

# FRAN Quarterly

QUARTER 4 • OCTOBER–DECEMBER 2016

Q1

Q2

Q3

Q4





Frontex official publications fall into four main categories: risk analysis, training, operations and research, each marked with a distinct graphic identifier. Risk analysis publications bear a triangular symbol formed by an arrow drawing a triangle, with a dot at the centre. Metaphorically, the arrow represents the cyclical nature of risk analysis processes and its orientation towards an appropriate operational response. The triangle is a symbol of ideal proportions and knowledge, reflecting the pursuit of factual exactness, truth and exhaustive analysis. The dot at the centre represents the intelligence factor and the focal point where information from diverse sources converges to be processed, systematised and shared as analytical products. Thus, Frontex risk analysis is meant to be at the centre and to form a reliable basis for its operational activities.



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

## 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 used

<b>BCP</b>	border-crossing point
<b>CIRCA</b>	Communication and Information Resource Centre Administrator
<b>EDF-RAN</b>	European Union Document-Fraud Risk Analysis Network
<b>EU</b>	European Union
<b>FRAN</b>	Frontex Risk Analysis Network
<b>Frontex</b>	European Border and Coast Guard Agency (formerly European Agency for the Management of Operational 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>n.a.</b>	not available
<b>Q/Qtr</b>	quarter of the year
<b>RAU</b>	Frontex Risk Analysis Unit
<b>SIS</b>	Schengen Information System
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>UNSCR</b>	United Nations Security Council resolution

# Introduction

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

The main purpose of the FRAN Quarterlies is to provide:

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

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

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

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

# Methodology

The current 34<sup>th</sup> issue of the FRAN Quarterly is a comparative analysis of FRAN data collected between October and December 2016 and exchanged among 31 Member State border-control authorities within the framework of the Frontex Risk Analysis Network (FRAN).

As in previous years, the fourth quarter issue only consists of a brief situational overview and statistical tables. This is due to the fact that a comprehensive annual analytical report (*Risk Analysis for 2017*) was published very recently, its reference period overlapping with the FRAN Quarterly for Q4.

The report presents the results of statistical analysis of quarterly changes of eight irregular-migration indicators and one asylum indicator, aggregated at the level of the event. Analytical reports exchanged by Member States were also used for interpretative purposes and to provide qualitative information, as were other available sources of information, such as Frontex Joint Operations.

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

The FRAN data exchange has been in place since September 2008. Data are exchanged through the ICONet Internet platform, an interest group of the European Commission's CIRCA server. Member State monthly data are based on a country template prepared by the Frontex Risk Analysis Unit. The deadline for submitting data for each month was the 20<sup>th</sup> day of the subsequent month, with the exception of the end-of-year data, which are

requested by 15 January each year. For this 34<sup>th</sup> issue of the FRAN Quarterly, the deadline for Member States to upload the monthly data was thus 15 January 2017. In principle, data submitted subsequent to this date will be reflected in the next FRAN Quarterly, except in cases where clarification is needed in order to proceed with comprehensive analysis.

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

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

External borders refer to the borders between Member States and third countries. The borders between Schengen Associated Countries (Liechtenstein, Norway, Iceland and Switzerland) and third countries are also considered as external borders. The borders between Schengen Associated Countries and Schengen Member States are considered as internal borders. For the indicators on detections of facilitators, illegal stay and asylum, statistics are also reported for detections at the land borders between Schengen Member States and Schengen candidates (Bulgaria, Croatia,

Cyprus and Romania) or non-Schengen Member States (the UK and Ireland), so that a total for Member States and Schengen Associated Countries as a whole can be presented. It was not possible to make this distinction for air and sea borders because Member States do not habitually differentiate between extra-EU and intra-EU air and sea connections but tend to aggregate data for all arrivals.

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

Both primary data sources, such as interviews with irregular migrants, and secondary data sources, such as reports of intelligence analysts, daily reports of deployed officers and analytical products 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

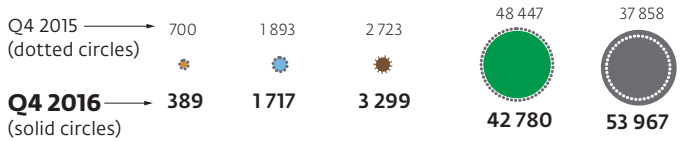
The Frontex Risk Analysis Unit would like to express its gratitude to all FRAN and EDF-RAN members and their associates in Member State statistical, migration and document-fraud units who collect, aggregate and exchange monthly data.

# I. SITUATIONAL OVERVIEW

# FRAN indicators

## Latest situation

### Q4 2016 Reported cases



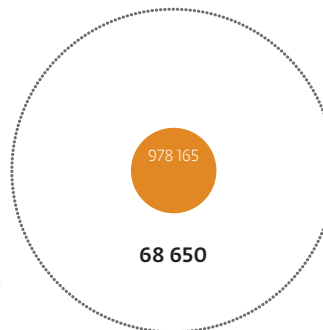
**IBC-1B** Detections of illegal border-crossing at BCPS

**EDF** Detections of fraudulent document users

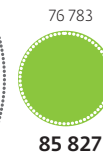
**FAC-2** Detections of facilitators

**RET-7B** Effective returns

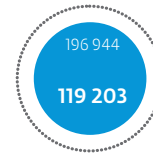
**REF-4** Refusals of entry



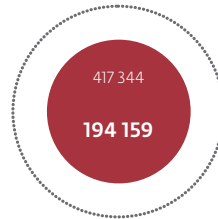
**IBC-1A** Detections of illegal border-crossing between BCPS



**RET-7A** Return decisions



**ILL-3** Detections of persons staying illegally



**FRAN ASY-5** Asylum applications reported to FRAN

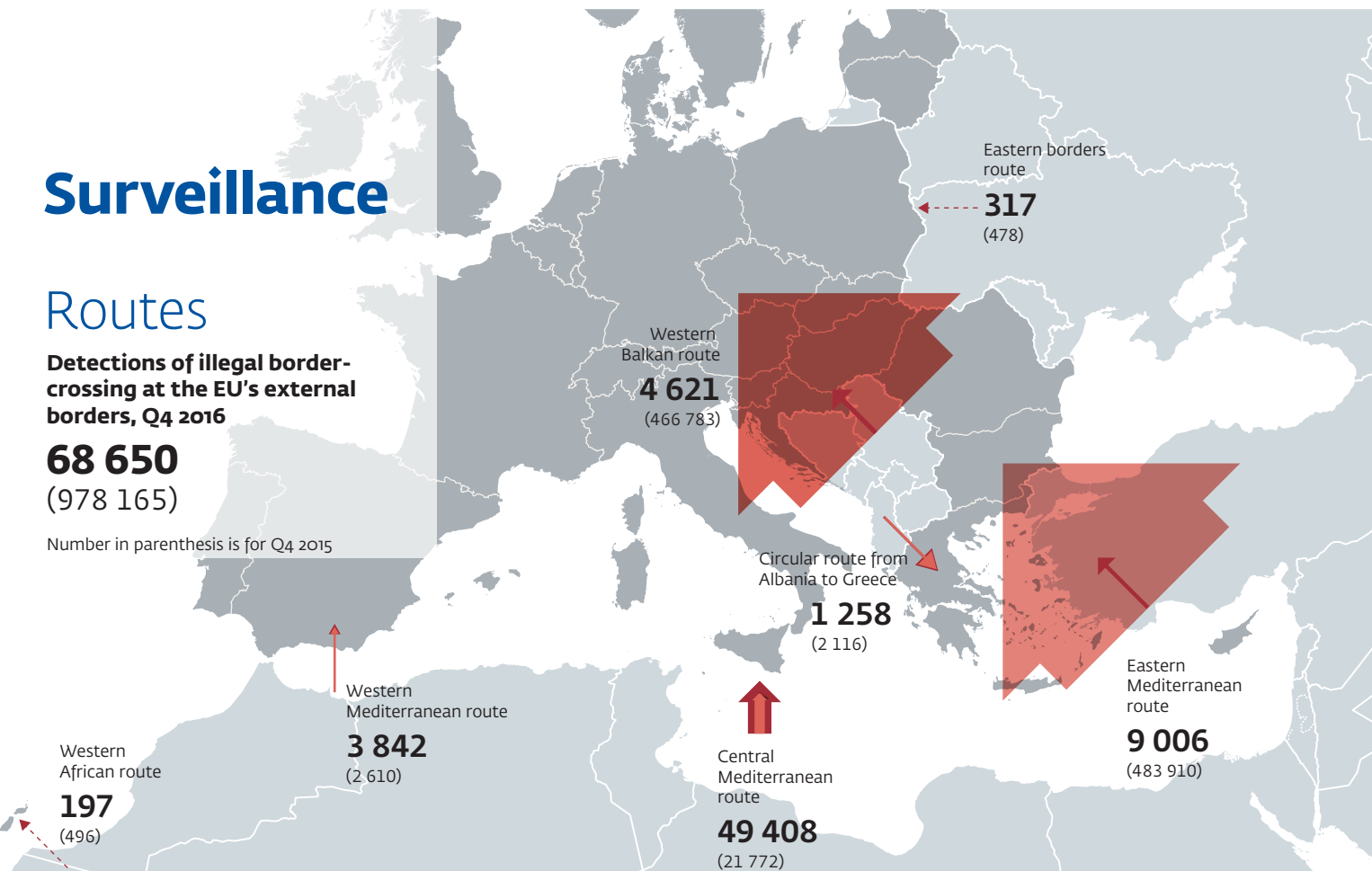
## Surveillance

### Routes

Detections of illegal border-crossing at the EU's external borders, Q4 2016

**68 650**  
(978 165)

Number in parenthesis is for Q4 2015





In the fourth quarter of 2016, the number of detections of illegal border-crossing between BCPs at the EU's external borders dropped to the lowest level since the closure of the Western Balkan route and implementation of the EU-Turkey statement, which curtailed the unhindered migratory flow towards the EU and Schengen area. Compared with the record levels of irregular migration reported one year before, the number of detections at the EU's external borders in Q4 2016 decreased by 93%. In relation to the previous quarter, which saw a temporary and limited seasonal increase, the number of illegal border-crossings on all routes decreased by 17%.

However, the situation varied between different irregular-migration routes leading towards the EU.

At the EU's external borders with Turkey, the migratory pressure remained roughly at the same low level as in the second quarter of 2016, when the implementation of the EU-Turkey statement and the closure of the borders in the Western Balkans substantially reduced the number of illegal border-crossings on this route. The most represented nationalities reported in Q4 2016 were Syrian (33%) and Iraqi (13%).

On the Western Balkan route, where most of the migrants re-entered the EU, having originally arrived on the Greek Islands of the Eastern Aegean, irregular migration declined to the lowest level since 2014. During the reference period, the number of illegal border-crossings, primarily from Serbia to Hungary and Croatia, accounted for 75% of what was reported in the previous quarter, and only 1% of the level of Q4 2015.

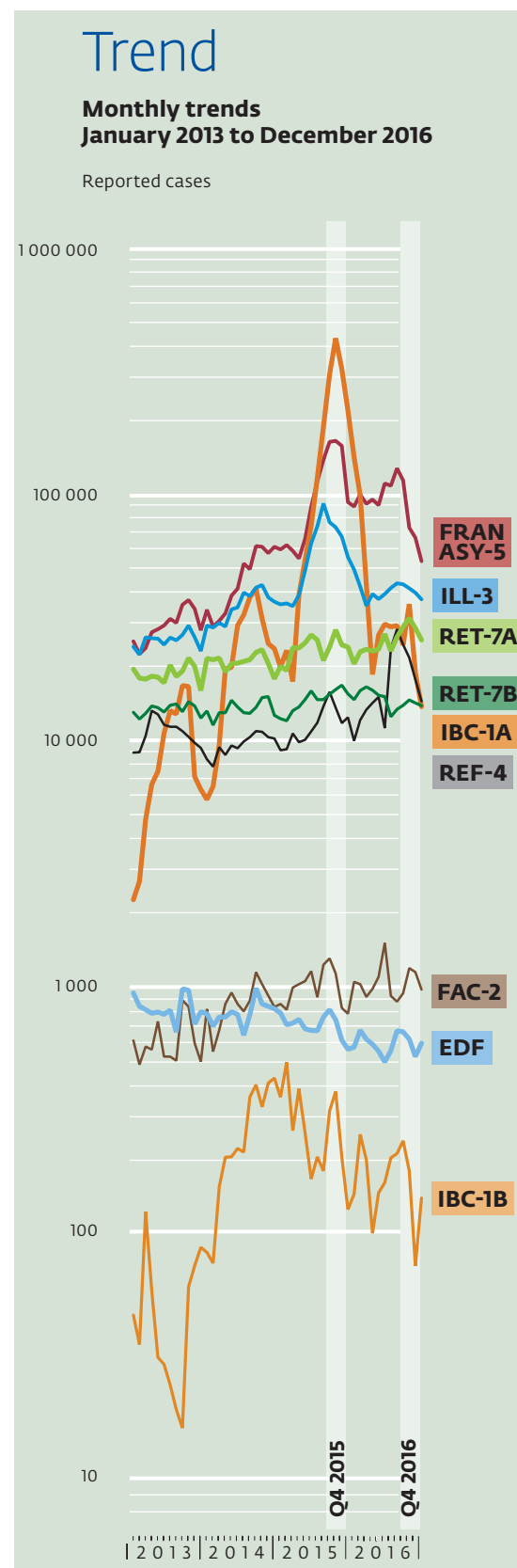
The level of irregular migration on the Central Mediterranean route in Q4 2016 was more than twice as high as one year before, which meant that once again this route became the most prominent in

terms of the number of detections. The winter season and severe sea conditions, which make the crossing considerably more difficult, seemed to have had much lesser impact on the level of irregular migration than in previous years. While in the past the detections of attempts to cross the sea to Italy tended to decrease by more than 50% between the third and fourth quarter, the number only declined by 20% between Q3 and Q4 2016.

Although the number of detections related to Nigerians and Eritreans fell down compared with Q3 2016, these remained the two nationalities most detected on the Central Mediterranean route. Guinean migrants, whose number rose by approximately 30% over the previous quarter, ranked third.

In Q4 2016, the number of detections of illegal border-crossing reported by Spain on the Western Mediterranean route reached its highest level since FRAN data collection began. Over the first nine months of 2016, detections at the Spanish land borders with Morocco only accounted for an average of 7% of this route's total, yet their share increased to 30% in Q4 2016. This was mostly due to a growing number of migrants who climbed the fences around Ceuta and Melilla in groups in an attempt to enter Spain. The rise was to a large extent associated with Algerian nationals, whose number constituted one-fifth of the total share of all detections on this route.

The two FRAN indicators that showed the largest growth compared with the previous quarter were return decisions and effective returns. The most significant increases in terms of both return indicators were associated with Ukrainian and Moroccan nationals.



# Summary table

Table 1. **Detections of illegal border-crossing between BCPs**

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

Routes	2015						2016		2016 Q4	
	2015		2016		2016		% change on		per cent of total	
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	year ago	prev. Qtr		
<b>Central Mediterranean route</b>	<b>61 746</b>	<b>21 772</b>	<b>18 776</b>	<b>51 450</b>	<b>61 825</b>	<b>49 408</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>-20</b>	<b>72</b>	
Nigeria	9 395	4 133	3 433	8 458	15 280	<b>10 383</b>	151	-32	21	
Eritrea	15 864	3 393	617	8 399	6 632	<b>5 073</b>	50	-24	10	
Guinea	877	976	1 766	3 659	3 462	<b>4 663</b>	378	35	9.4	
Others	35 610	13 270	12 960	30 934	36 451	<b>29 289</b>	121	-20	59	
<b>Eastern Mediterranean route</b>	<b>319 146</b>	<b>483 910</b>	<b>153 967</b>	<b>8 804</b>	<b>10 500</b>	<b>9 006</b>	<b>-98</b>	<b>-14</b>	<b>13</b>	
<b>Sea</b>	<b>314 400</b>	<b>480 137</b>	<b>151 490</b>	<b>7 067</b>	<b>8 764</b>	<b>7 284</b>	<b>-98</b>	<b>-17</b>	<b>81</b>	
Syria	224 071	219 269	74 397	2 345	2 616	<b>2 212</b>	-99	-15	30	
Iraq	17 743	69 358	23 850	751	965	<b>1 007</b>	-99	4.4	14	
Afghanistan	56 739	136 516	38 651	1 150	1 122	<b>852</b>	-99	-24	12	
Others	15 847	54 994	14 592	2 821	4 061	<b>3 213</b>	-94	-21	44	
<b>Land</b>	<b>4 746</b>	<b>3 773</b>	<b>2 477</b>	<b>1 737</b>	<b>1 736</b>	<b>1 722</b>	<b>-54</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>19</b>	
Syria	3 115	2 048	1 212	462	569	<b>772</b>	-62	36	45	
Pakistan	49	97	87	317	268	<b>221</b>	128	-18	13	
Afghanistan	258	572	167	623	355	<b>200</b>	-65	-44	12	
Others	1 324	1 056	1 011	335	544	<b>529</b>	-50	-2.8	31	
<b>Western Balkan route</b>	<b>229 746</b>	<b>466 783</b>	<b>108 649</b>	<b>11 102</b>	<b>5 889</b>	<b>4 621</b>	<b>-99</b>	<b>-22</b>	<b>599</b>	
Afghanistan	35 021	147	1 093	5 386	2 245	<b>1 896</b>	<i>n.a.</i>	-16	858	
Pakistan	13 715	30	1 346	1 796	1 233	<b>1 208</b>	<i>n.a.</i>	-2.0	604	
Syria	76 426	677	416	1 247	679	<b>363</b>	-46	-47	69	
Others	104 584	465 929	105 794	2 673	1 732	<b>1 154</b>	-100	-33	25	
<b>Western Mediterranean route</b>	<b>1 680</b>	<b>2 610</b>	<b>1 408</b>	<b>1 994</b>	<b>2 987</b>	<b>3 842</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>5.6</b>	
<b>Sea</b>	<b>1 547</b>	<b>2 132</b>	<b>1 307</b>	<b>1 878</b>	<b>2 757</b>	<b>2 699</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>-2.1</b>	<b>70</b>	
Algeria	423	367	15	139	800	<b>739</b>	101	-7.6	27	
Côte d'Ivoire	79	151	147	485	455	<b>460</b>	205	1.1	17	
Morocco	193	304	59	92	265	<b>306</b>	.7	15	11	
Others	852	1 310	1 086	1 162	1 237	<b>1 194</b>	-8.9	-3.5	44	
<b>Land</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>1 143</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>30</b>	
Guinea	75	133	29	44	81	<b>450</b>	238	456	39	
Cameroon	3	150	44	8	3	<b>243</b>	62	<i>n.a.</i>	21	
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	<b>143</b>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	13	
Others	55	195	28	64	146	<b>307</b>	57	110	27	
<b>Circular route from Albania to Greece</b>	<b>2 182</b>	<b>2 116</b>	<b>1 350</b>	<b>1 402</b>	<b>1 111</b>	<b>1 258</b>	<b>-41</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1.8</b>	
Albania	2 166	2 100	1 344	1 389	1 044	<b>1 219</b>	-42	17	97	
Pakistan	0	0	0	0	5	<b>11</b>	<i>n.a.</i>	120	.9	
Afghanistan	0	0	0	1	34	<b>10</b>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	.8	
Others	16	16	6	12	28	<b>18</b>	13	-36	1.4	
<b>Eastern borders route</b>	<b>734</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>-34</b>	<b>-29</b>	<b>.5</b>	
Vietnam	192	85	36	137	142	<b>84</b>	-1.2	-41	26	
Afghanistan	168	148	29	51	43	<b>38</b>	-74	-12	12	
Russian Federation	45	23	23	34	36	<b>26</b>	13	-28	8.2	
Others	329	222	125	148	228	<b>169</b>	-24	-26	53	
<b>Western African route</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>-60</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>0.3</b>	
Morocco	2	15	0	7	14	<b>73</b>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	37	
Côte d'Ivoire	37	87	55	52	29	<b>58</b>	-33	100	29	
Guinea	85	236	65	54	14	<b>41</b>	-83	193	21	
Others	104	158	42	55	87	<b>25</b>	-84	-71	13	
<b>Black Sea route</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>		
Belarus	0	0	0	0	1	<b>0</b>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>		
<b>Other routes</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>		
<b>Total</b>	<b>615 462</b>	<b>978 165</b>	<b>284 525</b>	<b>75 290</b>	<b>82 906</b>	<b>68 650</b>	<b>-93</b>	<b>-17</b>	<b>100</b>	

Source: FRAN data as of 23 January 2017

## II. STATISTICAL ANNEX

### LEGEND

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

**Source:** FRAN and EDF-RAN data as of 23 January 2017,  
unless otherwise indicated

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

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

	2015		2016				2016 Q4		per cent of total
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	% change on		
							year ago	prev. Qtr	
<b>All Borders</b>									
Nigeria	10 188	4 286	3 501	8 527	15 339	<b>10 444</b>	144	-32	15
Guinea	1 433	2 056	2 434	4 385	3 741	<b>5 425</b>	164	45	7.9
Eritrea	16 488	3 800	807	8 575	6 777	<b>5 190</b>	37	-23	7.6
Côte d'Ivoire	1 449	1 198	1 758	4 387	3 868	<b>4 287</b>	258	11	6.2
Syria	306 413	222 397	76 048	4 241	4 481	<b>3 927</b>	-98	-12	5.7
the Gambia	2 746	2 138	2 487	3 585	3 312	<b>3 543</b>	66	7.0	5.2
Senegal	2 142	1 249	1 692	2 472	2 775	<b>3 452</b>	176	24	5.0
Pakistan	21 463	12 739	6 956	3 361	4 308	<b>3 348</b>	-74	-22	4.9
Afghanistan	92 216	137 385	39 941	7 380	3 978	<b>3 086</b>	-98	-22	4.5
Mali	2 181	1 195	1 523	2 636	3 086	<b>3 025</b>	153	-2.0	4.4
Others	158 743	589 722	147 378	25 741	31 241	<b>22 923</b>	-96	-27	3.3
<b>Total All Borders</b>	<b>615 462</b>	<b>978 165</b>	<b>284 525</b>	<b>75 290</b>	<b>82 906</b>	<b>68 650</b>	<b>-93</b>	<b>-17</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Land Borders</b>									
Afghanistan	35 447	867	1 289	6 061	2 677	<b>2 144</b>	147	-20	24
Pakistan	13 795	162	1 438	2 119	1 518	<b>1 444</b>	791	-4.9	16
Albania	2 309	2 231	1 436	1 443	1 124	<b>1 313</b>	-41	17	14
Syria	79 605	2 750	1 630	1 717	1 274	<b>1 299</b>	-53	2.0	14
Iraq	5 376	1 204	1 553	1 103	852	<b>533</b>	-56	-37	5.9
Guinea	129	135	31	48	87	<b>456</b>	238	424	5.0
Cameroon	263	156	51	25	14	<b>274</b>	76	n.a.	3.0
Turkey	98	191	209	350	186	<b>176</b>	-7.9	-5.4	1.9
Algeria	107	92	243	108	101	<b>175</b>	90	73	1.9
Kosovo*	391	255	336	163	265	<b>163</b>	-36	-38	1.8
Others	100 019	465 584	104 574	1 590	1 317	<b>1 084</b>	-100	-18	1.2
<b>Total Land Border</b>	<b>237 539</b>	<b>473 627</b>	<b>112 790</b>	<b>14 727</b>	<b>9 415</b>	<b>9 061</b>	<b>-98</b>	<b>-3.8</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Sea Borders</b>									
Nigeria	9 631	4 277	3 481	8 509	15 332	10 437	144	-32	18
Eritrea	16 119	3 792	775	8 565	6 760	5 184	37	-23	8.7
Guinea	1 304	1 921	2 403	4 337	3 654	4 969	159	36	8.3
Côte d'Ivoire	1 353	1 176	1 754	4 367	3 847	4 221	259	9.7	7.1
the Gambia	2 692	2 129	2 485	3 572	3 298	3 499	64	6.1	5.9
Senegal	1 828	1 245	1 690	2 470	2 771	3 447	177	24	5.8
Mali	2 047	1 187	1 520	2 624	3 065	3 017	154	-1.6	5.1
Morocco	2 336	9 247	1 137	856	1 246	2 773	-70	123	4.7
Syria	226 808	219 647	74 418	2 524	3 207	2 628	-99	-18	4.4
Bangladesh	4 535	2 004	487	666	5 409	2 390	19	-56	4.0
Others	109 270	257 913	81 585	22 073	24 902	17 024	-93	-32	2.9
<b>Total Sea Border</b>	<b>377 923</b>	<b>504 538</b>	<b>171 735</b>	<b>60 563</b>	<b>73 491</b>	<b>59 589</b>	<b>-88</b>	<b>-19</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 2. **Clandestine entries at BCPs**

Detections reported by border type and top ten nationalities

	2015		2016				2016 Q4		per cent of total	Highest share
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	% change on year ago	prev. Qtr		
<b>Border Type</b>										<b>Nationality</b>
Land	689	696	571	372	584	<b>369</b>	-47	-37	95	Guinea (24%)
Sea	4	4	19	31	62	<b>20</b>	n.a.	-68	5.1	Syria (40%)
<b>Top Ten Nationalities</b>										
Syria	338	379	127	134	294	<b>95</b>	-75	-68	24	
Guinea	5	19	72	112	86	<b>90</b>	374	4.7	23	
Afghanistan	154	189	40	32	102	<b>58</b>	-69	-43	15	
Iraq	137	61	77	32	17	<b>26</b>	-57	53	6.7	
Pakistan	8	7	7	10	15	<b>24</b>	243	60	6.2	
Algeria	24	2	68	10	26	<b>22</b>	n.a.	-15	5.7	
Albania	0	0	1	28	28	<b>16</b>	n.a.	-43	4.1	
Congo (D.R.)	0	1	0	2	10	<b>14</b>	n.a.	40	3.6	
Turkey	5	1	4	3	10	<b>5</b>	n.a.	-50	1.3	
Sierra Leone	0	0	1	1	2	<b>5</b>	n.a.	150	1.3	
Others	22	41	193	39	56	<b>34</b>	-17	-39	8.7	
<b>Total</b>	<b>693</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>646</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>-44</b>	<b>-40</b>	<b>100</b>	

### Annex Table 3. Facilitators

Detections reported by place of detection and top ten nationalities

Place of Detection	2015		2016			2016 Q4		per cent of total	Highest share	Nationality
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	% change on			
							year ago			
Inland	1 366	997	1 012	1 759	1 167	<b>1 324</b>	33	13	40	Not specified (33%)
Land	449	349	412	210	532	<b>817</b>	134	54	25	Morocco (22%)
Not specified	1 032	822	1 003	1 180	559	<b>507</b>	-38	-9.3	15	Morocco (21%)
Land intra-EU	185	129	144	159	179	<b>397</b>	208	122	12	Kosovo* (20%)
Sea	332	361	350	214	227	<b>171</b>	-53	-25	5.2	Turkey (13%)
Air	67	65	51	53	58	<b>83</b>	28	43	2.5	Syria (40%)
<b>Top Ten Nationalities</b>										
Not specified	206	209	290	644	506	<b>529</b>	153	4.5	16	
Morocco	337	247	323	313	255	<b>341</b>	38	34	10	
Albania	147	183	116	148	164	<b>258</b>	41	57	7.8	
Spain	168	86	205	170	141	<b>122</b>	42	-13	3.7	
Bulgaria	127	128	91	104	114	<b>110</b>	-14	-3.5	3.3	
Italy	112	65	129	203	65	<b>106</b>	63	63	3.2	
Syria	191	164	89	42	85	<b>101</b>	-38	19	3.1	
France	92	89	126	175	97	<b>92</b>	3.4	-5.2	2.8	
Kosovo*	18	8	19	11	11	<b>90</b>	n.a.	n.a.	2.7	
Slovenia	4	3	0	6	20	<b>79</b>	n.a.	295	2.4	
Others	2 029	1 541	1 584	1 759	1 264	<b>1 471</b>	-4.5	16	45	
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 431</b>	<b>2 723</b>	<b>2 972</b>	<b>3 575</b>	<b>2 722</b>	<b>3 299</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>21</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 4. **Illegal stay**

Detections reported by place of detection and top ten nationalities

Place of Detection	2015		2016			2016 Q4		per cent of total	Highest share	Nationality
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	% change on			
							year ago			
Inland	225 610	176 644	108 490	95 885	106 446	<b>92 566</b>	-48	-13	78	Afghanistan (8.7%)
Air	10 541	12 498	12 030	12 281	13 391	<b>12 645</b>	1.2	-5.6	11	Albania (18%)
Land	5 374	5 604	4 499	5 054	6 680	<b>12 108</b>	116	81	10	Ukraine (43%)
Land intra-EU	1 772	1 570	1 132	1 478	1 602	<b>1 726</b>	9.9	7.7	1.4	Moldova (55%)
Sea	219	101	88	161	171	<b>158</b>	56	-7.6	0.1	Albania (25%)
Between BCPs*	44	527	1 082	598	:	:	n.a.	n.a.		
Not specified	27	0	8	1 162	450	<b>0</b>	n.a.	n.a.		
<b>Top Ten Nationalities</b>										
Ukraine	6 274	6 941	5 195	6 642	8 068	<b>9 091</b>	31	13	7.6	
Afghanistan	30 554	40 650	16 135	14 306	11 946	<b>8 359</b>	-79	-30	7.0	
Albania	8 066	6 436	4 951	4 771	6 430	<b>7 972</b>	24	24	6.7	
Eritrea	15 685	6 029	1 813	4 624	10 548	<b>7 670</b>	27	-27	6.4	
Morocco	6 271	9 647	9 055	6 732	6 938	<b>7 313</b>	-24	5.4	6.1	
Iraq	28 268	21 879	13 054	6 671	5 850	<b>6 308</b>	-71	7.8	5.3	
Pakistan	8 941	5 303	4 708	5 201	4 895	<b>4 769</b>	-10	-2.6	4.0	
Algeria	3 502	4 139	4 638	3 849	4 255	<b>4 530</b>	9.4	6.5	3.8	
Syria	72 462	35 649	14 009	7 129	5 999	<b>4 495</b>	-87	-25	3.8	
Nigeria	3 528	3 649	3 271	3 408	4 222	<b>3 934</b>	7.8	-6.8	3.3	
Others	60 036	56 622	50 500	53 286	59 589	<b>54 762</b>	-3.3	-8.1	46	
<b>Total</b>	<b>243 587</b>	<b>196 944</b>	<b>127 329</b>	<b>116 619</b>	<b>128 740</b>	<b>119 203</b>	<b>-39</b>	<b>-7.4</b>	<b>100</b>	

\* Detections 'between BCPs' are no longer available accordance with new template for Illegal stay indicator.

Annex Table 5. Refusals of entry

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

	2015		2016				2016 Q4		per cent of total
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	% change on year ago	prev. Qtr	
<b>All Borders</b>									
Russian Federation	5 683	5 561	5 380	9 238	41 536	<b>14 747</b>	165	-64	27
Ukraine	5 286	4 336	6 185	6 783	7 941	<b>6 952</b>	60	-12	13
Albania	3 922	4 171	3 585	4 715	4 841	<b>6 410</b>	54	32	12
Not specified	492	523	320	354	319	<b>4 581</b>	n.a.	n.a.	8.5
Belarus	2 165	1 950	1 368	1 213	1 526	<b>1 868</b>	-4.2	22	3.5
Serbia	1 796	1 643	1 919	1 632	1 759	<b>1 566</b>	-4.7	-11	2.9
Armenia	1 591	1 675	694	788	905	<b>1 491</b>	-11	65	2.8
Tajikistan	1 749	1 301	1 671	1 445	2 575	<b>1 479</b>	14	-43	2.7
Moldova	1 019	1 068	744	1 000	932	<b>1 193</b>	12	28	2.2
Brazil	579	705	848	941	841	<b>1 104</b>	57	31	2.0
Others	17 131	14 925	12 735	12 427	13 529	<b>12 576</b>	-16	-7.0	23
<b>Total All Borders</b>	<b>41 413</b>	<b>37 858</b>	<b>35 449</b>	<b>40 536</b>	<b>76 704</b>	<b>53 967</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>-30</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Land Borders</b>									
Russian Federation	5 318	5 224	5 117	8 938	41 165	<b>14 393</b>	176	-65	38
Ukraine	4 900	3 994	5 916	6 425	7 567	<b>6 558</b>	64	-13	17
Not specified	28	127	2	5	8	<b>4 218</b>	n.a.	n.a.	11
Albania	2 069	2 382	1 701	2 871	3 078	<b>2 879</b>	21	-6.5	7.6
Belarus	2 135	1 930	1 347	1 178	1 474	<b>1 819</b>	-5.8	23	4.8
Tajikistan	1 746	1 289	1 649	1 431	2 549	<b>1 471</b>	14	-42	3.9
Armenia	1 511	1 615	665	745	834	<b>1 418</b>	-12	70	3.7
Serbia	1 584	1 415	1 679	1 408	1 567	<b>1 341</b>	-5.2	-14	3.5
Bosnia and Herzegovina	899	797	942	1 315	754	<b>867</b>	8.8	15	2.3
Moldova	746	750	419	639	606	<b>829</b>	11	37	2.2
Others	7 250	5 829	3 481	2 400	3 203	<b>2 296</b>	-61	-28	6.0
<b>Total Land Border</b>	<b>28 186</b>	<b>25 352</b>	<b>22 918</b>	<b>27 355</b>	<b>62 805</b>	<b>38 089</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>-39</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Air Borders</b>									
Albania	1 250	1 107	1 152	1 050	937	<b>2 126</b>	92	127	16
Brazil	573	699	843	927	832	<b>1 092</b>	56	31	8.0
Colombia	106	111	248	393	408	<b>491</b>	342	20	3.6
Algeria	521	477	468	326	433	<b>436</b>	-8.6	0.7	3.2
Ukraine	352	319	262	330	348	<b>382</b>	20	9.8	2.8
Moldova	268	315	321	358	324	<b>363</b>	15	12	2.7
Not specified	452	377	304	316	290	<b>343</b>	-9.0	18	2.5
Nigeria	315	359	306	325	282	<b>338</b>	-5.8	20	2.5
United States	398	350	327	396	424	<b>336</b>	-4.0	-21	2.5
Russian Federation	350	323	249	289	349	<b>315</b>	-2.5	-9.7	2.3
Others	7 194	6 727	6 665	6 914	7 196	<b>7 454</b>	11	3.6	55
<b>Total Air Border</b>	<b>11 779</b>	<b>11 164</b>	<b>11 145</b>	<b>11 624</b>	<b>11 823</b>	<b>13 676</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Sea Borders</b>									
Albania	603	682	732	794	826	<b>1 405</b>	106	70	64
Morocco	181	155	246	246	278	<b>228</b>	47	-18	10
Iraq	31	44	31	17	62	<b>66</b>	50	6.5	3.0
Turkey	128	34	22	70	171	<b>49</b>	44	-71	2.2
Afghanistan	36	21	46	32	42	<b>42</b>	100	0.0	1.9
Russian Federation	15	14	14	11	22	<b>39</b>	179	77	1.8
Tunisia	32	57	33	49	53	<b>31</b>	-46	-42	1.4
Syria	32	41	31	30	87	<b>25</b>	-39	-71	1.1
Not specified	12	19	14	33	21	<b>20</b>	5.3	-4.8	0.9
India	36	18	17	37	35	<b>20</b>	11	-43	0.9
Others	342	257	200	238	479	<b>277</b>	7.8	-42	13
<b>Total Sea Border</b>	<b>1 448</b>	<b>1 342</b>	<b>1 386</b>	<b>1 557</b>	<b>2 076</b>	<b>2 202</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>100</b>



Annex Table 6. **Reasons for refusals of entry**

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

	Refused persons Total	2016 Q4 – Reasons for refusals of entry (see description below)										Total Reasons
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	n.a.	
<b>Top Ten Nationalities</b>												
Russian Federation	14 747	21	5	13 772	8	349	120	144	56	243	59	14 777
Ukraine	6 952	30	68	2 108	6	2 611	490	470	295	20	895	6 993
Albania	6 410	23	44	61	2	2 207	311	1 475	1 958	56	357	6 494
Not specified	4 454	168	46	38	5	1 659	21	2 338	166	5	10	4 456
Belarus	1 868	13	2	654	1	205	92	399	88	261	159	1 874
Serbia	1 566	20	17	56	1	275	565	195	430	8	8	1 575
Armenia	1 491	1	1	1 398	7	72	0	7	4	2	6	1 498
Tajikistan	1 479	0	2	1 458	0	14	2	1	0	2	1	1 480
Moldova	1 193	0	30	96	29	629	96	245	69	5	23	1 222
Brazil	1 104	1	1	228	0	369	42	57	97	21	310	1 126
Others	12 703	879	290	3 005	183	4 228	597	1 261	571	251	1 990	13 255
<b>Total</b>	<b>53 967</b>	<b>1 156</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>22 874</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>12 618</b>	<b>2 336</b>	<b>6 592</b>	<b>3 734</b>	<b>874</b>	<b>3 818</b>	<b>54 750</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 7. Reasons for refusals of entry

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

	2015		2016		2016 Q4		% change on		per cent of total	Highest share	Nationality
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	year ago	prev. Qtr			
<b>All Borders</b>											
C) No valid visa	16 192	14 441	11 358	15 361	52 179	<b>22 874</b>	58	-56	42		Russian Federation (60%)
E) No justification	9 317	8 748	9 522	10 021	9 194	<b>12 618</b>	44	37	23		Ukraine (21%)
G) No subsistence	2 899	3 186	3 170	3 425	3 730	<b>6 592</b>	107	77	12		Not specified (35%)
Reason not available	4 038	3 270	2 967	3 351	3 582	<b>3 818</b>	17	6.6	7.0		Ukraine (23%)
H) Alert issued	2 658	2 511	2 530	2 672	3 111	<b>3 734</b>	49	20	6.8		Albania (52%)
F) Over 3 month stay	1 734	1 915	2 261	1 706	2 326	<b>2 336</b>	22	0.4	4.3		Serbia (24%)
A) No valid document	1 580	1 184	1 317	1 484	1 591	<b>1 156</b>	-2.4	-27	2.1		Not specified (15%)
I) Threat	606	669	728	791	829	<b>874</b>	31	5.4	1.6		Belarus (30%)
B) False document	432	437	370	278	364	<b>506</b>	16	39	0.9		Ukraine (13%)
D) False visa	234	232	170	186	221	<b>242</b>	4.3	9.5	0.4		Moldova (12%)
<b>Total All Borders</b>	<b>39 690</b>	<b>36 593</b>	<b>34 393</b>	<b>39 275</b>	<b>77 127</b>	<b>54 750</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>-29</b>	<b>100</b>		
<b>Land Borders</b>											
C) No valid visa	13 675	12 334	9 299	13 055	49 288	<b>20 364</b>	65	-59	53		Russian Federation (67%)
E) No justification	5 448	4 678	5 172	5 328	4 779	<b>6 761</b>	45	41	18		Ukraine (37%)
G) No subsistence	1 803	1 979	1 920	2 303	2 536	<b>4 954</b>	150	95	13		Not specified (47%)
H) Alert issued	1 823	1 583	1 616	1 662	1 979	<b>1 945</b>	23	-1.7	5.1		Albania (39%)
F) Over 3 month stay	1 356	1 504	1 731	1 243	1 768	<b>1 732</b>	15	-2.0	4.5		Serbia (31%)
Reason not available	810	652	659	883	1 051	<b>1 085</b>	66	3.2	2.8		Ukraine (75%)
I) Threat	470	499	476	571	644	<b>651</b>	30	1.1	1.7		Belarus (40%)
A) No valid document	830	559	711	899	685	<b>438</b>	-22	-36	1.1		Morocco (26%)
B) False document	105	81	85	51	74	<b>144</b>	78	95	0.4		Ukraine (40%)
D) False visa	41	46	33	41	33	<b>65</b>	41	97	0.2		Moldova (45%)
<b>Total Land Border</b>	<b>26 361</b>	<b>23 915</b>	<b>21 702</b>	<b>26 036</b>	<b>62 837</b>	<b>38 139</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>-39</b>	<b>100</b>		
<b>Air Borders</b>											
E) No justification	3 598	3 801	3 962	4 297	3 990	<b>5 353</b>	41	34	37		Albania (19%)
Reason not available	3 010	2 421	2 148	2 279	2 407	<b>2 491</b>	2.9	3.5	17		Brazil (12%)
C) No valid visa	2 279	1 960	1 942	2 133	2 606	<b>2 362</b>	21	-9.4	16		Brazil (9.7%)
G) No subsistence	882	929	959	868	1 006	<b>1 324</b>	43	32	9.2		Albania (14%)
H) Alert issued	564	665	643	655	630	<b>1 040</b>	56	65	7.2		Albania (49%)
F) Over 3 month stay	366	401	510	440	523	<b>579</b>	44	11	4.0		Albania (17%)
A) No valid document	580	525	506	465	431	<b>540</b>	2.9	25	3.7		Not specified (28%)
B) False document	311	327	276	207	276	<b>354</b>	8.3	28	2.5		Not specified (13%)
I) Threat	113	143	221	194	167	<b>198</b>	38	19	1.4		Albania (16%)
D) False visa	177	162	132	141	177	<b>166</b>	2.5	-6.2	1.2		Turkey (8.4%)
<b>Total Air Border</b>	<b>11 880</b>	<b>11 334</b>	<b>11 299</b>	<b>11 679</b>	<b>12 213</b>	<b>14 407</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>100</b>		
<b>Sea Borders</b>											
H) Alert issued	271	263	268	355	502	<b>749</b>	185	49	34		Albania (93%)
E) No justification	271	269	386	396	425	<b>504</b>	87	19	23		Albania (59%)
G) No subsistence	214	278	290	254	188	<b>314</b>	13	67	14		Albania (95%)
Reason not available	218	197	160	189	124	<b>242</b>	23	95	11		Albania (31%)
A) No valid document	170	100	100	120	475	<b>178</b>	78	-63	8.1		Iraq (25%)
C) No valid visa	238	147	117	173	285	<b>148</b>	0.7	-48	6.7		Turkey (20%)
F) Over 3 month stay	12	10	20	23	35	<b>25</b>	150	-29	1.1		Albania (88%)
I) Threat	23	27	31	26	18	<b>25</b>	-7.4	39	1.1		Albania (76%)
D) False visa	16	24	5	4	11	<b>11</b>	-54	0.0	0.5		Israel (45%)
B) False document	16	29	9	20	14	<b>8</b>	-72	-43	0.4		Syria (50%)
<b>Total Sea Border</b>	<b>1 449</b>	<b>1 344</b>	<b>1 386</b>	<b>1 560</b>	<b>2 077</b>	<b>2 204</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>100</b>		

## Annex Table 8. Applications for asylum (FRAN)

Applications for international protection reported by top ten nationalities

	2015		2016				2016 Q4		per cent of total
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	% change on year ago	prev. Qtr	
<b>Top Ten Nationalities</b>									
Syria	141 826	145 981	102 607	89 967	87 609	<b>32 698</b>	-78	-63	17
Afghanistan	59 099	82 471	36 191	49 709	61 823	<b>20 680</b>	-75	-67	11
Iraq	44 545	54 149	35 516	34 139	36 195	<b>15 051</b>	-72	-58	7.8
Nigeria	11 016	7 511	6 124	9 472	15 629	<b>14 382</b>	91	-8	7.4
Eritrea	17 736	9 618	4 780	8 489	12 623	<b>10 923</b>	14	-13	5.6
Pakistan	21 010	10 365	11 148	12 694	14 146	<b>8 540</b>	-18	-40	4.4
Iran	5 525	14 444	9 697	10 432	13 735	<b>6 347</b>	-56	-54	3.3
Not specified	11 550	19 764	14 474	8 529	9 125	<b>4 594</b>	-77	-50	2.4
Somalia	6 121	4 154	3 140	5 271	6 336	<b>4 433</b>	6.7	-30	2.3
Bangladesh	7 170	3 209	2 434	2 283	4 492	<b>4 309</b>	34	-4.1	2.2
Others	90 578	65 678	55 546	66 852	90 022	<b>72 202</b>	9.9	-20	37
<b>Total</b>	<b>416 176</b>	<b>417 344</b>	<b>281 657</b>	<b>297 837</b>	<b>351 735</b>	<b>194 159</b>	<b>-53</b>	<b>-45</b>	<b>100</b>

Annex Table 9. Document fraudsters – external borders

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

Border Type	2015		2016		2016 Q4		per cent of total	Highest share		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4				
					% change on					
				year ago	prev. Qtr	Nationality Claimed				
Air	1 278	1 237	1 105	957	1 182	<b>1 124</b>	-9.1	-4.9	65	Not specified (13%)
Land	721	587	677	607	566	<b>475</b>	-19	-16	28	Ukraine (35%)
Sea	216	69	60	58	115	<b>118</b>	71	2.6	6.9	Morocco (92%)
Top Ten Nationalities Claimed										
Country of issuance										
Morocco	306	205	168	142	223	<b>219</b>	6.8	-1.8	13	Spain (82%)
Ukraine	420	250	347	339	326	<b>196</b>	-22	-40	11	Poland (65%)
Not specified	291	274	231	158	172	<b>149</b>	-46	-13	8.7	France (56%)
Albania	96	84	87	94	67	<b>138</b>	64	106	8.0	Spain (32%)
Iran	96	68	73	92	95	<b>115</b>	69	21	6.7	Italy (33%)
Iraq	48	66	50	47	113	<b>63</b>	-4.5	-44	3.7	Italy (27%)
Syria	179	124	67	52	55	<b>60</b>	-52	9.1	3.5	Germany (28%)
Turkey	38	32	72	36	52	<b>50</b>	56	-3.8	2.9	Bulgaria (16%)
Russian Federation	7	19	24	39	39	<b>41</b>	116	5.1	2.4	Latvia (34%)
Belarus	15	15	19	14	9	<b>34</b>	127	278	2.0	Latvia (56%)
Others	719	756	704	609	712	<b>652</b>	-14	-8.4	38	France (17%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 215</b>	<b>1 893</b>	<b>1 842</b>	<b>1 622</b>	<b>1 863</b>	<b>1 717</b>	<b>-9.3</b>	<b>-7.8</b>	<b>100</b>	

Annex Table 10. **Fraudulent documents – external borders**

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

Document Type	2015		2016			2016 Q4		per cent of total	Highest share	
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	% change on year ago			prev. Qtr
<b>Passports</b>	<b>1 010</b>	<b>892</b>	<b>744</b>	<b>613</b>	<b>701</b>	<b>712</b>	<b>- 20</b>	<b>1. 6</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>Not specified (17%)</b>
Forged	409	322	264	231	240	<b>278</b>	-14	16	39	Greece (6.1%)
Authentic	372	296	270	230	247	<b>252</b>	-15	2.0	35	France (14%)
No more details	121	142	120	86	112	<b>81</b>	-43	-28	11	Syria (9.9%)
Counterfeit	91	100	77	60	70	<b>79</b>	-21	13	11	Albania (8.9%)
Stolen blank	16	32	13	6	32	<b>22</b>	-31	-31	3.1	Germany (41%)
Pseudo	1	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>	n.a.	n.a.		
<b>ID cards</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>Morocco (31%)</b>
Counterfeit	129	145	99	101	101	<b>131</b>	-9.7	30	35	Italy (21%)
Authentic	122	94	100	89	101	<b>118</b>	26	17	32	Spain (53%)
Forged	26	43	29	42	46	<b>72</b>	67	57	19	Italy (51%)
Stolen blank	26	26	17	16	17	<b>38</b>	46	124	10	Italy (79%)
No more details	17	18	11	17	16	<b>13</b>	-28	-19	3.5	Italy (54%)
Pseudo	0	0	0	3	0	<b>0</b>	n.a.	n.a.		
<b>Visas</b>	<b>576</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>629</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>6. 0</b>	<b>- 36</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>Ukraine (21%)</b>
Authentic	350	194	345	332	386	<b>219</b>	13	-43	54	Poland (35%)
Counterfeit	130	125	116	114	176	<b>135</b>	8.0	-23	33	Germany (26%)
Forged	38	23	33	33	42	<b>30</b>	30	-29	7.4	Spain (20%)
No more details	43	32	83	12	12	<b>14</b>	-56	17	3.5	Germany (36%)
Stolen blank	15	7	3	8	13	<b>6</b>	-14	-54	1.5	Denmark (50%)
Pseudo	0	0	0	3	0	<b>0</b>	n.a.	n.a.		
<b>Residence permits</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>- 20</b>	<b>-5. 3</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>Morocco (22%)</b>
Counterfeit	127	142	120	122	135	<b>115</b>	-19	-15	38	Italy (43%)
Authentic	149	135	108	73	110	<b>99</b>	-27	-10	33	France (29%)
Stolen blank	29	23	15	16	34	<b>33</b>	43	-2.9	11	Germany (61%)
Forged	49	45	26	29	29	<b>33</b>	-27	14	11	Italy (42%)
No more details	25	31	20	18	10	<b>21</b>	-32	110	7.0	Belgium (29%)
<b>Stamps</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>-2. 2</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>Poland (11%)</b>
Counterfeit	200	172	163	167	186	<b>196</b>	14	5.4	90	Lithuania (12%)
Forged	33	20	29	26	28	<b>22</b>	10	-21	10	Hungary (23%)
No more details	9	4	5	2	9	<b>0</b>	n.a.	n.a.		
<b>Other</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>Ukraine (19%)</b>
Counterfeit	30	30	46	38	28	<b>47</b>	57	68	73	Italy (17%)
Forged	6	5	2	4	6	<b>9</b>	80	50	14	Poland (22%)
Authentic	7	6	4	1	3	<b>7</b>	17	133	11	Egypt (86%)
Pseudo	1	2	1	3	1	<b>1</b>	-50	0.0	1.6	Fantasy document (100%)
No more details	1	0	0	0	3	<b>0</b>	n.a.	n.a.		
Stolen blank	0	1	2	0	0	<b>0</b>	n.a.	n.a.		
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 572</b>	<b>2 215</b>	<b>2 121</b>	<b>1 882</b>	<b>2 193</b>	<b>2 071</b>	<b>-6. 5</b>	<b>-5. 6</b>	<b>100</b>	

## Annex Table 11A. Fraudulent documents – external borders

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

Document Type	2015		2016				2016 Q4		per cent of total	Highest share
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	% change on year ago	prev. Qtr		
	Nationality Claimed									
<b>Passports</b>	<b>1 010</b>	<b>892</b>	<b>744</b>	<b>613</b>	<b>701</b>	<b>712</b>	<b>- 20</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>Not specified (17%)</b>
FRA-Authentic	57	51	43	47	55	35	-31	-36	4.9	Not specified (46%)
ESP-Authentic	34	28	26	16	28	25	-11	-11	3.5	Morocco (32%)
GRC-Forged	46	23	6	5	6	17	-26	183	2.4	Iran (71%)
PSE-Forged	2	2	3	0	9	16	n.a.	78	2.2	Palestine (100%)
ITA-Forged	4	6	10	7	3	15	150	n.a.	2.1	Albania (53%)
NGA-Authentic	9	15	21	4	5	12	-20	140	1.7	Not specified (67%)
BGR-Forged	12	21	6	14	7	12	-43	71	1.7	Albania (25%)
NLD-Authentic	15	9	4	6	5	12	33	140	1.7	Morocco (42%)
MAR-Authentic	49	28	20	9	7	12	-57	71	1.7	Morocco (75%)
ROU-Forged	5	5	7	6	5	12	140	140	1.7	Iran (33%)
Others	777	704	598	499	571	544	-23	-4.7	76	Not specified (17%)
<b>ID cards</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>Morocco (31%)</b>
ESP-Authentic	75	60	60	63	68	63	5.0	-7.4	17	Morocco (83%)
ITA-Forged	11	17	12	28	21	37	118	76	9.9	Albania (57%)
ITA-Stolen blank	25	25	15	15	17	30	20	76	8.1	Albania (57%)
ITA-Counterfeit	25	33	15	23	22	28	-15	27	7.5	Morocco (32%)
ROU-Counterfeit	10	11	13	16	8	21	91	163	5.6	Albania (29%)
FRA-Authentic	15	11	15	12	11	18	64	64	4.8	Not specified (33%)
GRC-Counterfeit	28	22	5	13	7	13	-41	86	3.5	Albania (54%)
BEL-Counterfeit	18	23	8	9	11	12	-48	9.1	3.2	Morocco (58%)
FRA-Counterfeit	8	4	11	5	7	11	175	57	3.0	Morocco (55%)
ITA-Authentic	2	5	6	3	3	10	100	233	2.7	Morocco (40%)
Others	103	115	96	81	106	129	12	22	35	Albania (22%)
<b>Visas</b>	<b>576</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>629</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>- 36</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>Ukraine (21%)</b>
POL-Authentic	305	150	204	231	195	77	-49	-61	19	Ukraine (84%)
LTU-Authentic	8	7	89	84	61	69	n.a.	13	17	Russian Federation (28%)
DEU-Counterfeit	25	16	20	30	29	35	119	21	8.7	Turkey (26%)
LVA-Authentic	0	10	16	0	90	25	150	-72	6.2	Uzbekistan (28%)
ITA-Counterfeit	15	15	9	19	18	19	27	5.6	4.7	Iraq (26%)
FRA-Authentic	17	10	15	8	14	15	50	7.1	3.7	Morocco (20%)
FRA-Counterfeit	12	6	12	9	26	12	100	-54	3.0	the Gambia (17%)
POL-Counterfeit	1	7	3	2	10	10	43	0.0	2.5	Iran (70%)
GRC-Authentic	1	1	0	1	7	9	n.a.	29	2.2	Not specified (33%)
DNK-Counterfeit	1	0	1	0	2	6	n.a.	200	1.5	Iran (100%)
Others	191	159	211	118	177	127	-20	-28	31	Iran (16%)

Annex Table 11B. **Fraudulent documents – external borders**

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

Document Type	2015		2016				2016 Q4		per cent of total	Highest share
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	% change on year ago	prev. Qtr		
<b>Residence permits</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>- 20</b>	<b>-5.3</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>Morocco (22%)</b>
ITA-Counterfeit	20	43	24	21	23	49	14	113	16	Morocco (35%)
FRA-Authentic	48	41	34	22	28	29	-29	3.6	10	Not specified (59%)
ESP-Authentic	55	39	25	19	34	25	-36	-26	8.3	Morocco (60%)
ITA-Authentic	15	22	26	15	16	21	-4.5	31	7.0	Not specified (43%)
DEU-Stolen blank	12	9	2	8	23	20	122	-13	6.6	Iraq (50%)
ESP-Counterfeit	39	34	27	26	31	18	-47	-42	6.0	Morocco (44%)
ITA-Forged	15	16	11	7	4	14	-13	250	4.7	Sri Lanka (43%)
FRA-Counterfeit	3	15	10	13	9	12	-20	33	4.0	Morocco (33%)
GRC-Stolen blank	15	11	10	5	9	9	-18	0.0	3.0	Georgia (33%)
DEU-Authentic	8	13	3	3	9	8	-38	-11	2.7	Not specified (50%)
Others	149	133	117	119	132	96	-28	-27	32	Morocco (18%)
<b>Stamps</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>-2.2</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>Ukraine (35%)</b>
LTU-Counterfeit	15	15	22	18	14	23	53	64	11	Ukraine (96%)
POL-Counterfeit	30	25	18	29	27	23	-8.0	-15	11	Ukraine (87%)
FRA-Counterfeit	11	17	13	16	21	20	18	-4.8	9.2	Nigeria (25%)
ESP-Counterfeit	15	20	17	14	7	19	-5.0	171	8.7	Ukraine (32%)
DEU-Counterfeit	6	7	2	7	18	15	114	-17	6.9	Not specified (20%)
ITA-Counterfeit	6	21	16	7	6	14	-33	133	6.4	Bangladesh (36%)
GRC-Counterfeit	16	11	4	9	9	12	9.1	33	5.5	Ukraine (33%)
N.A.-Counterfeit	0	2	6	3	4	11	n.a.	175	5.0	Iran (27%)
HUN-Counterfeit	6	10	10	4	18	10	0.0	-44	4.6	Serbia (70%)
SVK-Counterfeit	15	13	28	22	11	9	-31	-18	4.1	Ukraine (100%)
Others	122	55	61	66	88	62	13	-30	28	Ukraine (18%)
<b>Other</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>Ukraine (19%)</b>
ITA-Counterfeit	6	2	13	4	5	8	300	60	13	Albania (50%)
SYR-Counterfeit	4	12	5	12	8	7	-42	-13	11	Syria (100%)
EGY-Authentic	0	2	0	1	0	6	200	n.a.	9.4	Egypt (100%)
UKR-Counterfeit	0	2	7	2	3	6	200	100	9.4	Ukraine (67%)
ROU-Counterfeit	0	1	0	1	0	4	300	n.a.	6.3	Cameroon (25%)
SVK-Counterfeit	1	0	0	1	0	3	n.a.	n.a.	4.7	Ukraine (67%)
SRB-Counterfeit	0	0	0	0	1	3	n.a.	200	4.7	Serbia (67%)
ITA-Forged	0	0	0	2	1	2	n.a.	100	3.1	China (50%)
GBR-Counterfeit	0	0	0	1	2	2	n.a.	0.0	3.1	Not specified (50%)
GRC-Counterfeit	1	3	3	1	0	2	-33	n.a.	3.1	Albania (50%)
Others	33	22	27	21	21	21	-4.5	0.0	33	Ukraine (24%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 572</b>	<b>2 215</b>	<b>2 121</b>	<b>1 882</b>	<b>2 193</b>	<b>2 071</b>	<b>-6.5</b>	<b>-5.6</b>	<b>100</b>	

## Annex Table 12. Return decisions issued

Decisions issued by top ten nationalities

	2015		2016				2016 Q4		per cent of total
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	% change on	prev. Qtr	
							year ago		
<b>Top Ten Nationalities</b>									
Afghanistan	4 984	6 875	6 706	8 728	8 774	<b>10 188</b>	48	16	12
Iraq	5 081	6 716	5 805	6 579	7 350	<b>8 730</b>	30	19	10
Ukraine	4 830	5 363	4 402	5 954	6 582	<b>7 711</b>	44	17	9.0
Morocco	4 820	6 393	5 773	5 509	5 336	<b>5 823</b>	-8.9	9.1	6.8
Albania	6 410	7 483	4 610	4 132	4 367	<b>5 072</b>	-32	16	5.9
Pakistan	3 043	2 916	4 468	3 340	4 368	<b>3 862</b>	32	-12	4.5
Syria	8 590	5 233	2 210	1 800	2 272	<b>3 567</b>	-32	57	4.2
Algeria	1 424	1 879	1 692	1 874	2 651	<b>3 277</b>	74	24	3.8
India	1 861	2 198	2 314	2 148	1 898	<b>1 999</b>	-9.1	5.3	2.3
Iran	767	1 568	2 360	1 530	1 507	<b>1 601</b>	2.1	6.2	1.9
Others	29 149	30 159	26 693	32 240	33 566	<b>33 997</b>	13	1.3	40
<b>Total</b>	<b>70 959</b>	<b>76 783</b>	<b>67 033</b>	<b>73 834</b>	<b>78 671</b>	<b>85 827</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>100</b>

## Annex Table 13. Effective returns

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

	2015		2016				2016 Q4		per cent of total
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	% change on	prev. Qtr	
							year ago		
<b>Top Ten Nationalities</b>									
Albania	7 685	9 635	6 974	6 897	6 509	<b>6 821</b>	-29	4.8	16
Ukraine	4 249	4 845	3 704	4 859	5 800	<b>6 607</b>	36	14	15
Morocco	1 817	1 808	3 054	2 166	1 844	<b>2 225</b>	23	21	5.2
Iraq	864	2 818	3 983	3 407	2 326	<b>2 154</b>	-24	-7.4	5.0
Afghanistan	364	510	794	1 768	1 277	<b>1 580</b>	210	24	3.7
Kosovo*	2 267	2 537	2 159	1 904	2 064	<b>1 491</b>	-41	-28	3.5
Serbia	1 766	2 160	1 832	1 914	1 670	<b>1 466</b>	-32	-12	3.4
Pakistan	2 335	1 702	2 084	1 734	1 183	<b>1 377</b>	-19	16	3.2
India	2 755	2 728	3 252	2 505	1 336	<b>1 311</b>	-52	-1.9	3.1
Algeria	761	655	927	844	769	<b>1 071</b>	64	39	2.5
Others	19 966	19 049	18 418	18 463	15 023	<b>16 677</b>	-12	11	39
<b>Total</b>	<b>44 829</b>	<b>48 447</b>	<b>47 181</b>	<b>46 461</b>	<b>39 801</b>	<b>42 780</b>	<b>-12</b>	<b>7.5</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 returns by type of return**

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

TYPE OF RETURN	2015		2016				2016 Q4			Highest share Nationality
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	% change on		per cent of total	
							year ago	prev. Qtr		
<b>Forced</b>	<b>17 481</b>	<b>19 415</b>	<b>17 425</b>	<b>21 435</b>	<b>19 574</b>	<b>21 174</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>49</b>	
Enforced by Member State	13 941	15 127	12 393	15 748	14 179	15 777	4.3	11	37	Albania (32%)
Not specified	2 746	3 605	4 102	4 116	3 639	4 362	21	20	10	Morocco (33%)
Enforced by Joint Operation	794	683	930	1 571	1 756	1 035	52	-41	2.4	Albania (25%)
<b>Voluntary</b>	<b>23 120</b>	<b>24 271</b>	<b>25 352</b>	<b>24 993</b>	<b>20 219</b>	<b>21 518</b>	<b>-11</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>50</b>	
Others	15 545	17 249	18 034	15 883	12 300	15 293	-11	24	36	Ukraine (37%)
IOM-assisted	3 838	4 135	3 750	5 821	5 904	4 198	1.5	-29	9.8	Iraq (25%)
Not specified	3 737	2 887	3 568	3 289	2 015	2 027	-30	0.6	4.7	Iraq (14%)
<b>Not specified</b>	<b>4 228</b>	<b>4 761</b>	<b>4 404</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>-98</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (57%)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>44 829</b>	<b>48 447</b>	<b>47 181</b>	<b>46 461</b>	<b>39 801</b>	<b>42 780</b>	<b>-12</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>100</b>	
<b>TOP TEN NATIONALITIES</b>										
<b>Forced</b>										
Albania	2 773	3 660	3 172	5 471	5 279	5 560	52	5.3	13	
Morocco	1 183	1 668	1 890	1 885	1 683	2 048	23	22	4.8	
Tunisia	468	562	484	623	635	988	76	56	2.3	
Kosovo*	970	1 531	1 378	1 293	1 349	896	-41	-34	2.1	
Serbia	975	1 361	1 128	1 308	1 096	815	-40	-26	1.9	
Algeria	438	549	602	658	585	764	39	31	1.8	
Afghanistan	198	235	160	303	229	643	174	181	1.5	
Ukraine	464	558	413	507	504	620	11	23	1.4	
Pakistan	469	403	342	666	371	433	7.4	17	1.0	
Nigeria	572	563	438	358	353	412	-27	17	1.0	
Others	8 971	8 325	7 418	8 363	7 490	7 995	-4.0	6.7	19	
<b>Total Forced Returns</b>	<b>17 481</b>	<b>19 415</b>	<b>17 425</b>	<b>21 435</b>	<b>19 574</b>	<b>21 174</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>100</b>	
<b>Voluntary</b>										
Ukraine	3 772	4 266	3 270	4 351	5 296	5 987	40	13	14	
Iraq	534	2 601	3 732	3 226	1 742	1 930	-26	11	4.5	
Albania	1 316	2 032	1 668	1 407	1 226	1 225	-40	-0.1	2.9	
Pakistan	1 658	1 098	1 444	1 068	812	944	-14	16	2.2	
Afghanistan	143	257	619	1 465	1 048	937	265	-11	2.2	
India	2 338	2 236	2 855	2 181	948	904	-60	-4.6	2.1	
Serbia	780	764	698	606	574	651	-15	13	1.5	
Kosovo*	1 297	1 006	781	610	715	595	-41	-17	1.4	
Russian Federation	1 057	774	707	681	760	576	-26	-24	1.3	
Moldova	174	144	167	268	371	494	243	33	1.2	
Others	10 051	9 093	9 411	9 130	6 727	7 275	-20	8.1	17	
<b>Total Voluntary Returns</b>	<b>23 120</b>	<b>24 271</b>	<b>25 352</b>	<b>24 993</b>	<b>20 219</b>	<b>21 518</b>	<b>-11</b>	<b>6.4</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 15. **Passenger flow on entry (reported on a voluntary basis)**

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

	2015		2016				2016 Q4		per cent of total
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	% change on		
							year ago	prev. Qtr	
<b>Border Type</b>									
Air	40 678 005	26 879 102	36 693 894	39 584 337	49 124 170	<b>35 250 721</b>	31	-28	57
Land	29 267 860	21 122 028	25 761 705	25 308 284	34 575 204	<b>24 767 996</b>	17	-28	40
Sea	6 376 486	2 829 754	2 892 076	5 395 091	7 986 795	<b>2 354 446</b>	-17	-71	3.8
<b>Nationality</b>									
Not specified	47 933 053	31 691 047	42 611 048	47 498 042	60 279 078	<b>39 907 739</b>	26	-34	64
EU	17 129 891	10 303 985	12 069 085	12 709 211	19 771 250	<b>12 077 152</b>	17	-39	19
Third country requiring visa	9 381 757	7 508 443	9 030 387	8 360 669	9 465 170	<b>8 705 505</b>	16	-8.0	14
Third country not requiring visa	1 877 650	1 327 409	1 637 155	1 719 790	2 170 671	<b>1 682 767</b>	27	-22	2.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>76 322 351</b>	<b>50 830 884</b>	<b>65 347 675</b>	<b>70 287 712</b>	<b>91 686 169</b>	<b>62 373 163</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>-32</b>	<b>100</b>

## Notes on FRAN data sources and methods

The term 'Member States' refers to FRAN Member States, which includes the 28 Member States and the three Schengen Associated Countries (Iceland, Norway and Switzerland). For the data concerning detections at the external borders of the EU, some of the border types are not applicable to all FRAN Member States. This pertains to data on all FRAN indicators since the data provided are 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 where the Government of the Republic of Cyprus does not exercise effective control. For sea borders, the definitions are not applicable for land-locked Member States including Austria, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Luxembourg, Slovakia and Switzerland.

In addition, data on detections of illegal border-crossing at land, air and sea BCPs (1B) are not available for Iceland, Ireland and Spain, and in Greece these detections are included in the data for indicator 1A. Data for Norway only include 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. For 2013, data from Slovenia included detections at the EU external borders only until June 2013. Data from Spain at the land border with Morocco have been revised by reporting only detections of persons crossing the border irregularly by climbing the fence.

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

For the data concerning detections of illegal stay (FRAN Indicator 3), data on detections on exit are not available for Denmark, Ireland, Italy and the UK. Data on detections of illegal stay inland have not been available from the Netherlands since 2012. Data from Sweden for illegal stay have been revised starting from 2010.

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.

The data on passenger flow (shared on voluntary basis) are not available for Austria, Cyprus, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Malta, Sweden and the UK. Data on passenger flow at the air border are not available according to the definition for Spain. Data at the sea border are not available for Spain, the Netherlands, Romania and Denmark.

For all indicators, data from Croatia are available only starting from July 2013.



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