FRONTEX

EUROPEAN BORDER AND COAST GUARD AGENCY

FRAN Quarterly

Quarter 2 • April–June 2018

Q1 Q2

Q3 Q4

FRAN Quarterly

Quarter 2 • April–June 2018

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EUROPEAN BORDER AND COAST GUARD AGENCY

DISCLAIMERS

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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List of abbreviations and acronyms used

BCP	border-crossing point
CIRCA	Communication and Information Resource Centre Administrator
EDF	European Union Document-Fraud
EDF-RAN	European Union Document-Fraud Risk Analysis Network
EES	Entry/Exit System
FOA	Flexible Operational Activities
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
n.a.	not available
Q/Qtr	quarter of the year
RAU	Frontex Risk Analysis Unit
SE	South Eastern
SAC	Schengen Associated Countries (Liechtenstein, Norway, Iceland and Switzerland)
SIS	Schengen Information System
UK	United Kingdom
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNSCR	United Nations Security Council Resolution
WB	Western Balkans
WB-RAN	Western Balkans Risk Analysis Network

Introduction

FRAN Quarterly reports are prepared by the Frontex Risk Analysis Unit and provide a regular overview of irregular migration at the EU'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 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 external contributors (FRAN members, EU agencies and international institutions) would develop some of the featured analysis topics.

Methodology

The current 40th issue of the FRAN Quarterly is a comparative analysis of FRAN data collected between April and June 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 20th day of the subsequent month, with the exception of December's data, which are requested by 15 January. For this 40th issue of the FRAN Quarterly, the target for Member States to upload the monthly data was thus 20 July 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 (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.[1]

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1 The Nature and Extent of Document Fraud to Enter the European Union 2009–2010, Ref. R063/2011

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 Q2 2018. The air borders saw the commencement of the JO Vega Children 2018 and the continuation 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 Coordination Points Sea 2018 and the continuation of the JO Themis 2018, JO Poseidon 2018 and JO Indalo 2018. The land borders saw the continuation 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 Land 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.
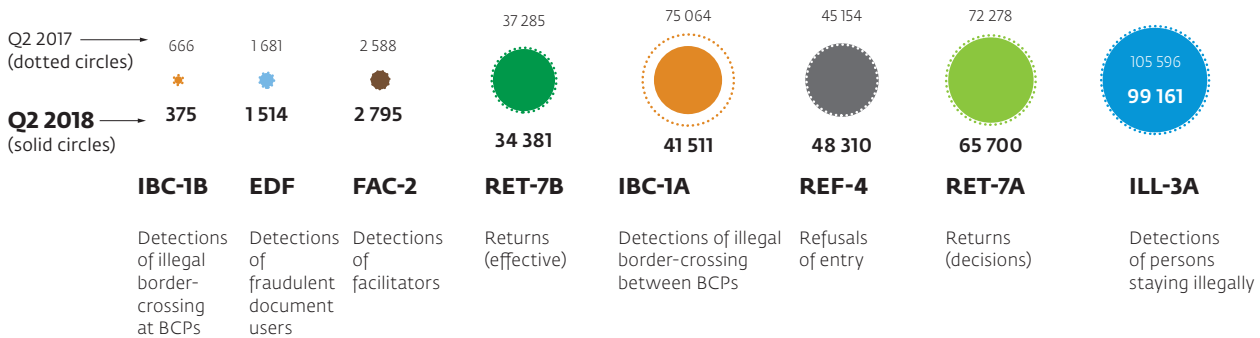
I. Situational overview

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

	2017				2018		2018 Q2 % change on		per cent of total
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	year ago	prev. Qtr	
Eastern Mediterranean Route	**6 058**	**7 406**	**15 329**	**13 526**	**8 182**	**17 342**	**134**	**112**	**42**
Sea	4 928	5 895	12 816	11 093	5 296	8 788	49	66	51
Syria	1 770	2 014	5 567	4 606	1 938	3 253	62	68	37
Iraq	427	857	2 891	2 242	1 446	1 675	95	16	19
Afghanistan	273	394	1 614	1 432	617	1 134	188	84	13
Other	2 458	2 630	2 744	2 813	1 295	2 726	4	111	31
Land	1 130	1 511	2 513	2 433	2 886	8 554	466	196	49
Syria	473	467	816	682	1 060	2 920	525	175	34
Turkey	109	183	869	1 059	754	2 070	1 031	175	24
Iraq	84	151	409	141	372	1 247	726	235	15
Other	464	710	419	551	700	2 317	226	231	27
Western Mediterranean Route	**3 352**	**4 200**	**6 147**	**9 364**	**3 553**	**10 759**	**156**	**203**	**26**
Sea	2 352	4 035	5 848	9 317	3 299	10 659	164	223	99
Unknown	82	232	575	10	999	2 835	1 122	184	27
Morocco	127	782	2 258	1 537	571	2 009	157	252	19
Guinea	242	635	245	1 525	403	1 803	184	347	17
Other	1 901	2 386	2 770	6 245	1 326	4 012	68	203	38
Land	1 000	165	299	47	254	100	-39	-61	1
Burkina Faso	455	41	111	29	25	56	37	124	56
Guinea	3	2	1	.	17	19	850	12	19
Mali	29	60	15	5	180	5	-92	-97	5
Other	513	62	172	13	32	20	-68	-38	20
Central Mediterranean Route	**24 205**	**59 328**	**21 640**	**13 789**	**6 192**	**10 121**	**-83**	**63**	**24**
Eritrea	156	424	2 065	3 770	1 190	1 817	329	53	18
Tunisia	459	3 520	1 590	652	233	1 430	-59	514	14
Nigeria	577	3 961	1 080	1 437	1 555	1 009	-75	-35	10
Other	23 013	51 423	16 905	7 930	3 214	5 865	-89	82	58
Circular Route from Albania to Greece	**1 539**	**1 657**	**1 658**	**1 542**	**1 069**	**1 487**	**-10**	**39**	**4**
Albania	1 493	1 610	1 621	1 496	1 017	1 435	-11	41	97
Syria	.	.	.	.	.	14	n.a.	n.a.	1
Afghanistan	3	4	1	8	3	10	150	233	1
Other	43	43	36	38	49	28	-35	-43	2
Western Balkan Route	**3 504**	**2 224**	**3 874**	**2 577**	**1 156**	**1 140**	**-49**	**-1**	**3**
Pakistan	915	767	1 703	970	308	319	-58	4	28
Afghanistan	1 211	319	1 286	572	376	238	-25	-37	21
Iran	33	48	41	108	26	134	179	415	12
Other	1 345	1 090	844	927	446	449	-59	1	39
Western African Route	**74**	**39**	**20**	**288**	**55**	**373**	**856**	**578**	**1**
Algeria	5	0	0	3	.	.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Unknown	0	0	11	0	26	281	n.a.	981	75
Morocco	7	39	9	51	29	92	136	217	25
Other	62	0	0	234	.	.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Eastern Borders Route	**153**	**210**	**316**	**193**	**122**	**289**	**38**	**137**	**1**
Vietnam	27	53	98	83	37	120	126	224	42
Russia	21	12	29	7	13	29	142	123	10
Ukraine	19	29	33	24	10	23	-21	130	8
Other	86	116	156	79	62	117	1	89	40
Black Sea Route	**.**	**.**	**472**	**65**	**.**	**.**	**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.
Other	**.**	**.**	**0**	**1**	**.**	**.**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**
Russia	.	.	.	1	.	.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Unknown	.	.	0	0	.	.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Total	**38 885**	**75 064**	**49 456**	**41 345**	**20 329**	**41 511**	**-45%**	**104%**	**100%**

Source: FRAN data as of 20 July 2018

FRAN indicators

Q2 2017 ⟶ (dotted circles)

Q2 2018 ⟶ (solid circles)

	IBC-1B	EDF	FAC-2	RET-7B	IBC-1A	REF-4	RET-7A	ILL-3A
Q2 2017	666	1 681	2 588	37 285	75 064	45 154	72 278	105 596
Q2 2018	375	1 514	2 795	34 381	41 511	48 310	65 700	99 161

IBC-1B	**EDF**	**FAC-2**	**RET-7B**	**IBC-1A**	**REF-4**	**RET-7A**	**ILL-3A**
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 second quarter of 2018, Member States reported an expected (on account of seasonality) increase in the number of detections of illegal border-crossings compared with the first quarter (roughly doubling), but a 45% drop compared with the same quarter of 2017. Both the Eastern and Western Mediterranean routes (along with the less used Western African and Eastern Borders routes) recorded a strong increase in detections in both aforementioned comparisons – the Eastern Mediterranean route due in particular to a peak in April (highest monthly total since the implementation of the EU-Turkey Statement in particular due to the detections at the Greek land border) and the Western Mediterranean route due to a continuous steep upward trend since April.

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

After a drop in detections in March due to inclement weather conditions, the Western Mediterranean route saw a steady increase in illegal border-crossings month on month to an almost sixfold increase in June. The number of departures from Algeria (almost exclusively Algerian nationals), a major phenomenon in the last quarter of 2017, remained negligible in Q2. The share of sub-Saharans using the Western Mediterranean route increased further in Q2, signifying an increasing preference for the Western Mediterranean route rather than the previously used Central Mediterranean route, often aided by the visa-freedom enjoyed by select nationalities in Morocco,

which has in particular led to an uptick in migrants using air routes to Casablanca.

On the Eastern Mediterranean route, the increase in registered detections was mostly due to a strong increase (compared to Q2 2017) in illegal border-crossings at the land border of Greece with Turkey. The sea route between Turkey and Greece also saw increases, but in relative terms more moderate ones, signifying mostly the increased adaptability of smuggling networks operating in the Eastern Aegean Sea.

On the Central Mediterranean route, while the Libyan Coast Guard increasingly thwarted departures from Libya, the uptick in departures from Tunisia, which started in the last quarter of 2017, continued in 2018, albeit the record numbers of October 2017 were not reached in Q2. Departures from both Algeria and Turkey (sailing via the Ionian Sea) were significantly below the comparable numbers of Q2 2017.

A look at the full range of indicators of irregular migratory activities shows that the indicators have all either declined or stayed roughly unchanged, with the most notable exceptions relating to the number of issued refusals of entry (+7%) and detected people smugglers (+8%). With regard to refusals of entry, this increase is almost exclusively the result of the upsurge in refusals at land borders. As regards people smugglers, much of the increase can be traced to secondary movements linked to the migratory routes that experienced heightened migration flows.
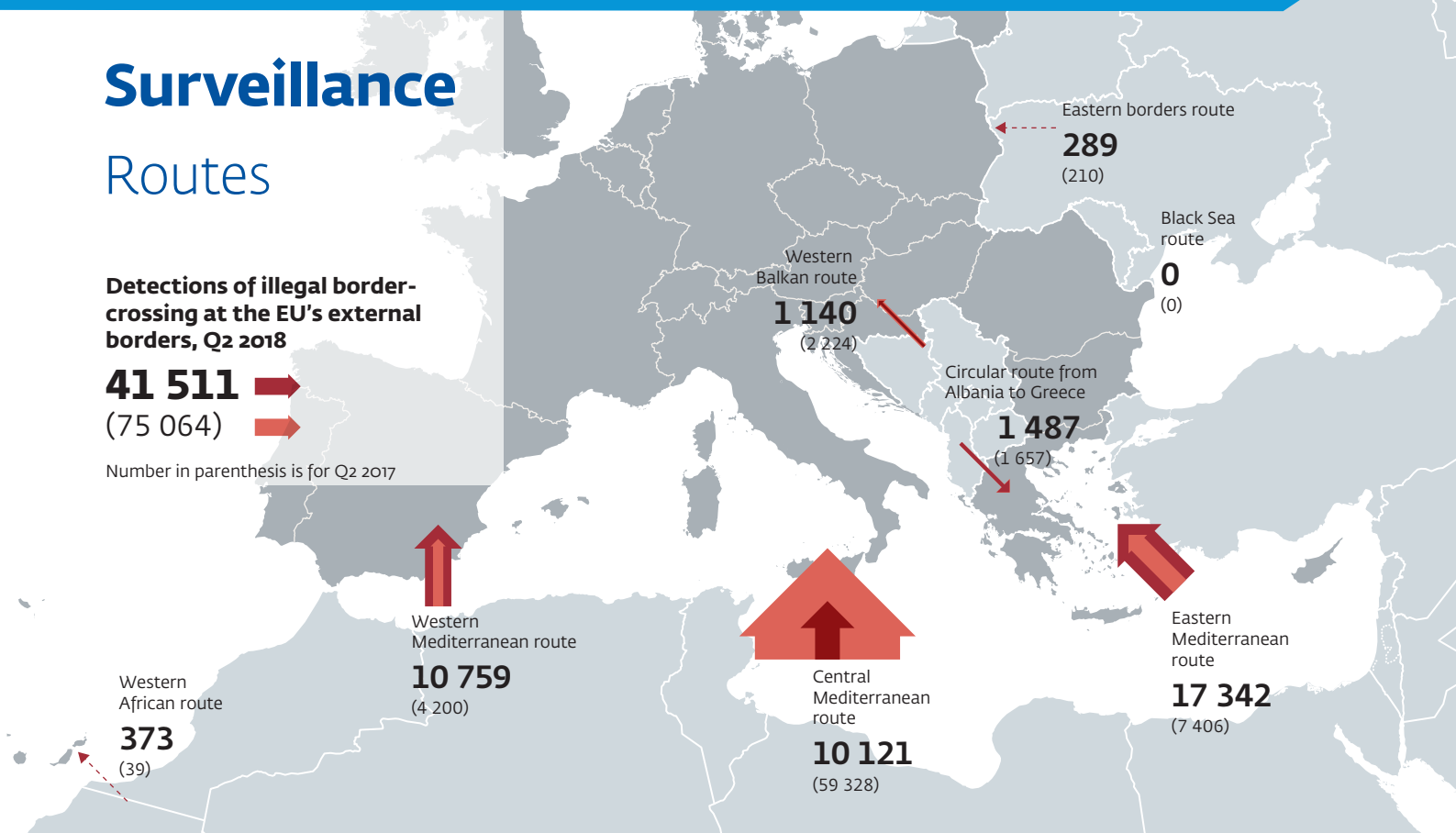
Trend

Monthly trends, July 2013 to June 2018

Reported cases
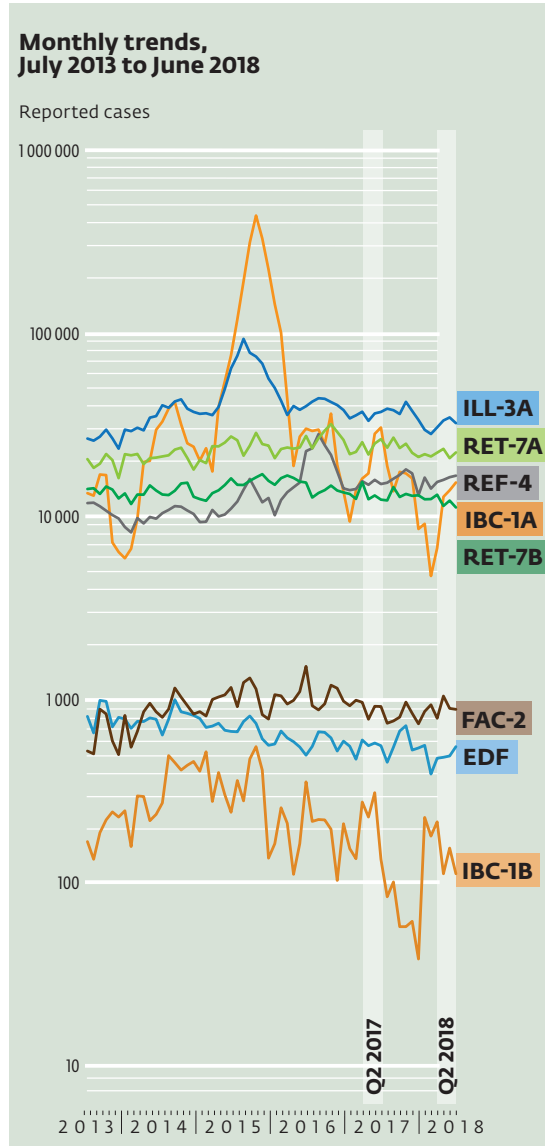
Surveillance

Routes

Detections of illegal border-crossing at the EU's external borders, Q2 2018

41 511 ➡
(75 064) ➡

Number in parenthesis is for Q2 2017

Eastern borders route
289
(210)

Black Sea route
0
(0)

Western Balkan route
1 140
(2 224)

Circular route from Albania to Greece
1 487
(1 657)

Western Mediterranean route
10 759
(4 200)

Western African route
373
(39)

Central Mediterranean route
10 121
(59 328)

Eastern Mediterranean route
17 342
(7 406)

FRAN data for the period from April to June 2018 show a 104% rise in detected illegal border-crossings compared with the previous quarter and a 45% decrease compared with the same quarter of 2017, the latter mostly a result of the curbed flow on the Central Mediterranean route after Q2 2017. The share of African (46%) and Asian (42%) migrants stayed roughly the same as in the first quarter of the year and so too (28%) did the share of detections at the land borders of overall detections. It appears the share of female migrants (at least 20%) increased somewhat compared to Q1 2018, a result of increased detections of Syrians (31% of the detected females were identifying as being Syrian). The share of minors remains almost unchanged (21%) while there was an 84% increase in registered unaccompanied minors (23% of them being Tunisian).

Seasonal increase in the migration flow in the Central Mediterranean, but lowest Q2 detections since 2013

An expectedly seasonal increase in detections of 63% compared with the first quarter should not detract from the fact that continuous vigilant patrolling by the Libyan Coast Guard brought down the number of successful migrant departures to a quarterly figure lower than any in Q2 since 2013. In fact, the decrease compared to Q2 2017 is at 83%. The number of migrants departing from Tunisia increased in Q2 2018 compared with Q2 2017. Departures from Algeria more than doubled compared with Q1 2017 but stayed significantly below the quarterly totals of 2017. As 85% of migrants who departed from Tunisia identified themselves as Tunisian (a decreased share as increasingly sub-Saharans are able to transit through Tunisia, albeit still in small numbers), Tunisians account for an 18% share of migrants and are the most prevalent on this route, followed by Sudanese and Eritreans, the latter however decreasing their share.

Migratory pressure on the Western Mediterranean intensifies and leaves Spain main entry point to Europe

While detections at the land border came in below the previous quarter's, detections on the sea route more than tripled (compared to Q1 2018) to the largest total for a quarter recorded in FRAN history. 99% of the detected migrants departed from Morocco. While the nationality of a significant share of irregular migrants on this route has been registered as unknown, the share and total detection figures of Guineans and Malians towards the summer months increased significantly, marking an overall increase in the share of sub-Saharans using the Western Mediterranean route rather than the previously favoured Central Mediterranean route. Therefore, after Moroccans, who represent 19% of the flow (only slightly decreasing their share), Guineans and Malians are indeed the most commonly detected nationalities on this route. Of the Moroccans, the share of claimed minors increased to 36% of the

Trend

Quarterly detections of illegal border-crossing, 2016–2018

Number

70 000
60 000
50 000
40 000
30 000
20 000
10 000

Central Mediterranean route

20 000
10 000

Western Balkan route

20 000
10 000

Eastern Mediterranean route

Q3 Q4 | Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 | Q1 Q2
2016 | 2017 | 2018

Nationalities

Western Balkan

Central Mediterranean

Western Mediterranean

Albania

Eastern Mediterranean

Syria

Afghanistan

Iraq

Pakistan

Bangladesh

Guinea

Nigeria

Côte d'Ivoire

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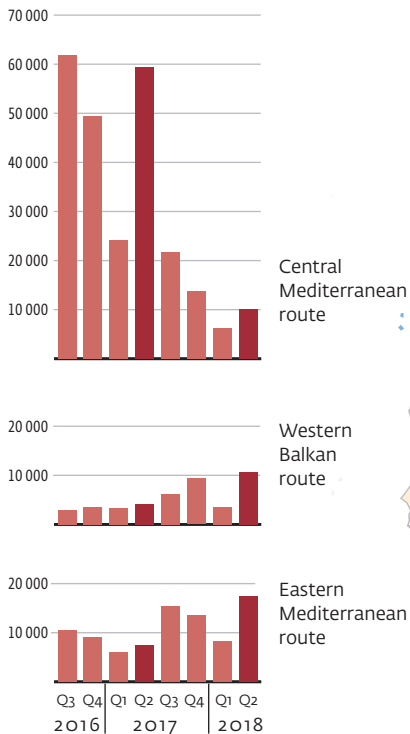
total from 27% in Q4 2017 (with a similar flow total). Of the 723 Moroccan minors many are believed to have been sent on this journey by their families.

Eastern Mediterranean route registers largest migrant flow since EU-Turkey Statement

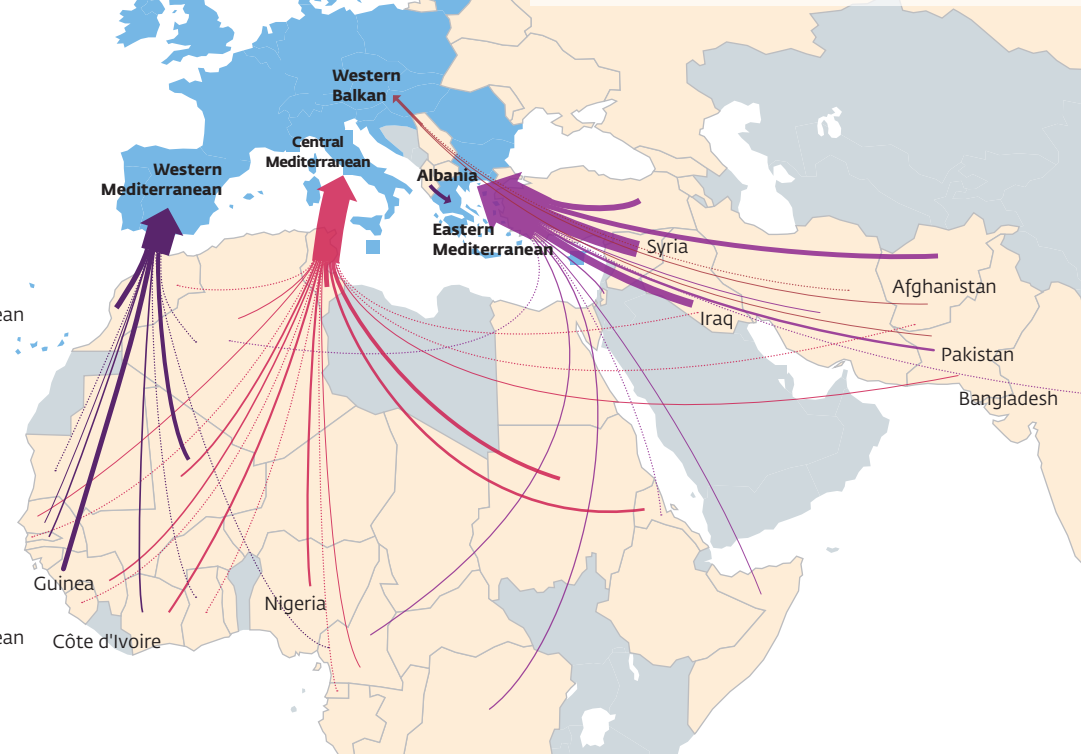Q2 saw the largest number of detections of illegal border-crossings on the land routes since 2012. Whilst on the Greek-Turkish land route for the overall quarter Syrians were the most commonly detected nationality (2 652), Turkish citizens (2 054) followed closely, in fact the detection of Turkish citizens steeply increased throughout the quarter to surpass the detection of Syrians.

On the sea route, the number of detections increased by 49% compared with Q2 2017, yet the total remained below the quarterly totals of Q3 or Q4 2017. While Syrians make up almost 36% of detections

in Q2 on this route, their numbers have been steadily declining since April (falling from April to June by 67%). In response to the sharp decrease in demand by Syrians, people smugglers have been looking to fill empty spots in migrant boats with less affluent passengers, leading to an increase in nationals from, for instance, the Democratic Republic of Congo and Cameroon.

Migration flow almost unchanged on Western Balkan route *vis-à-vis* Q1 2018

On the Western Balkan route, the total number of illegal border-crossings in Q2 decreased by around 49% compared with the same period of 2017, mostly due to the drop in detections by Member States bordering Serbia. The route Greece-Albania-Montenegro-Bosnia and Herzegovina-Croatia-Slovenia – meanwhile has led to a strong increase in numbers detected at the Southeastern EU border (with illegal border-crossings more than tripling

compared with Q2 2017). Pakistanis and Afghans continue to be the most commonly detected nationalities.

Developments on other migratory routes

At the Eastern Borders, an increase in detections compared to the previous quarter (+137%) and to the same quarter of 2017 (+38%) was registered, however the total remained below that of Q3 2017 and hence is within usual fluctuations on this route. Vietnamese migrants remained the most commonly detected nationality at the Eastern Borders with a 43% share of the total. The circular route saw, after the first quarter of the year registered an unusually low number of detections, a return to almost the quarterly average of 2017. On the Western African route several incidents, in particular in June, were reported, aggregating to 373 migrants detected on this route in the second quarter, the highest total since Q4 2015.

Asylum Situation by EASO

Trend

Quarterly applications, 2015–2018*

* Data sources throughout this section on asylum differ from FRAN sources.
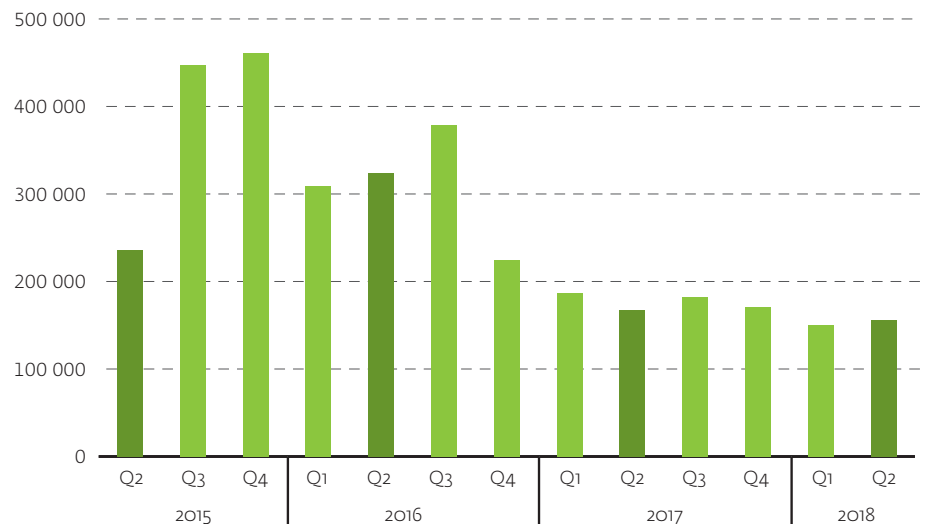
Aplications for international protection[1]

Overall stability

In the second quarter of 2018, 155 670 applications for international protection were lodged in EU+ countries.[2] This number rep-

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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 April – June 2018 data were missing for one EU+ country. To the extent possible, these missing data are estimated on the basis of weekly data.

resented a minor increase (by some 5 800) compared to the previous quarter, but remained lower than in any quarter in 2017.

Different trends among the top countries of origin

In Q2 2018, the main countries of origin were Syria (13% of the total), Afghanistan (7%), Iraq (6%), Venezuela (5%), and Nigeria (4%). Syrian applicants lodged more asylum claims than in the previous quarter (+ 18%). Nevertheless, the number of Syrian citizens seeking international protection in the EU+ remained lower than in any of the quarters of 2017. The largest rise in Q2 2018 occurred for applicants from Venezuela. Although the number of Venezuelan nationals applying for asylum increased somewhat also in the previous two quarters, in Q2 2018 the number of Venezuelan applicants rose by 3 500 or 85 %. Afghan citizens also lodged more applications than in Q1 2018 but the level was similar to the last quarter of 2017. For

the other two countries of origin in the top five, Iraq and Nigeria, the number of applicants decreased for the second quarter in a row.

More applicants from Colombia and Turkey, fewer applicants from Georgia and The Gambia

The other major increases across citizenships in Q2 2018 concerned Colombian and Turkish applicants. However, while the number of Turkish applications returned to the level of Q4 2017, for Colombians the rise represented a trend continuing for a third consecutive quarter. In Q4 2017, there were fewer than 1 100 Colombian citizens seeking asylum in the EU+. In the beginning of 2018 their number rose to over 1 300, and in second quarter of the year went up further sharply to 3 400.

Conversely, the most significant declines in the number of applications took place for Georgian and Gambian nationals. The

Top citizenships

Top 15 or all citizenships with more than 3 000 applications, Q2 2018*

3 000   10 000

Turkey

Afghanistan

Syria

Iraq

Pakistan

Venezuela

Nigeria

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

number of applicants from The Gambia has continued to decline over the past year and a half, falling below 1 200. For Georgians, it is too early to assess whether the decline will persist, considering that the number of Georgian applicants in Q2 returned to the level of Q4 2017. Furthermore, it is worth noting that Serbian applicants dropped to the lowest quarterly level since the launch of EPS data collection in 2014.

Repeated applicants still a common phenomenon

Repeated applicants are those who lodge a subsequent application for international protection in the same receiving country after a final decision on a previous asylum request. This implies that the applicant had been in the Member State for sometime already rather than being a new arrival. Similar to previous quarters, in Q2 2018, one in ten applicants was a repeated applicant. The highest shares of repeated applicants were found among several Western

Balkan countries, in particular Serbia, Kosovo and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. It is notable that the number of repeated applicants from Bangladesh and Pakistan increased compared to the previous quarter, whereas the number of first-time applicants from these two nationalities declined.

Border checks

Refusals of entry

Number per border type, Q2 2018
(only values higher than 1000 are stipulated)
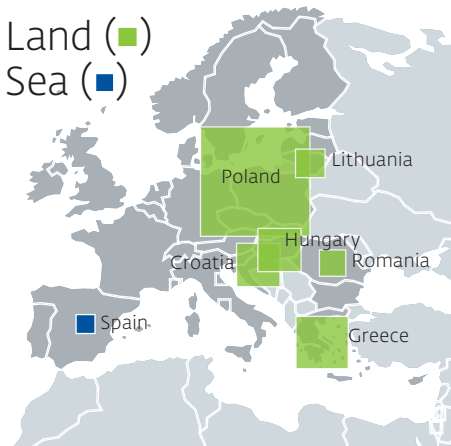
Total: 13 226 (12 524)
Number in parenthesis is for Q2 2017

Land (■)
Sea (■)

Lithuania
Poland
Hungary
Croatia
Romania
Spain
Greece

Air

United Kingdom
Germany
France
Italy
Spain

Clandestine entries

Detections of illegal border-crossing at BCPs
(people hiding in vehicles)
Number, Q2 2018

Total: 375 (666)
Number in parenthesis is for Q2 2017

Croatia-Serbia

Trend of the total

	Land	Air	Sea
Q2 2017	30 288	12 524	2 342
Q2 2018	33 974	13 226	1 105
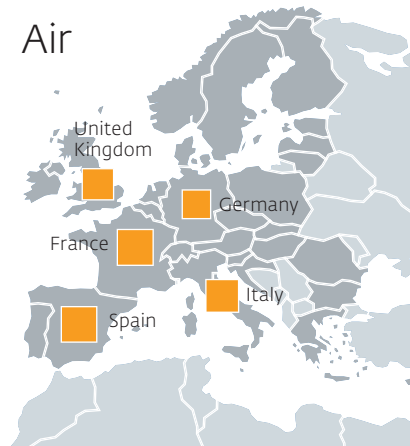
Refusals of entry slightly up, driven by refusals at the Eastern and South-eastern land borders

In Q2 2018, refusals of entry increased by roughly 7%, both compared to the previous quarter and compared to Q2 2017. Nevertheless, refusals were in the same approximate range as in the second half of 2017 and the borders where these increases were registered have seen comparable refusals of entry figures before, meaning it would be premature to speak about a discernible trend. For those refusals where a reason for the refusal was reported, the most common was a lack of appropriate documentation justifying the purpose and conditions of stay (32%), whereas attempts to enter without a valid visa (21%) were second, followed by no demonstrable means of subsistence (19%), refusals on the basis that an alert had been issued (10%), a previous overstay or an entry that would lead to an overstay (7%), an invalid document presented or considered to pose a threat in any way (each approximately 2%), and finally presenting a false document or false visa (each around 1% of the total number of refusals of entry).

Detections in clandestine entry down due to decreases in reported attempts on the Western Balkan route

Member States reported decreases in the detection of migrants hiding in trains, lorries and other vehicles seeking to enter the EU at the external borders on both land and sea routes, compared to the previous quarter (-39%) and the same quarter last year (-44%). 88% of detections of clandestine passengers were registered on land routes and 12% on sea routes.

The most frequently detected nationalities trying to enter clandestinely remain almost unchanged compared with Q1 2018, continuing to closely represent migrant movements on the Western Balkan route (which is where roughly 60% of clandestine entry attempts were recorded in Q2 2018). Afghan migrants continued to be the top detected nationality by far followed by Pakistani, Syrian, Iranian and Guinean nationals.

Illegal stayers on exit

Total: 21 889 (18 378)

Number in parenthesis is for Q2 2017

Number of detections, Q2 2018

○ 500   ○ 10–100   ○ 1–10

Type of border section:

● Land   ● Sea   ● Air   ▨ no data

Germany

Belgium

France

Switzerland

Poland

Hungary

Slovenia
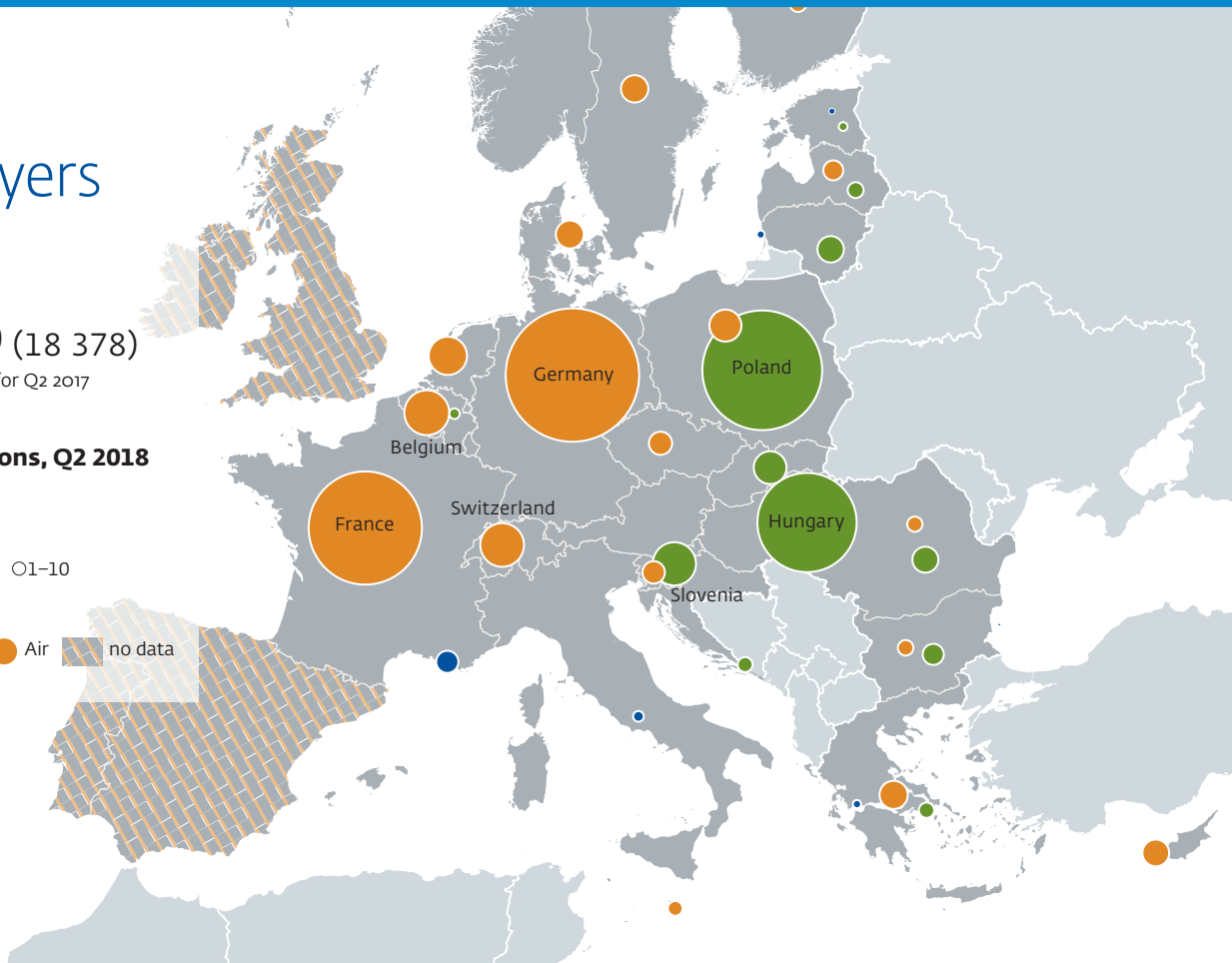
Illegal stays on exit at airports drive an increase in detections

The number of persons detected on exit at BCPs at the EU's external borders without a valid permission to stay increased by around 10% compared with the first quarter of the year, which is not extraordinary given the typical seasonal low registered in the first quarter of the year. The number of registered illegal stays on exit increased further at air borders representing a 58% share of the total in Q2.

Ukrainian nationals account by far for the largest share in recorded illegal stays on exit (23% or 5 140). After Serbians (7%), Moldovans, Chinese and Algerians each take up similar shares (around 5%). Algerian clandestine passengers almost doubled in number.

Fraudulent documents

Detections
(at external borders)

Number of detected fraudulent documents per Member State, Q2 2018

Direction:

exit

entry

Number:
(only highest values are stipulated)

100   50   10

Germany

France

Poland

Hungary

Spain

Italy
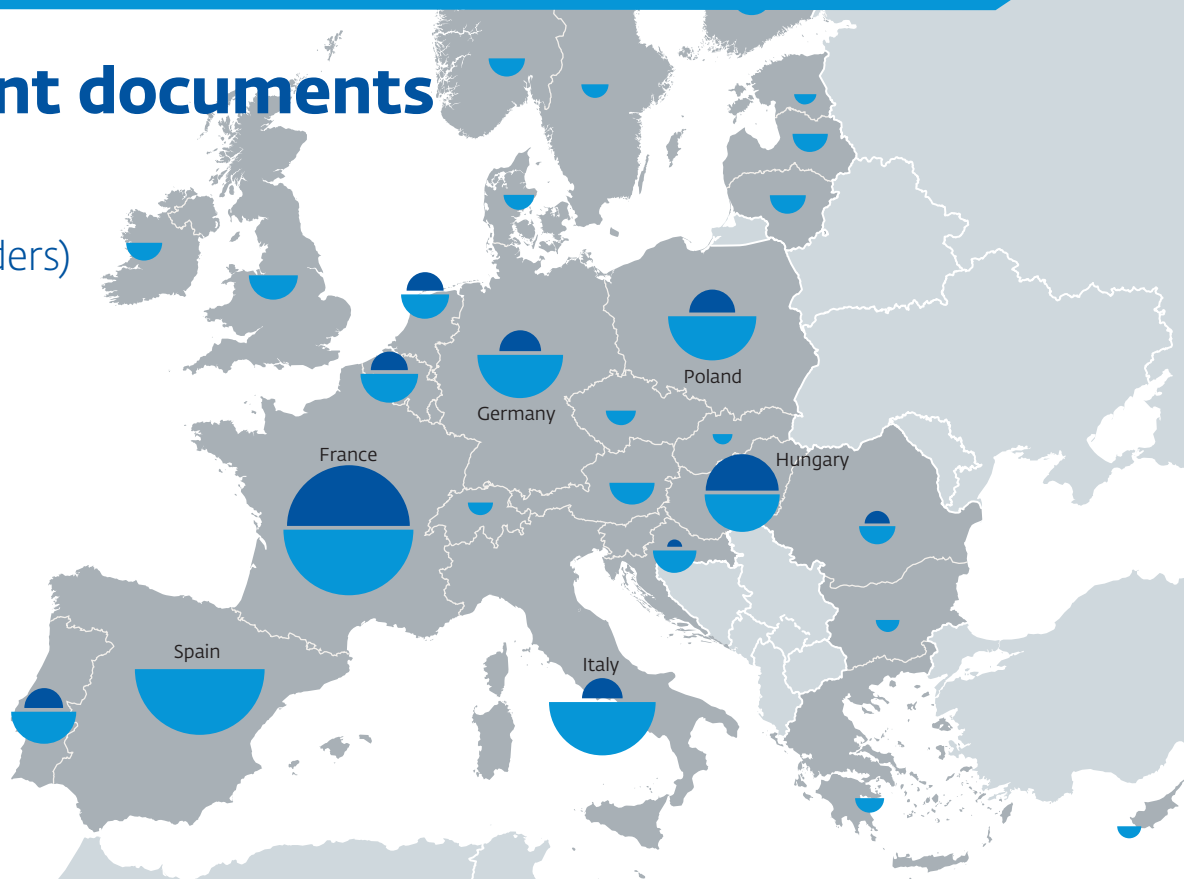
Marked increase of document fraud detections in Q2 2018

In Q2 2018, the overall number of document fraud cases reported in the EDF-RAN increased by 23% compared with the first quarter of 2018, totalling 5 874 detected document fraud users and 6 752 detected fraudulent documents. An over 18% increase of users of fraudulent documents was observed compared with Q2 2017. This development is mainly due to an increase in detections of fraudulent documents and their users looking to move on from Greece.

Q2 2018 then recorded the highest number of document fraud users seen in any quarter since the second half of 2015. This scenario was mainly caused by the rise in the number of fraudulent documents detected on intra-EU/Schengen movements, which registered a maximum peak since the beginning of 2013, totalling 3 724 fraudulent

document users and 4 180 fraudulent document detections in Q2 2018.

Syrians become the most-reported nationality using fraudulent documents

When it comes to the nationalities of individuals abusing travel documents, the most notable change observed concerns Syrians who, tripling their number compared to the previous quarter, became the most detected nationality, followed by Albanians, who registered a decrease, and Iranians and Turks (this assessment includes all detections and all travel types). The number of Georgians using fraudulent documents, whose detections increased during Q1 2018, returned to the previous lower figure that was registered in Q4 2017. Ukrainians and Moroccans were reported with slight decreases whilst the number of Iraqis, Chinese, Somalians and Eritreans increased sharply.

On entry from third countries, the situation remained stable. In Q2 2018, 1 514 persons entered the EU/Schengen area from third countries with fraudulent documents. The number is in line with the number reported in Q1 2018. Of the 99 nationalities detected using fraudulent documents in an attempt to illegally enter the EU or Schengen area from a third country, the most-commonly detected was Moroccan (142), followed by Iranian (98), Ukrainian (95), Turkish (92) and Russian (86). The most significant change observed concerns Egyptians, whose detection with fraudulent documents grew to the same level recorded in 2013 and occasionally in Q4 2016.

As in previous quarters, most detections were recorded at the air borders, 70% of the cases to be precise. Istanbul's Atatürk airport, remained the most-reported last departure airport outside the EU/Schengen area.

Type

Type of fraudulent document detected, by main countries of issuance on entry from third countries, Q2 2018

Residence permits | Passports | ID cards | Visas | Stamps

France
Spain
Italy
Poland
Germany
Greece
Turkey
Belgium
Lithuania
Romania
Sweden
Egypt
Bulgaria
South Africa
India
United Kingdom
Syria
China
Hungary
Morocco

Number
100
10

Note: values under 10 are not represented
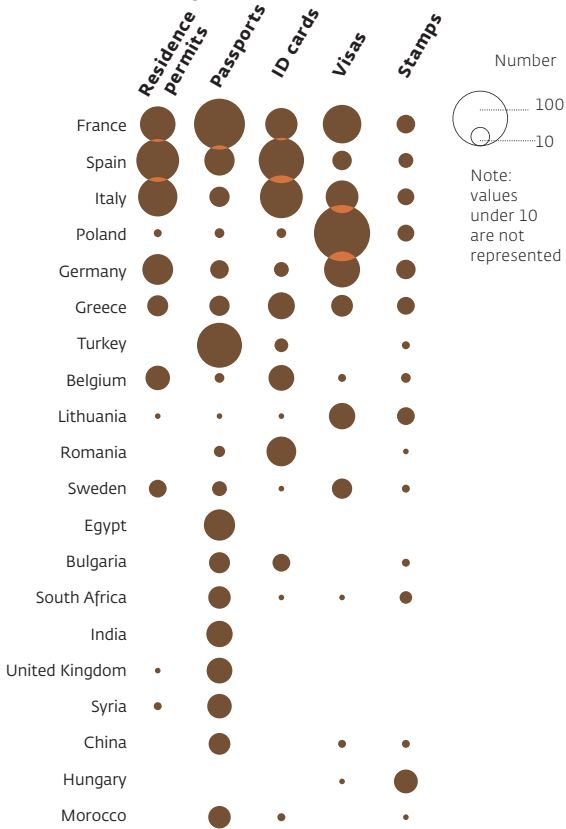
Nationality of users

Claimed nationality of persons detected with fraudulent documents on entry from third countries, Q2 2018

Russia
Ukraine
Not specified
Turkey
Morocco
Iran

Number   130   ○10
(only highest values are stipulated)

Trend between Q2 2017 and Q2 2018:
● higher than 50%
● between 50% and −50%
⊖ lower than −50%
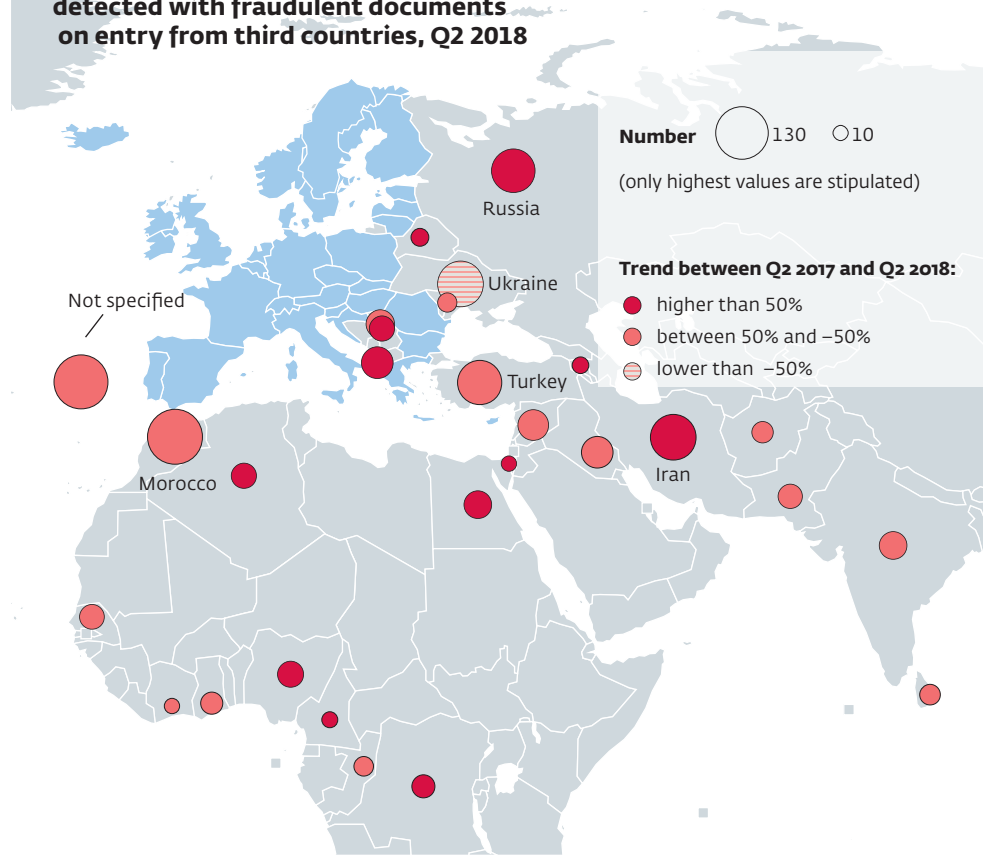
The number of detections of fraudulent documents at the external land borders with Ukraine continued on a downward trend. On the other hand, there was a rise in the number of detections at the external Polish border with Russia, returning to the same order of magnitude of detections as in Q1 2017.

On entry from third countries at the sea borders, the sea route from Morocco to Spain covers almost all detections of fraudulent document users. The total is in line with the figures for the same quarter of 2017.

Moving onward from Greece is the primary motivation for fraudulent document use in secondary movements

Document fraud users reported on exit from Greece increased by 340% compared with the first quarter of 2018 and by 253% compared with the same period of 2017.

When it comes to the nationalities of individuals abusing travel documents during their attempt to leave Greece, Syrians were the most common, followed by Afghans, Iraqis, Iranians and Turks (this assessment includes all detections and all travel types). The number of fraudulent document users belonging to the mentioned nationalities as well as Somalis, Eritreans and Chinese, who are trying to leave Greece, shows a three-digit percentage increases compared with Q1 2018.

The UK remains the most frequently reported final destination country – including secondary movements – inside the EU/Schengen area. In Q2 2018, over 1 000 persons with fraudulent documents were detected on routes towards the UK.

Situation in the EU

Illegal stayers

Number of detected cases, Q2 2018

(only highest values are stipulated)

◯ 1 000   ◯ 10 000
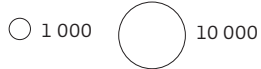
Number in parenthesis is for Q2 2017

Facilitators

Number of detected persons, Q2 2018
Number in parenthesis is for Q2 2017

(Bar chart)
Spain
France
Italy
Greece
Slovenia

(Map labels)
Germany
France
Italy
Greece
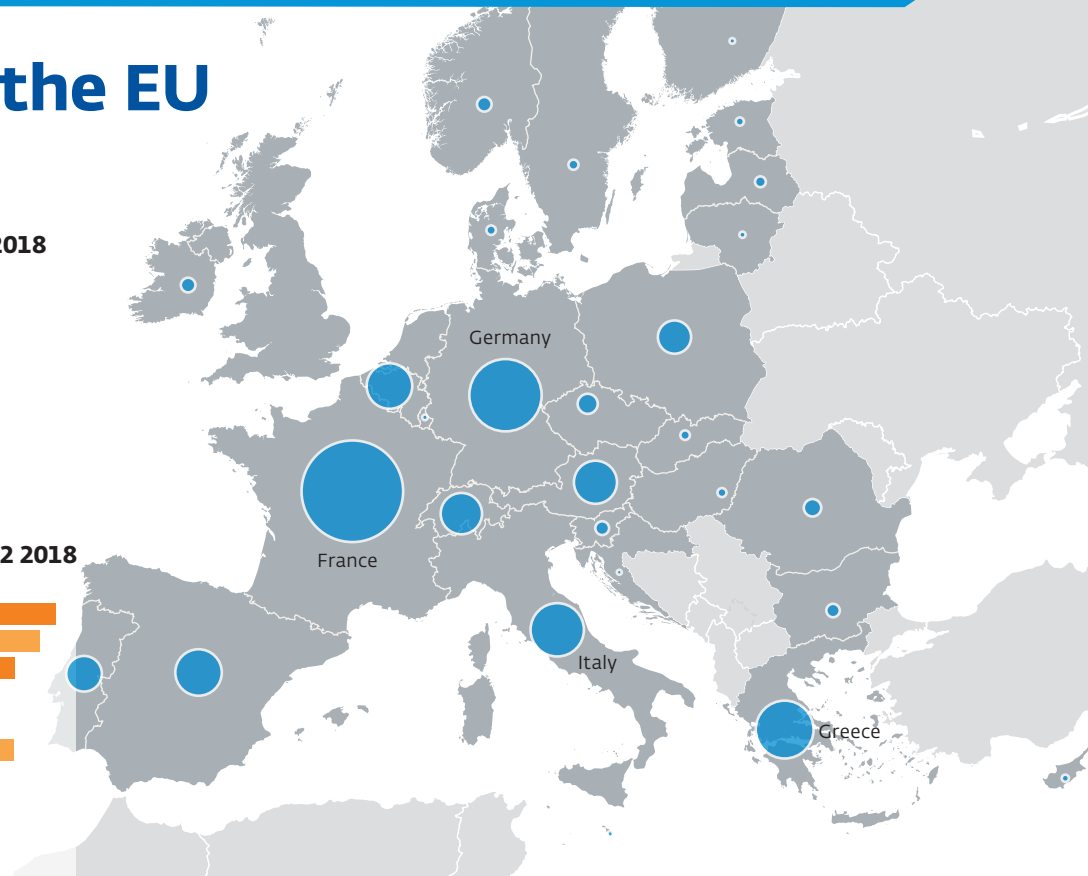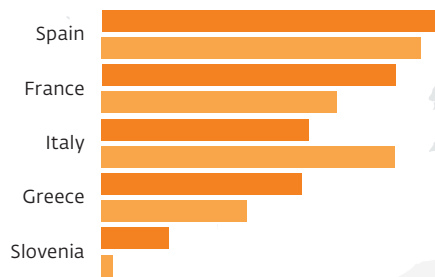
Illegal stay detections inland increased compared with Q1 2018 but below 2017 totals

After the marked (around one quarter) decrease of illegal stay detections recorded inland[1] in the first quarter of the year compared with any quarter of 2017, Q2 2018 again saw an increase in the number of illegal stay detections inland of 14% with a comparative decrease with the same quarter of 2017 of 12%, both relative developments were in line with the total number of irregular migrants entering the European Union, but overall suggesting a sustained reduction in secondary movements compared with 2017. Of all illegal stay detections, inland detections

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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'

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compared with the first quarter of 2018 marginally increased their share in Q2 2018, accounting for three quarters of illegal stays.

In 2017, illegal stay detections were largely associated with the secondary movement of migrants who had arrived via the Central Mediterranean route. However, a look at the Member States which are reporting sustained changes in illegal stay detections inland suggests that this link has further weakened due to the strong relative fall in detection numbers on the Central Mediterranean route and the increasing relative importance of the Western Mediterranean and once again the Eastern Mediterranean route.

Ten Member States continue to make up the very large majority of illegal stay detections inland, 93% of them to be precise. Diverging trends are visible due to

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the aforementioned trends in migratory routes to the EU.

The increase compared with the first quarter of 2018 was driven by (in order of relative share of the overall total) a 14% increase in the number of African migrants (to 42% of the total), a 16% increase in Asian migrants (to 34%), an almost unchanged number of non-EU Europeans (17%) and a 26% increase in American migrants (6%). The three most common nationalities detected for illegal stay inland in Q2 2018 remained in the same order as in Q1 2018, with Moroccans ranking first (7%) followed by Iraqis (7%) and Albanians (6%). Pakistanis (6%) and Algerians (5%) made up the top five most common nationalities. Further down the list, Iranians (+49% compared with Q1 2018) and Moldovans (+45%) registered increases in excess of those averages recorded in any quarter of 2017.

Returns

Nationality of returned people, Q2 2018

Number

Member States which have sent data

4 000   1 000
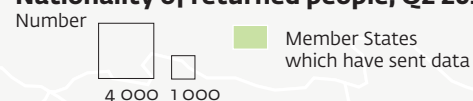
Decisions vs. Effective returns

Decisions   65 700
(72 278)

Effective returns   34 381
(37 285)

Map labels: Ukraine, Albania, Morocco, Iraq, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Brazil

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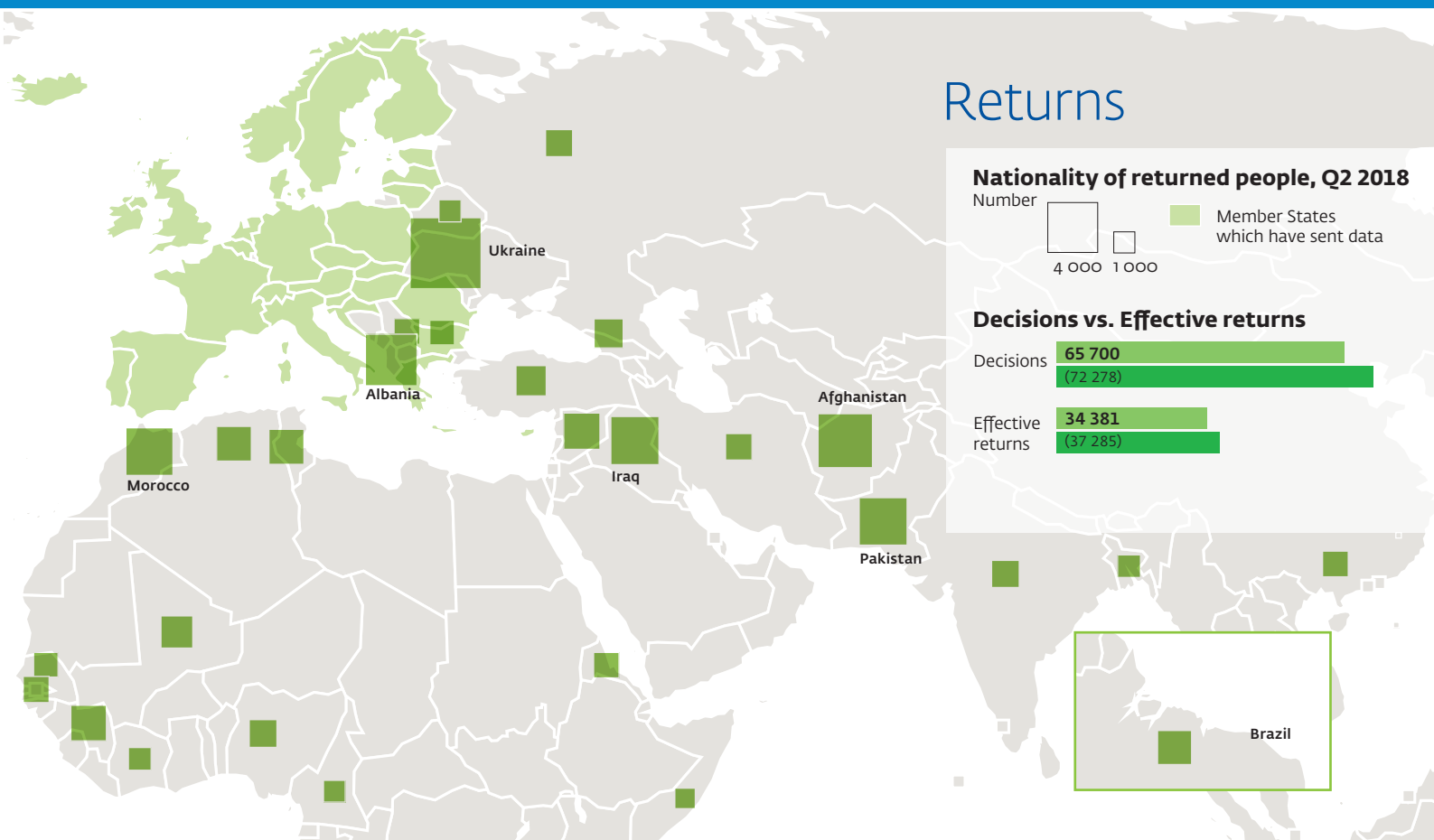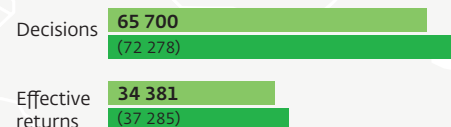
Inland detections of people smugglers drive up total detections

The number of people smugglers in Q2 2018 increased by 9% in comparison with the previous quarter and by 8% in comparison with Q2 2017. France, Italy and Greece reported a higher number of detections of smugglers, which contributed to the overall increase in Q2 2018. In both aforementioned comparisons, inland detections of people smugglers are accountable for the increase, assuming the almost 28% of people smugglers that are not reported with their place of detection do not mask another development.

As regards people smugglers' nationalities, the increase in the number of detected people smugglers from France, Pakistan, Syria and Tunisia stands out as they all registered increases far above the average. It is also worth noting an increase in people smuggler detections compared with the previous quarter and the same quarter of 2017.

Ratio of effective returns to return decisions marginally improved compared with one year earlier

In the second quarter of 2018, Member States issued 65 700 return decisions, a decrease of 9% compared with Q2 2017. At 34 381 effective returns carried out in Q2 2018, the relative decrease of 8% is just below the number of return decisions issued, which indicates that the ratio of effective returns to return decisions has improved marginally (from 51.6% in Q2 2017 to 52.3% in Q2 2018). Notably, the total of effective returns for Q2 has fallen to the lowest level since data on this indicator has been collected (2011). The effective return of Georgian citizens by Member States increased for the eleventh quarter in a row,

due partly to a steady increase in voluntary returns. The shares of forced and voluntary returns in the overall total of effective returns were roughly the same as in Q2 2017, with – both in comparison with the previous quarter and the same quarter of 2017 – Ukrainian and Georgian registering discernible increases in voluntary returns and Tunisians in forced returns.

II. Featured risk analyses

Secondary movements

On the move: migrants' journeys across the EU

Secondary movements are by no means a new phenomenon, however with the 2015-2016 migration crisis this issue came increasingly under the spotlight, as hundreds of thousands of migrants moved across EU countries in an attempt to reach their preferred destinations. While the flow of migrants is returning to levels similar to those observed before the EU migration crisis, secondary movements remain one of the most pressing issues for the EU, placing an additional burden on Member States that are still grappling with the effects of previous flows, jeopardising the effective functioning of the Common European Asylum System (CEAS), and threatening the integrity of the Schengen area of free movement.

The present analysis aims to shed light on migrants' secondary movements within the EU and highlight, wherever possible, the extent of such movements. This analysis largely focuses on secondary movements between January 2017 and June 2018 and relies on quantitative data collected through the Frontex Risk Analysis Network (FRAN), particularly on the indicator of illegal border-crossings (IBCs) between border-crossing points (BCPs), as well as on intra-Schengen indicators, namely illegal stay on the move and Eurodac hits. Data on asylum applications provided by EASO, as well as Eurostat data, have also been used to support this analysis.

It is important to recognise that persisting knowledge gaps have an impact on the extent and quality of analysis on secondary movements. Furthermore, the results of such analysis are sensitive to the data reported by Member States. Consequently, detections of illegal stay on the move reported by Member States may not always be an exact reflection of migration flows, but a natural effect of the re-instatement of internal border controls or non-systematic controls at Member States' internal borders. Given that the current limitations of the data and existing knowledge gaps impede a comprehensive analysis of secondary movements in the EU, the findings in the present analysis should be regarded as hypotheses; they aim to serve as a foundation for further analysis within this area.
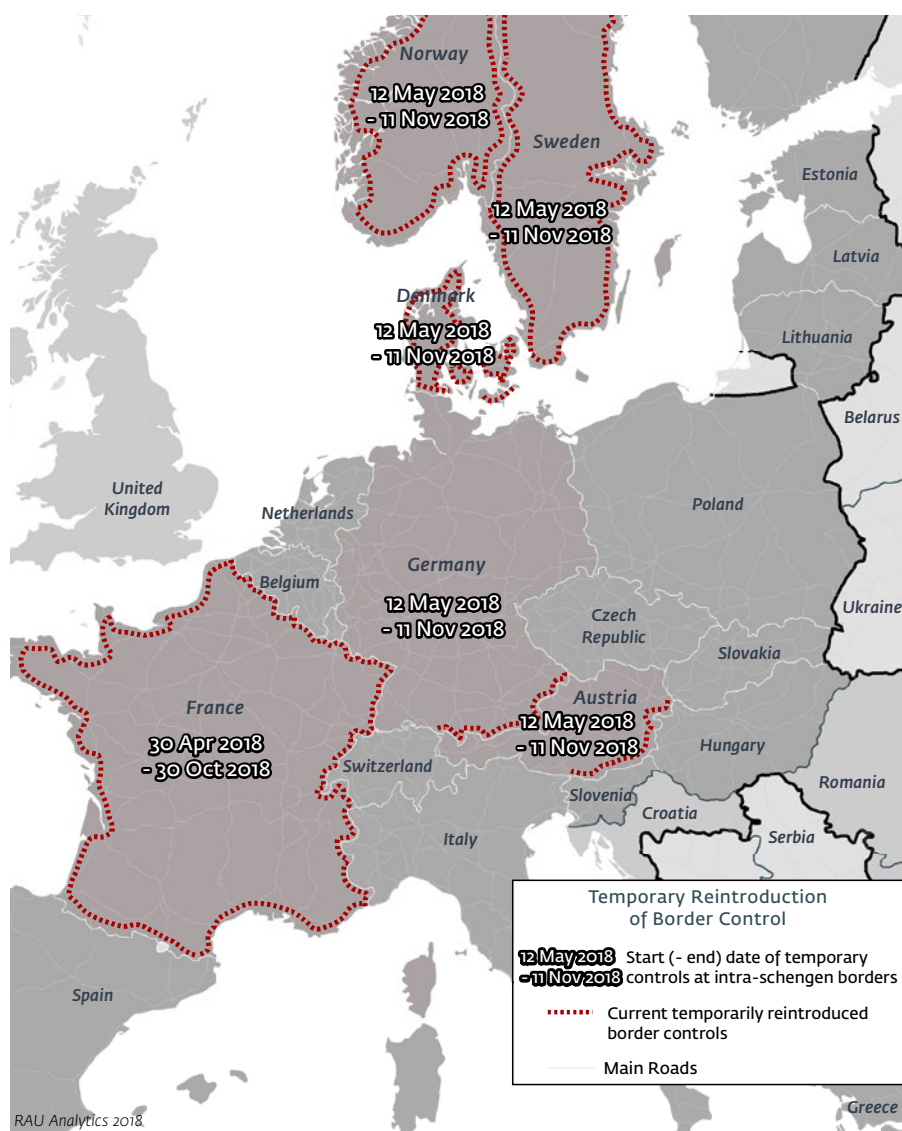
Norway
12 May 2018 – 11 Nov 2018

Sweden

Estonia

Latvia

Lithuania

12 May 2018 – 11 Nov 2018

Denmark
12 May 2018 – 11 Nov 2018

Belarus

United Kingdom

Netherlands

Poland

Germany

Belgium

Czech Republic

Ukraine

12 May 2018 – 11 Nov 2018

Slovakia

Austria

France

12 May 2018 – 11 Nov 2018

Hungary

30 Apr 2018 – 30 Oct 2018

Switzerland

Slovenia

Romania

Croatia

Serbia

Italy

Temporary Reintroduction of Border Control

12 May 2018 – 11 Nov 2018 Start (- end) date of temporary controls at intra-schengen borders

Current temporarily reintroduced border controls

Main Roads

Spain

Greece

RAU Analytics 2018

Secondary movements at EU level

Migrants engage in secondary movements for a variety of reasons, which can range from individual factors (i.e. existence of diaspora communities, historical relations between country of origin and destination, perceptions and expectations regarding the destination country), to more objective ones (i.e. asylum policies, legal pathways to integration, possibility to regularise stay, quality of reception conditions, social acceptance and societal attitudes towards migrants). One of the most decisive factors however appears to be the presence of relatives and friends already residing or staying in a particular country. This finding is substantiated by voluntary interviews conducted with migrants within Frontex Joint Operations, where one of the reasons mostly stated by interviewees for wanting to reach a particular EU destination was to join family or friends.

Among the existing knowledge gaps concerning migrant movements across the EU, what becomes notoriously clear from available data is that all nationalities (including stateless migrants) currently arriving at the external borders (125 nationalities) engage, to a greater or lesser extent, in secondary movements. This finding is demonstrated in part by the sheer number of hits reported within Eurodac –in the first six months of 2018, a total of 91 048 Eurodac hits were reported for a total of 123 nationalities by EU Member States and Schengen Associated Countries.[1] The great majority of the hits (78 323) concerned category 1 vs category 1 hits,

1   Currently only 19 EU Member States and Schengen Associated Countries report Eurodac hits within FRAN

suggesting that 86% of all asylum applicants reported within Eurodac had moved from another Member State where they had previously applied for asylum. These statistics however do not enable the subtraction of multiple hits concerning the same individual (thus including the possibility of double counting), and therefore they might not depict an entirely accurate overview of Dublin requests and should be used with caution.

Despite the increasing diversity within secondary flows, some nationalities tend to stand out. A case in point concerns Afghans, who have by far been one of the most mobile nationalities within migration flows. Since early 2016, Afghans have ranked as the most reported nationality within Eurodac, with hits well above those reported for other nationalities whose presence within secondary flows is particularly prominent (i.e. Iraqis, Nigerians, Pakistanis and Syrians). Afghans have also featured as one of the main nationalities moving irregularly within the EU.

Although migrant secondary movements converge towards a number of prime destinations, mostly in Central and Western Europe (i.e. Germany, France, Italy, Belgium and the Netherlands, etc.), they appear to be numerous and diverse, possibly adapting to changes in policy and border control measures implemented by EU countries.

A rise in the number of migrants entering Germany via Switzerland and Austria hiding on freight trains and trucks (mostly arriving in the state of Baden-Württemberg) was reported. Most migrants originate from African countries such as Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Morocco, Tunisia, Guinea, Senegal, Ghana and Cameroon.

Although compared to the Western Mediterranean route the Central Mediterranean continued to represent the most travelled route of the two during the months following the signing of the Italy-Libya MoU, an increase in certain nationalities previously using the Central Mediterranean route (i.e. Gambians, Malians, Guineans, and Senegalese) was observed among arrivals through the Western Mediterranean route, particularly since the beginning of this year.

Reverse [secondary] movements within the EU

Despite the customary secondary routes taken to reach their Member State of choice, FRAN data demonstrates that migrants, refugees and asylum seekers also tend to engage in movements contrary to those commonly followed by fellow citizens.

The reasons for such movements remain unclear however, and carrying out more in-depth research would prove useful in understanding what drives people to move once they have reached countries that are generally considered preferred destinations.

Asylum requests and multiple asylum applications

Closely related to secondary movements are asylum applications, which are often an outcome of the former. In the first half of 2018, 224 351 asylum applications were lodged at EU level; their overall share fell by 24% in comparison to the first half of 2017 and 21% to the second. However, despite this decrease, which mirrors an even bigger drop in IBCs (46% from the

first six months of 2017 and 32% from the second), the share of asylum applications lodged still remains considerably higher than the number of migrants detected illegally crossing the external borders of the EU. This difference could possibly be an indication of multiple asylum applications lodged by some migrants as they travel throughout the EU. A comparative analysis of FRAN data on IBCs and asylum applications of migrant nationalities that tend to travel irregularly via land or sea, may provide evidence of this practice.

Eritreans for example, have been a particularly prominent nationality within the migration flow. An analysis of this nationality reveals that the number of asylum applications by nationals of this country has far exceeded the numbers of IBCs since 2012. In 2017, the year when the gap between IBCs and asylum applications was the highest, the number of asylum applications lodged by Eritreans was 73% higher than the number of IBCs by this nationality. So far this year, 2 779 IBCs by Eritreans have been registered, against 8 563 asylum applications. Other nationalities, such as Gambians, Guineans, Senegalese, Somalis and Nigerians, show similar patterns to Eritreans. Although multiple asylum applications represent a strong hypothesis to explain the wide gap between IBCs and asylum applications, other reasons may however exist: These include migrants crossing the external borders undetected, overstayers, migrants detected using fraudulent documents, migrants entitled to asylum under the relocation scheme and asylum applications lodged by the children of asylum seekers, already born in the EU.

Figure 1 **Gap between illegal border-crossings and asylum applications by Eritrean nationals (January 2017 – June 2018)**
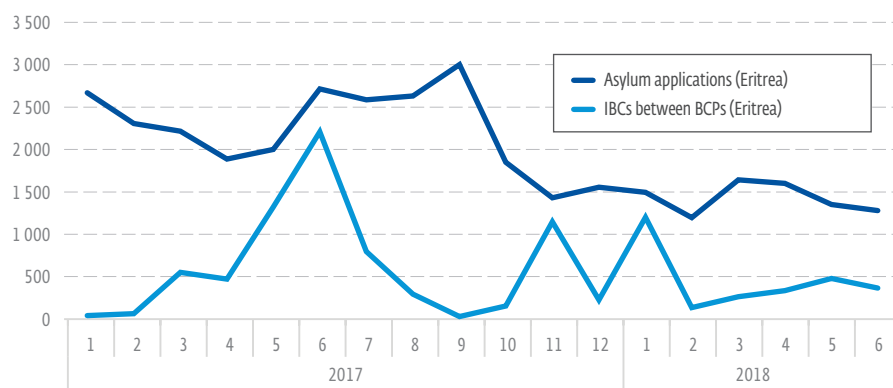
Conclusion

Secondary movements remain one of the most difficult areas of migration to analyse, given the fragmented nature of available data and knowledge, the overwhelming number of movements and their intersection with other aspects of migration. Tackling secondary movements therefore requires a deeper understanding of the drivers that make people move once they reach the EU and related aspects of facilitation of migrants' movements within the EU. The new Common Repository on Reporting and Statistics, currently under negotiation as part of the interoperability legislation, may prove an important instrument for the improvement of analysis on secondary movements in the future, by successfully enabling better monitoring of migrants' movements from the point of entry to the EU to their final destination.

Developments on the Western Mediterranean route in the second quarter of 2018

With more than 10 000 apprehensions during the second quarter of 2018, the Western Mediterranean Sea route showed an increase in the migratory flow of 165% compared with the same period of 2017, while compared to 2016 the increase was even more accentuated by nearly 470%.

In April, over 1 200 irregular migrants were apprehended, while in May the numbers nearly tripled, reaching nearly 3 600 apprehensions. In June, for the first time since Frontex started to run joint operations, the Western Mediterranean became the most targeted sea route by irregular migrants trying to reach the European Union. During this month, nearly 6 000 migrants were apprehended, accounting for nearly 52% of the total number of irregular migrants detected in the Mediterranean Sea in June.

Nearly all migrant departures towards Spain were reported from Morocco, with 97% of total apprehensions on the Western Mediterranean Sea route. In contrast, the Algerian corridor recorded a low number of detections in the first half of 2018.

During the months of April and May 2018, most of the apprehensions were reported in Granada, however, in June 2018 the situation changed and the migration flow shifted towards Cadiz, which became the most affected operational area. Overall in Q2, there were 5 163 irregular migrants reported in Granada and 4 779 reported in Cadiz.[1]

In relation to the land route, detections of illegal border-crossings decreased by nearly 65% in Q2 2018 compared with the same quarter of 2017. However, the migration pressure remains high, as demonstrated by the storming of the border fence of Ceuta by more than 600 migrants in July and by nearly 200 in August 2018.

Several factors combine to determine the current increase in pressure on the Western Mediterranean route. For example, irregular migrants perceive the Western Mediterranean route as safer and faster. Morocco is considered a more stable country than Libya, with a better economy and social security and the route is considered more accessible and affordable than the route from Libya, encouraging migrants to shift their preference when opting for a route towards the EU. Morocco is also offering visa-free travel to certain West African countries, which increases its attractiveness as a transit country to the citizens of those states.

In addition, people smuggling networks operating in countries of origin, transit and in Morocco have established better connections amongst themselves. For instance, they are able to cover the entire trip of migrants from their countries of origin in Africa to Morocco, and further to Spain, in just under a week. The increasing rate of successful crossings to Spain has consequently become a 'pull factor' for would-be migrants wanting to reach Europe.

Analysing the different types of boats, it soon becomes apparent that the smuggling networks have changed their preference. For instance, during the first six months of 2018, smuggling networks increased the frequency of use of rubber dinghies rather than toy boats. This can be linked to the fact that the capacity of rubber dinghies is higher than toy boats. In 2017, the average number of migrants per boat was 28, which increased to nearly 38 irregular migrants per boat during the first half of 2018. This also reveals the increasing involvement of people smugglers in facilitating irregular migration, because previously some migrants did not have to avail of the service of people smugglers when using toy boats as they could purchase the toy boats themselves.

The activities of the Moroccan authorities and the level of cooperation between Spain and Morocco represent two of the main pillars in preventing and curbing illegal immigration. Any change in the level of patrolling of the Moroccan authorities is immediately reflected in the number of irregular migrants, who manage to reach the Spanish coast.

Many migrant nationalities apprehended on the Western Mediterranean route used air routes to reach Morocco, via Casablanca, instead of using the traditional land routes. Most of the migrants using the air route and abusing visa-free travel with Morocco were Guinean, Senegalese, Ivorian and Malian. They represent 70% of the total number of sub-Saharans detected in 2018 at the Spanish external sea borders. Migrants described that they preferred to use an air route because it is fastest and safer than the land route, which is dangerous and longer. Some nationalities can travel by air directly from their countries of origin to Casablanca, Morocco, from where they moved quickly to the departure areas, Tangier and Nador province.

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1   According to JORA data, which take into consideration the place of interception, not the place of disembarkation of migrants
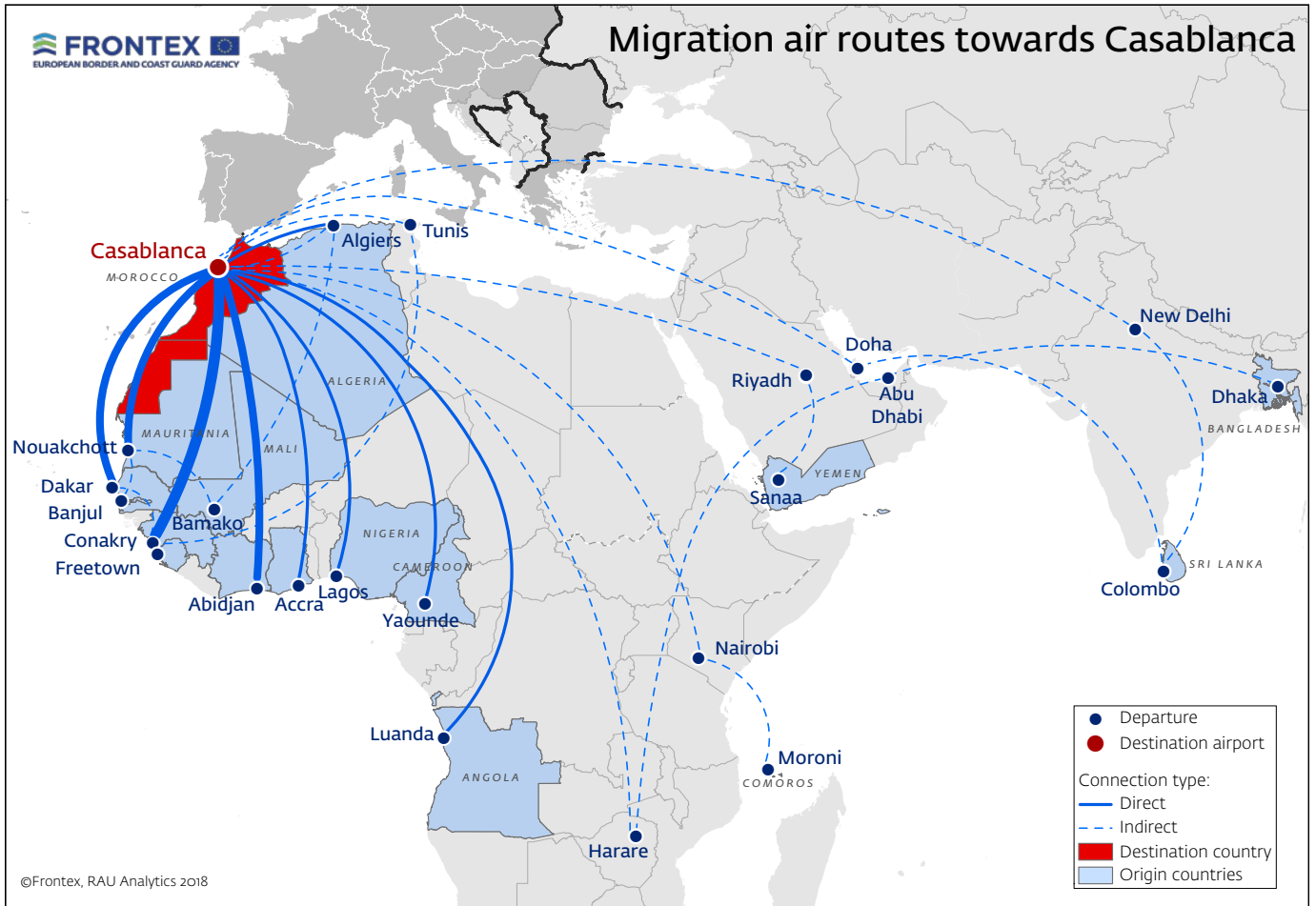
Figure 1 **Increasing importance of Casablanca airport as a main migration hub**

Several sub-Saharan migrants mentioned that they had reached Spain from their countries of origin in just under a week using the air route to Morocco. In some cases, migrants mentioned that even though they had direct flights from their country of origin, they opted for a transit flight to Mauritania, Algeria or Tunisia in order to save money or to hide the real purpose of their trip at Moroccan border control, pretending that they were tourists.

Migrants with fewer financial possibilities continue to take the land route if they cannot afford to travel by air. They oftentimes work for a period of time in locations along the route in other African countries in order to collect enough money to continue their journey towards Spain, sometimes suffering inhumane treatment from human smugglers (torture, rape and kidnapping).

In terms of other Mediterranean routes, Q2 2018 data indicate a decrease in the number of apprehensions on the Central Mediterranean route and an increase on the Western Mediterranean route. Although it is premature to assess a general shift in the migration flow from the Central Mediterranean to the Western Mediterranean, it is worth mentioning the sharp increase in the number of Malian migrants detected on the Western Mediterranean route, a nationality which has traditionally been using the Central Mediterranean route, as well as the appearance/increasing number of other nationalities, who used to depart from Libya, such as Bangladeshi, Senegalese or Nigerian.
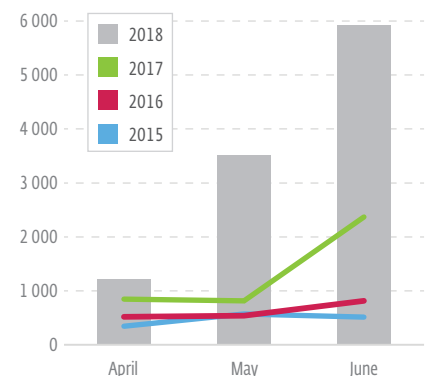
Figure 2 **Apprehensions during Q2 on the Western Med Sea route**

III. Annexes

Statistical tables

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

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

	2017				2018		2018 Q2			
							% change on		per cent of total	Highest share
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	year ago	prev. Qtr		
Border type										**Nationality**
Sea	31 559	69 299	40 798	34 555	14 843	**29 941**	-57	102	72	*Syria (11%)*
Land	7 326	5 765	8 658	6 790	5 486	**11 570**	101	111	28	*Syria (26%)*
Gender										**Nationality**
Male	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	13 232	**31 066**	*n.a.*	135	75	*Syria (12%)*
Female	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3 408	**8 396**	*n.a.*	146	20	*Syria (31%)*
Not applicable	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1 150	**2 012**	*n.a.*	75	4.8	*Tunisia (20%)*
Not available	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	38	**37**	*n.a.*	-2.6	0.1	*Albania (27%)*
Unknown	38 885	75 064	49 456	41 345	2 501	**n.a.**	*n.a.*	*n.a.*	*n.a.*	*n.a.*
Age										**Nationality**
Adult	26 902	58 203	30 717	30 914	15 167	**32 112**	-45	112	77	*Syria (12%)*
Minor	5 352	10 843	8 335	7 913	4 348	**8 663**	-20	99	21	*Syria (27%)*
Not available	6 631	6 018	10 404	2 518	814	**736**	-88	-9.6	1.8	*Pakistan (42%)*
UAM										**Nationality**
Not applicable	38 885	75 064	49 456	41 345	15 959	**32 112**	-57	101	77	*Syria (12%)*
Not available	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3 209	**7 444**	*n.a.*	132	18	*Syria (32%)*
Yes	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	928	**1 710**	*n.a.*	84	4.1	*Tunisia (23%)*
No	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	233	**245**	*n.a.*	5.2	0.6	*Afghanistan (18%)*
Total	**38 885**	**75 064**	**49 456**	**41 345**	**20 329**	**41 511**	**-45**	**104**	**100**	

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

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

	2017				2018		2018 Q2		
							% change on		per cent of total
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	year ago	prev. Qtr	
All Borders									
Syria	2 917	3 947	6 893	5 695	3 159	**6 252**	58	98	15
Unknown	118	561	735	89	1 080	**3 158**	463	192	7.6
Iraq	1 033	2 169	4 095	2 880	1 986	**3 145**	45	58	7.6
Guinea	3 944	5 298	1 842	2 076	696	**2 484**	-53	257	6
Turkey	190	311	1 126	1 330	879	**2 343**	653	167	5.6
Morocco	1 975	3 271	3 509	2 524	807	**2 334**	-29	189	5.6
Afghanistan	1 568	852	3 048	2 108	1 112	**2 239**	163	101	5.4
Mali	1 163	3 691	1 734	1 201	567	**2 204**	-40	289	5.3
Tunisia	190	436	2 103	3 791	1 200	**1 824**	318	52	4.4
Pakistan	2 142	3 256	2 789	1 828	826	**1 653**	-49	100	4
Other	23 645	51 272	21 582	17 823	8 017	**13 875**	-73	73	33
Total All Borders	**38 885**	**75 064**	**49 456**	**41 345**	**20 329**	**41 511**	**-45**	**104**	**100**
Land Borders									
Syria	839	626	866	791	1 142	**2 981**	376	161	26
Turkey	166	265	1 009	1 208	828	**2 179**	722	163	19
Albania	1 553	1 659	1 685	1 605	1 081	**1 492**	-10	38	13
Iraq	408	592	449	329	446	**1 319**	123	196	11
Pakistan	1 068	1 210	1 839	1 164	477	**1 054**	-13	121	9.1
Afghanistan	1 295	392	1 351	646	473	**971**	148	105	8.4
Iran	75	75	69	176	88	**220**	193	150	1.9
Bangladesh	45	72	85	58	99	**181**	151	83	1.6
Vietnam	33	57	110	90	47	**137**	140	191	1.2
Palestine	32	21	28	23	40	**127**	505	218	1.1
Other	1 812	796	1 167	700	765	**909**	14	19	7.9
Total Land Border	**7 326**	**5 765**	**8 658**	**6 790**	**5 486**	**11 570**	**101**	**111**	**100**
Sea Borders									
Syria	2 078	3 321	6 027	4 904	2 017	**3 271**	-1.5	62	11
Unknown	117	559	730	84	1 078	**3 155**	464	193	11
Guinea	3 488	5 254	1 731	2 047	671	**2 424**	-54	261	8.1
Morocco	1 945	3 261	3 480	2 504	795	**2 293**	-30	188	7.7
Mali	1 160	3 688	1 733	1 200	550	**2 185**	-41	297	7.3
Iraq	625	1 577	3 646	2 551	1 540	**1 826**	16	19	6.1
Tunisia	183	430	2 090	3 786	1 196	**1 822**	324	52	6.1
Sudan	480	3 538	1 621	680	255	**1 457**	-59	471	4.9
Côte d'Ivoire	3 232	5 754	2 085	1 860	509	**1 432**	-75	181	4.8
Afghanistan	273	460	1 697	1 462	639	**1 268**	176	98	4.2
Other	17 978	41 457	15 958	13 477	5 593	**8 808**	-79	57	29
Total Sea Border	**31 559**	**69 299**	**40 798**	**34 555**	**14 843**	**29 941**	**-57**	**102**	**100**

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

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

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

| | 2017 | | | | 2018 | | 2018 Q2 % change on | | per cent of total |
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	year ago	prev. Qtr	
Border type									
Land	438	485	179	105	502	**329**	-32	-34	88
Sea	121	181	61	51	114	**46**	-75	-60	12
Top Ten Nationalities									
Afghanistan	196	266	14	14	223	**147**	-45	-34	39
Pakistan	35	11	1	0	74	**54**	391	-27	14
Syria	46	13	24	32	15	**21**	62	40	5.6
Iran	16	13	2	1	37	**20**	54	-46	5.3
Guinea	94	109	31	12	27	**20**	-82	-26	5.3
Algeria	24	22	27	17	24	**19**	-14	-21	5.1
Turkey	6	14	12	17	19	**16**	14	-16	4.3
Bangladesh	8	2	1	0	7	**15**	650	114	4
Tunisia	9	9	11	16	18	**12**	33	-33	3.2
Iraq	53	81	28	10	65	**11**	-86	-83	2.9
Other	72	126	89	37	107	**40**	-68	-63	11
Total	**559**	**666**	**240**	**156**	**616**	**375**	**-44**	**-39**	**100**

Annex Table 4. **Facilitators**

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

| | 2017 | | | | 2018 | | 2018 Q2 % change on | | per cent of total |
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	year ago	prev. Qtr	
Place of Detection									
Inland	1 235	1 233	1 077	852	1 098	**1 327**	7.6	21	47
Not available	76	58	93	100	777	**770**	n.a.	-0.9	28
Land	1 164	1 053	792	1 188	559	**592**	-44	5.9	21
Sea	314	186	248	284	99	**87**	-53	-12	3.1
Air	65	58	75	96	30	**19**	-67	-37	0.7
Top Ten Nationalities									
France	116	129	91	99	149	**210**	63	41	7.5
Morocco	330	176	153	145	196	**170**	-3.4	-13	6.1
Pakistan	75	102	91	102	126	**162**	59	29	5.8
Albania	190	162	122	177	151	**155**	-4.3	2.6	5.5
Syria	55	71	99	144	108	**153**	115	42	5.5
Tunisia	21	51	25	42	94	**119**	133	27	4.3
Unknown	292	126	244	119	103	**110**	-13	6.8	3.9
Spain	129	170	88	88	155	**108**	-36	-30	3.9
Italy	142	164	94	77	104	**100**	-39	-3.8	3.6
China	69	63	57	66	93	**88**	40	-5.4	3.1
Other	1 435	1 374	1 221	1 461	1 284	**1 420**	3.3	11	51
Total	**2 854**	**2 588**	**2 285**	**2 520**	**2 563**	**2 795**	**8**	**9.1**	**100**

Annex Table 5. **Illegal stay**

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

	2017				2018		2018 Q2		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	% change on		per cent of total
							year ago	prev. Qtr	
Member State									
Place of detection									
Inland	89 046	87 218	87 619	88 867	67 371	**76 972**	-12	14	78
Air	10 753	10 647	13 560	11 452	11 220	**12 769**	20	14	13
Land	5 976	7 562	10 117	11 604	8 269	**8 887**	18	7.5	9
Not available	1	0	4	0	212	**300**	n.a.	42	0.3
Sea	130	169	178	181	328	**233**	38	-29	0.2
Top Ten Nationalities									
Ukraine	7 119	8 014	7 933	9 542	6 983	**8 184**	2.1	17	8.3
Morocco	8 391	8 019	6 951	6 498	5 679	**5 999**	-25	5.6	6
Albania	6 439	6 136	5 825	6 401	5 242	**5 588**	-8.9	6.6	5.6
Iraq	5 186	3 948	6 245	6 195	4 798	**5 585**	41	16	5.6
Algeria	4 809	4 302	4 464	6 317	3 978	**5 059**	18	27	5.1
Pakistan	4 634	5 098	5 366	4 526	3 538	**4 368**	-14	23	4.4
Eritrea	4 601	3 007	2 900	2 487	2 784	**3 993**	33	43	4
Afghanistan	5 449	5 510	5 303	4 915	3 712	**3 891**	-29	4.8	3.9
Tunisia	3 013	2 584	3 636	6 679	2 780	**3 797**	47	37	3.8
Nigeria	3 825	3 616	3 765	3 791	3 342	**3 232**	-11	-3.3	3.3
Other	52 440	55 362	59 090	54 753	44 564	**49 465**	-11	11	50
Total	**105 906**	**105 596**	**111 478**	**112 104**	**87 400**	**99 161**	**-6.1**	**13**	**100**

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

	2017				2018		2018 Q2		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	% change on		per cent of total
							year ago	prev. Qtr	
Member State									
Border Type									
Land	28 338	30 288	34 093	33 737	31 274	**33 974**	12	8.6	70
Air	12 354	12 524	11 531	13 013	13 160	**13 226**	5.6	0.5	27
Sea	2 368	2 342	2 001	957	883	**1 105**	-53	25	2.3
Not available	0	0	0	0	20	**5**	n0a0	-75	0
Total	**43 060**	**45 154**	**47 625**	**47 707**	**45 337**	**48 310**	**7**	**6.6**	**100**

Annex Table 7. **Refusals of entry**

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

	2017				2018		2018 Q2		
							% change on		per cent of total
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	year ago	prev. Qtr	
All Borders									
Ukraine	8 488	9 030	9 662	9 947	14 476	**15 769**	75	9	33
Albania	7 671	8 751	7 280	8 383	5 678	**6 794**	-22	20	14
Russia	7 710	8 780	10 626	9 232	4 542	**5 574**	-37	23	12
Belarus	1 603	1 848	1 925	2 288	2 146	**2 036**	10	-5.1	4.2
Serbia	1 797	1 726	2 314	1 892	2 238	**1 901**	10	-15	3.9
Moldova	1 250	1 285	1 596	1 800	1 573	**1 388**	8	-12	2.9
Bosnia and Herzegovina	957	915	956	947	1 132	**1 275**	39	13	2.6
Turkey	965	1 188	1 364	1 151	1 102	**1 167**	-1.8	5.9	2.4
Brazil	807	731	705	899	1 127	**1 098**	50	-2.6	2.3
Morocco	1 109	917	1 011	882	907	**969**	5.7	6.8	2
Other	10 703	9 983	10 186	10 286	10 416	**10 339**	3.6	-0.7	21
Total All Borders	**43 060**	**45 154**	**47 625**	**47 707**	**45 337**	**48 310**	**7**	**6.6**	**100**
Land Borders									
Ukraine	8 132	8 589	9 219	9 466	13 906	**15 127**	76	8.8	45
Russia	7 439	8 362	10 175	8 863	4 189	**5 152**	-38	23	15
Albania	3 999	5 400	5 100	6 488	3 875	**5 141**	-4.8	33	15
Belarus	1 565	1 794	1 856	2 238	2 087	**1 988**	11	-4.7	5.9
Serbia	1 518	1 471	1 987	1 641	1 911	**1 587**	7.9	-17	4.7
Bosnia and Herzegovina	907	838	847	862	1 042	**1 188**	42	14	3.5
Moldova	802	747	1 231	1 472	1 225	**1 030**	38	-16	3
Turkey	690	774	908	798	746	**739**	-4.5	-0.9	2.2
the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	451	384	622	444	549	**458**	19	-17	1.3
Tajikistan	671	491	220	169	378	**245**	-50	-35	0.7
Other	2 164	1 438	1 928	1 296	1 366	**1 319**	-8.3	-3.4	3.9
Total Land Border	**28 338**	**30 288**	**34 093**	**33 737**	**31 274**	**33 974**	**12**	**8.6**	**100**
Air Borders									
Albania	1 971	1 838	1 224	1 544	1 524	**1 359**	-26	-11	10
Brazil	805	724	699	891	1 122	**1 086**	50	-3.2	8.2
Colombia	617	461	203	690	679	**837**	82	23	6.3
Ukraine	354	406	425	449	564	**624**	54	11	4.7
Georgia	105	281	354	723	773	**573**	104	-26	4.3
United States	371	345	493	376	326	**454**	32	39	3.4
Russia	257	402	441	364	346	**414**	3	20	3.1
Honduras	272	258	105	303	321	**384**	49	20	2.9
Turkey	253	324	308	309	328	**363**	12	11	2.7
Moldova	447	538	365	328	347	**357**	-34	2.9	2.7
Other	6 902	6 947	6 914	7 036	6 830	**6 775**	-2.5	-0.8	51
Total Air Border	**12 354**	**12 524**	**11 531**	**13 013**	**13 160**	**13 226**	**5.6**	**0.5**	**100**
Sea Borders									
Morocco	474	436	552	368	402	**514**	18	28	47
Albania	1 701	1 513	956	351	275	**294**	-81	6.9	27
Turkey	22	90	148	44	28	**65**	-28	132	5.9
Algeria	28	53	27	14	44	**45**	-15	2.3	4.1
Tunisia	24	25	28	30	33	**27**	8	-18	2.4
Serbia	5	4	9	4	.	**20**	400	n.a.	1.8
India	7	16	13	4	11	**20**	25	82	1.8
Ukraine	2	35	18	32	6	**18**	-49	200	1.6
the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	12	5	10	8	6	**13**	160	117	1.2
Syria	13	16	14	7	16	**12**	-25	-25	1.1
Other	80	149	226	95	62	**77**	-48	24	7
Total Sea Border	**2 368**	**2 342**	**2 001**	**957**	**883**	**1 105**	**-53**	**25**	**100**

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 Q2 – Reasons for refusals of entry (see description below)										Reasons Total
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	n.a.	
Top Ten Nationalities												
Belarus	2 036	20	4	602	2	289	117	307	70	238	423	2 072
Albania	6 794	24	23	47	19	2 188	363	2 541	1 503	51	123	6 882
Brazil	1 098	3	2	278	11	463	30	70	44	10	208	1 119
Moldova	1 388	5	2	149	1	650	152	337	107	6	17	1 426
Morocco	969	46	16	166	14	545	38	64	48	52	11	1 000
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1 275	126	1	8	0	611	68	294	182	7	3	1 300
Russia	5 574	12	7	4 617	17	301	77	189	55	310	31	5 616
Serbia	1 901	29	19	77	5	318	706	246	515	7	11	1 933
Turkey	1 167	85	11	511	10	208	267	55	24	5	13	1 189
Ukraine	15 769	5	27	1 644	6	6 531	1 246	4 309	1 693	46	565	16 072
Other	10 339	851	250	2 140	223	3 533	509	899	736	156	1 526	10 823
Total	**48 310**	**1 206**	**362**	**10 239**	**308**	**15 637**	**3 573**	**9 311**	**4 977**	**888**	**2 931**	**49 432**

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

	2017				2018		2018 Q2		
							% change on		per cent of total
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	year ago	prev. Qtr	
Border Type									
Air	980	1 123	1 034	1 187	975	**1 064**	-5.3	9.1	70
Land	532	480	402	434	351	**378**	-21	7.7	25
Sea	80	77	224	155	92	**72**	-6.5	-22	4.8
Not specified	23	1	0	1	0	**0**	*n.a.*	*n.a.*	*n.a.*
Top Ten Nationalities Claimed									
Morocco	202	147	261	195	119	**142**	-3.4	19	9.4
Not specified	128	146	125	130	132	**137**	-6.2	3.8	9
Iran	57	88	146	147	107	**98**	11	-8.4	6.5
Ukraine	250	252	171	128	124	**95**	-62	-23	6.3
Turkey	44	65	65	102	78	**92**	42	18	6.1
Russia	83	52	66	77	60	**86**	65	43	5.7
Iraq	38	35	38	49	33	**47**	34	42	3.1
Albania	110	81	66	90	43	**45**	-44	4.7	3
Syria	41	48	63	56	37	**42**	-13	14	2.8
China	16	28	19	14	29	**40**	43	38	2.6
Other	646	739	640	789	656	**690**	-6.6	5.2	46
Total	**1 615**	**1 681**	**1 660**	**1 777**	**1 418**	**1 514**	**-9.9**	**6.8**	**100**

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	2017				2018		2018 Q2 % change on		per cent of total
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	year ago	prev. Qtr	
PASSPORTS	**656**	**782**	**675**	**757**	**640**	**760**	**-2.8**	**19**	**41**
Forged	245	291	195	226	255	**288**	-1	13	38
Authentic	248	314	262	311	243	**274**	-13	13	36
Counterfeit	65	65	74	94	80	**107**	65	34	14
No More Details	74	91	134	120	53	**89**	-2.2	68	12
Stolen Blank	24	21	10	5	7	**2**	-90	-71	0.3
Pseudo	0	0	0	1	2	**0**	0	0	0
ID CARDS	**299**	**311**	**352**	**417**	**239**	**303**	**-2.6**	**27**	**16**
Counterfeit	101	130	146	186	112	**132**	1.5	18	44
Authentic	109	105	116	128	70	**100**	-4.8	43	33
Forged	40	37	27	27	20	**32**	-14	60	11
Stolen Blank	37	30	25	39	26	**21**	-30	-19	6.9
No More Details	12	8	38	36	11	**16**	100	45	5.3
Pseudo	0	1	0	1	0	**2**	100	0	0.7
VISA	**465**	**459**	**428**	**481**	**389**	**335**	**-27**	**-14**	**18**
Authentic	320	260	236	210	183	**148**	-43	-19	44
Counterfeit	110	131	128	216	142	**135**	3.1	-4.9	40
Forged	21	39	39	31	48	**31**	-21	-35	9.3
No More Details	9	17	21	11	10	**21**	24	110	6.3
Stolen Blank	5	12	4	13	6	**0**	0	0	0
RESIDENCE PERMITS	**298**	**282**	**285**	**317**	**221**	**250**	**-11**	**13**	**14**
Counterfeit	99	105	117	106	92	**104**	-1	13	42
Authentic	116	91	106	111	72	**100**	9.9	39	40
Stolen Blank	29	36	34	44	29	**16**	-56	-45	6.4
Forged	27	35	14	23	16	**15**	-57	-6.3	6
No More Details	27	15	14	33	12	**15**	0	25	6
STAMPS	**183**	**179**	**171**	**167**	**168**	**143**	**-20**	**-15**	**7.7**
Counterfeit	161	154	133	140	121	**119**	-23	-1.7	83
Forged	22	21	37	25	45	**19**	-9.5	-58	13
No More Details	0	4	1	2	2	**5**	25	150	3.5
OTHER	**61**	**56**	**62**	**59**	**43**	**59**	**5.4**	**37**	**3.2**
Counterfeit	40	42	45	40	28	**21**	-50	-25	36
Forged	10	5	6	5	4	**19**	280	375	32
Authentic	6	4	6	7	2	**17**	325	750	29
Stolen Blank	4	2	2	2	0	**1**	-50	0	1.7
No More Details	1	1	1	4	7	**1**	0	-86	1.7
Pseudo	0	2	2	1	2	**0**	0	0	0
Total	**1 962**	**2 069**	**1 973**	**2 198**	**1 700**	**1 850**	**-11**	**8.8**	**100**

Annex Table 11. **Return decisions issued**

Decisions issued by Member State and top ten nationalities

| | 2017 | | | | 2018 | | 2018 Q2 | | |
| | | | | | | | % change on | | per cent of total |
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	year ago	prev. Qtr	
Top Ten Nationalities									
Ukraine	6 459	7 226	7 208	8 410	6 871	**7 815**	8.2	14	12
Afghanistan	6 440	5 036	3 434	3 776	3 736	**4 469**	-11	20	6.8
Albania	4 176	4 540	4 458	4 841	4 337	**4 079**	-10	-5.9	6.2
Iraq	5 079	4 557	4 983	4 697	3 725	**3 538**	-22	-5	5.4
Morocco	5 356	6 913	6 167	3 592	4 363	**3 457**	-50	-21	5.3
Pakistan	3 696	3 607	4 052	2 926	3 072	**3 435**	-4.8	12	5.2
Syria	1 914	1 821	3 075	2 153	1 400	**1 973**	8.3	41	3
Guinea	805	1 364	854	618	1 195	**1 896**	39	59	2.9
Tunisia	1 079	1 107	2 095	3 885	1 571	**1 834**	66	17	2.8
Algeria	2 185	2 377	2 885	2 244	2 287	**1 800**	-24	-21	2.7
Other	31 756	33 730	34 128	30 371	32 079	**31 404**	-6.9	-2.1	48
Total	**68 945**	**72 278**	**73 339**	**67 513**	**64 636**	**65 700**	**-9.1**	**1.6**	**100**

Annex Table 12. **Effective returns**

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

| | 2017 | | | | 2018 | | 2018 Q2 | | |
| | | | | | | | % change on | | per cent of total |
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	year ago	prev. Qtr	
Top Ten Nationalities									
Ukraine	4 873	6 233	6 120	7 101	5 489	**6 393**	2.6	16	19
Albania	6 366	6 637	6 238	6 556	5 187	**4 947**	-25	-4.6	14
Morocco	2 251	2 442	3 042	2 312	2 457	**2 119**	-13	-14	6.2
Georgia	712	805	908	1 025	1 178	**1 312**	63	11	3.8
Iraq	1 903	1 250	1 167	1 163	1 314	**1 256**	0.5	-4.4	3.7
Tunisia	655	749	1 029	1 219	996	**1 094**	46	9.8	3.2
Russia	1 082	1 200	1 290	999	1 148	**1 066**	-11	-7.1	3.1
Pakistan	2 075	1 427	1 681	1 471	1 457	**1 038**	-27	-29	3
Algeria	1 226	1 106	1 233	1 324	1 498	**913**	-17	-39	2.7
Serbia	1 324	1 160	983	1 035	1 027	**848**	-27	-17	2.5
Other	18 180	14 276	15 278	14 583	15 770	**13 395**	-6.2	-15	39
Total	**40 647**	**37 285**	**38 969**	**38 788**	**37 521**	**34 381**	**-7.8**	**-8.4**	**100**

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

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

| | 2017 | | | | 2018 | | 2018 Q2 % change on | | per cent of total |
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	year ago	prev. Qtr	
TYPE OF RETURN									
Forced	**19 629**	**19 078**	**20 672**	**20 514**	**19 468**	**17 944**	**-5.9**	**-7.8**	**52**
Enforced by Member State	14 259	14 250	15 357	15 838	14 385	13 630	-4.4	-5.2	40
Not specified	3 951	3 992	4 723	4 166	4 619	3 952	-1	-14	11
Enforced by Joint Operation	**1 419**	**836**	**592**	**510**	**464**	**362**	**-57**	**-22**	**1.1**
Voluntary	20 813	18 166	18 253	18 238	18 050	16 436	-9.5	-8.9	48
Not specified	1 137	1 144	705	1 010	13 804	14 397	1158	4.3	42
Others	**13 806**	**12 867**	**13 137**	**13 548**	**3 453**	**1 738**	**-86**	**-50**	**5.1**
IOM Assisted	5 870	4 155	4 411	3 680	793	301	-93	-62	0.9
Not specified	205	41	44	36	3	1	-98	-67	0
Total	**40 647**	**37 285**	**38 969**	**38 788**	**37 521**	**34 381**	**-7.8**	**-8.4**	**100**

TOP TEN NATIONALITIES

Voluntary

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	year ago	prev. Qtr	per cent of total
Ukraine	4 407	5 511	5 536	6 442	4 860	**5 725**	3.9	18	35
Iraq	1 692	1 060	992	891	1 088	**1 039**	-2	-4.5	6.3
Georgia	427	471	525	479	614	**755**	60	23	4.6
Pakistan	1 456	983	1 149	955	986	**659**	-33	-33	4
Russia	721	791	914	626	774	**630**	-20	-19	3.8
Belarus	265	297	419	436	530	**552**	86	4.2	3.4
Albania	1 138	1 015	917	911	734	**550**	-46	-25	3.3
India	1 202	666	797	675	852	**546**	-18	-36	3.3
Moldova	407	449	627	595	595	**449**	0	-25	2.7
Afghanistan	999	568	405	556	606	**363**	-36	-40	2.2
Other	8 099	6 355	5 972	5 672	6 411	**5 168**	-19	-19	31
Total Voluntary Returns	**20 813**	**18 166**	**18 253**	**18 238**	**18 050**	**16 436**	**-9.5**	**-8.9**	**100**

Forced

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	year ago	prev. Qtr	per cent of total
Albania	5 217	5 605	5 303	5 623	4 453	**4 396**	-22	-1.3	24
Morocco	2 009	2 032	2 791	2 104	2 238	**1 963**	-3.4	-12	11
Tunisia	588	682	973	1 159	924	**1 035**	52	12	5.8
Algeria	798	685	840	1 088	1 251	**708**	3.4	-43	3.9
Ukraine	466	722	581	659	629	**668**	-7.5	6.2	3.7
Serbia	799	779	763	829	756	**629**	-19	-17	3.5
Georgia	285	334	375	536	564	**557**	67	-1.2	3.1
Brazil	423	365	432	392	543	**494**	35	-9	2.8
Kosovo*	822	666	597	680	537	**438**	-34	-18	2.4
Russia	361	406	376	372	374	**436**	7.4	17	2.4
Other	7 861	6 802	7 641	7 072	7 199	**6 620**	-2.7	-8	37
Total Forced Returns	**19 629**	**19 078**	**20 672**	**20 514**	**19 468**	**17 944**	**-5.9**	**-7.8**	**100**

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

Annex Table 14. **Effective transfers**

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

| | 2017 | | | | 2018 | | 2018 Q2 | | |
| | | | | | | | % change on | | per cent of total |
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	year ago	prev. Qtr	
Top Ten Nationalities									
Afghanistan	630	674	764	635	715	**731**	8.5	2.2	8.2
Pakistan	342	345	308	324	333	**614**	78	84	6.9
Iraq	562	571	792	573	733	**552**	-3.3	-25	6.2
Syria	457	336	404	352	380	**456**	36	20	5.1
Nigeria	369	418	392	366	365	**433**	3.6	19	4.8
Morocco	409	441	315	332	322	**371**	-16	15	4.2
Albania	369	288	324	311	323	**316**	9.7	-2.2	3.5
Somalia	303	267	319	303	304	**308**	15	1.3	3.4
Iran	240	166	236	277	238	**296**	78	24	3.3
Sudan	101	162	216	199	231	**280**	73	21	3.1
Other	4 268	4 377	4 542	3 957	4 721	**4 576**	4.5	-3.1	51
Total	**8 050**	**8 045**	**8 612**	**7 629**	**8 665**	**8 933**	**11**	**3.1**	**100**

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

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

| | 2017 | | | | 2018 | | 2018 Q2 | | |
| | | | | | | | % change on | | per cent of total |
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	year ago	prev. Qtr	
Border Type									
Air	33 816 045	42 652 402	64 469 207	38 539 355	33 786 670	**35 829 833**	-16	6	55
Land	22 763 335	28 020 717	35 247 485	25 416 272	19 915 221	**23 990 497**	-14	20	37
Sea	2 057 882	5 111 319	7 585 540	2 989 571	2 423 244	**5 767 526**	13	138	8.8
Nationality									
EU	11 403 723	15 438 931	20 416 369	12 656 683	15 749 680	**24 813 274**	61	58	38
Third country not requiring visa	32 684 960	42 089 210	65 545 867	36 803 329	25 626 270	**23 521 112**	-45	-9	32
Third country requiring visa	12 300 817	13 836 085	16 251 729	13 508 920	12 546 226	**14 657 854**	6	17	21
Not specified	2 247 762	4 420 212	5 088 267	3 976 266	2 202 959	**2 595 616**	-42	18	9
Total	**58 637 262**	**75 784 438**	**107 302 232**	**66 945 198**	**56 125 135**	**65 587 856**	**-13**	**16.9**	**100**

Notes:
Data for Austria are available only for September 2017.
Data for Belgium are not yet available since September 2017.
Data for Cyprus are not yet available from December 2017 to March 2018.
Data for France are not yet available for November and December 2017.
Data for Switzerland are not yet available since January 2018.
Data are not available at all for Czech Republic, Denmark, Greece, Ireland, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Sweden and UK.

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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