b>Voluntary</b>									
Ukraine	5 977	4 407	5 511	5 536	6 442	4 765	8.1	-26	28
Iraq	1 912	1 692	1 060	992	891	1 018	-40	14	6
Pakistan	943	1 456	983	1 149	955	970	-33	1.6	5.7
India	904	1 202	666	797	675	835	-31	24	4.9
Russia	573	721	791	914	626	734	1.8	17	4.3
Albania	1 224	1 138	1 015	917	911	666	-41	-27	3.9
Afghanistan	916	999	568	405	556	593	-41	6.7	3.5
Moldova	493	407	449	627	595	586	44	-1.5	3.4
Belarus	291	265	297	419	436	515	94	18	3
Georgia	381	427	471	525	479	463	8.4	-3.3	2.7
Other	7 714	8 099	6 355	5 972	5 672	5 898	-27	4	35
<b>Total Voluntary Returns</b>	<b>21 328</b>	<b>20 813</b>	<b>18 166</b>	<b>18 253</b>	<b>18 238</b>	<b>17 043</b>	<b>-18</b>	<b>-6.6</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Forced</b>									
Albania	5 587	5 217	5 605	5 303	5 623	4 244	-19	-25	23
Morocco	1 484	2 009	2 032	2 791	2 104	2 118	5.4	0.7	12
Algeria	584	798	685	840	1 088	1 187	49	9.1	6.5
Tunisia	984	588	682	973	1 159	890	51	-23	4.9
Ukraine	619	466	722	581	659	607	30	-7.9	3.3
Serbia	814	799	779	763	829	601	-25	-28	3.3
Georgia	326	285	334	375	536	522	83	-2.6	2.9
Brazil	398	423	365	432	392	498	18	27	2.7
Pakistan	426	619	444	532	516	447	-28	-13	2.4
Kosovo*	914	822	666	597	680	439	-47	-35	2.4
Other	8 058	7 603	6 764	7 485	6 928	6 707	-12	-3.2	37
<b>Total Forced Returns</b>	<b>20 194</b>	<b>19 629</b>	<b>19 078</b>	<b>20 672</b>	<b>20 514</b>	<b>18 260</b>	<b>-7</b>	<b>-11</b>	<b>100</b>

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

#### Annex Table 14. Effective transfers

People effectively transferred to another Member States by reporting Member State and top ten nationalities

	2016					2017					2018		
	2016		2017			2018		2018 Q1		per cent of total			
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	year ago	prev. Qtr					
<b>Top Ten Nationalities</b>													
Iraq	634	562	571	792	573	<b>718</b>	28	25	8.5				
Afghanistan	849	630	674	764	635	<b>707</b>	12	11	8.4				
Syria	656	457	336	404	352	<b>372</b>	-19	5.7	4.4				
Nigeria	350	369	418	392	366	<b>355</b>	-3.8	-3	4.2				
Pakistan	313	342	345	308	324	<b>328</b>	-4.1	1.2	3.9				
Russia	455	374	335	288	225	<b>324</b>	-13	44	3.8				
Albania	386	369	288	324	311	<b>319</b>	-14	2.6	3.8				
Morocco	333	409	441	315	332	<b>316</b>	-23	-4.8	3.7				
Somalia	270	303	267	319	303	<b>304</b>	0.3	0.3	3.6				
Iran	157	240	166	236	277	<b>231</b>	-3.7	-17	2.7				
Other	3 844	3 995	4 204	4 470	3 931	<b>4 467</b>	12	14	53				
<b>Total</b>	<b>8 247</b>	<b>8 050</b>	<b>8 045</b>	<b>8 612</b>	<b>7 629</b>	<b>8 441</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>100</b>				

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

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

	2016					2017					2018		
	2016		2017			2018		2018 Q1		per cent of total			
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	year ago	prev. Qtr					
<b>Border Type</b>													
Air	38 346 824	33 861 882	42 652 402	64 469 207	38 539 355	<b>33 818 736</b>	-0.1	-12	60				
Land	24 674 345	22 763 335	28 020 717	35 247 485	25 416 272	<b>19 743 511</b>	-13	-22	35				
Sea	3 017 360	2 057 882	5 111 319	7 585 540	2 989 571	<b>2 382 220</b>	16	-20	4.3				
<b>Nationality</b>													
Third country not requiring visa	40 684 580	32 684 960	42 089 210	65 545 867	36 803 329	<b>48 165 232</b>	47	31	49				
EU	12 237 459	11 403 723	15 438 931	20 416 369	12 656 683	<b>25 364 984</b>	122	100	26				
Third country requiring visa	10 462 785	12 346 654	13 836 085	16 251 729	13 508 920	<b>18 709 101</b>	52	38	19				
Not specified	2 653 705	2 247 762	4 420 212	5 088 267	3 976 266	<b>5 308 681</b>	136	34	5.4				
<b>Total</b>	<b>66 038 529</b>	<b>58 683 099</b>	<b>75 784 438</b>	<b>107 302 232</b>	<b>66 945 198</b>	<b>55 944 467</b>	<b>-4.7</b>	<b>-16.4</b>	<b>100</b>				

## 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 concerning 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 countries 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 concerning the 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 concerning detections on exit are not available for Denmark, Ireland, Italy, Spain and the UK.

Data on refusals of entry (FRAN Indicator 4) at the external EU borders are not disaggregated by reason of refusal for Ireland and the UK. Refusals of entry at the Spanish land borders of 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 States and by Joint Operations) for Belgium, Finland, Iceland and the Netherlands.



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Reference number: 16617/2018

Warsaw, November 2018