

FRAN Quarterly

QUARTER 1 • JANUARY–MARCH 2015

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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Introduction

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

The main purpose of the FRAN Quarterly is to provide:

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

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

Harmonising complex, multi-source migration data among Frontex and Member States is an ongoing process. Therefore,

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

FRAN members and Member State risk analysis experts and border-control authorities are considered the primary customers of these reports. In addition to the discussions taking place during FRAN meetings, Member State experts are invited and actively encouraged to examine and comment upon the data and analyses presented here. Despite all efforts of the Frontex Risk Analysis Unit and Member State experts involved in data exchange and analyses, 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.

Starting with the current issue, the Frontex Risk Analysis Unit has implemented a number of changes to present the anal-

ysis of migration related indicators in the FRAN Quarterly in a more concise and focused way. The first part provides a **Situational overview**, broken down by main areas of work of border control authorities and police activities related to irregular migration.

- **Surveillance**, describing and analysing trends in detections of illegal border-crossing between BCPs;
- **Border checks**, describing detections reported during checks at BCPs (people hiding in vehicles or refused entry);
- **Fraudulent documents**, describing trends and pattern related to document fraud at the border and in the EU;
- **Situation in the EU**, examining developments related to persons applying for asylum and those detected staying illegally, facilitators, return decisions and effective returns.

The second thematic part of the report consists of up to five **featured analyses**, examining trends and patterns of irregular migration in a more inclusive way. Eventually it is hoped that some of the featured analysis topics would be developed by external contributors (FRAN members, EU agencies and international institutions).

Methodology

This, the 27th issue of the FRAN Quarterly, is a comparative analysis of FRAN data collected between January and March 2015 and exchanged between 31 Member State border-control authorities within the framework of the FRAN. The report presents the results of statistical analysis of quarterly variations in eight irregular-migration indicators and one asylum indicator, aggregated at the level of the event. Bi-monthly analytical reports exchanged by Member States were also used for interpretative purposes and to provide qualitative information, as were other available sources of information, such as Frontex Joint Operations.

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

The FRAN data-exchange has been in place since September 2008. Data are

exchanged through the ICONet Internet platform, an interest group of the European Commission's CIRCA server. Member State monthly data are based on a country template prepared by the Frontex Risk Analysis Unit. The deadline for submitting data for each month is the 25th day of the subsequent month, with the exception of the end-of-year data, which are requested by 15 January each year. For this 27th issue of the FRAN Quarterly, the target for Member States to upload the monthly data was thus 25 April 2015. 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 (EDFRAN) was formed as a specialist forum to oversee the exchange and analyses of detections of document fraud to illegally cross the external borders and on all inter-

national flights. Data were backdated and joined with those exchanged under a pilot Tailored Risk Analysis released in 2011.¹

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 expertise and analyse available data. Their input was essential for the analysis of Intra Schengen/EU secondary movements conducted by undocumented migrants.

External borders refer to the borders between Member States and third countries. The borders between the Schengen Associated Countries (Liechtenstein, Norway, Iceland and Switzerland) and third countries are also considered as external bor-

¹ The Nature and Extent of Document Fraud to Enter the European Union 2009–2010, Ref. Ro63/2011

ders. The borders between the 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 EU 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 '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 source, such as interviews with irregular migrants, and secondary data sources, such as reports of intelligence analysts, daily reports of deployed officers and analytical products (weekly and bi-weekly analytical reports

for each abovementioned operation) were used to provide an exhaustive overview of the situation at the external borders of the EU. Additionally, open-source data were researched as background information for the present analysis.

Acknowledgements

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

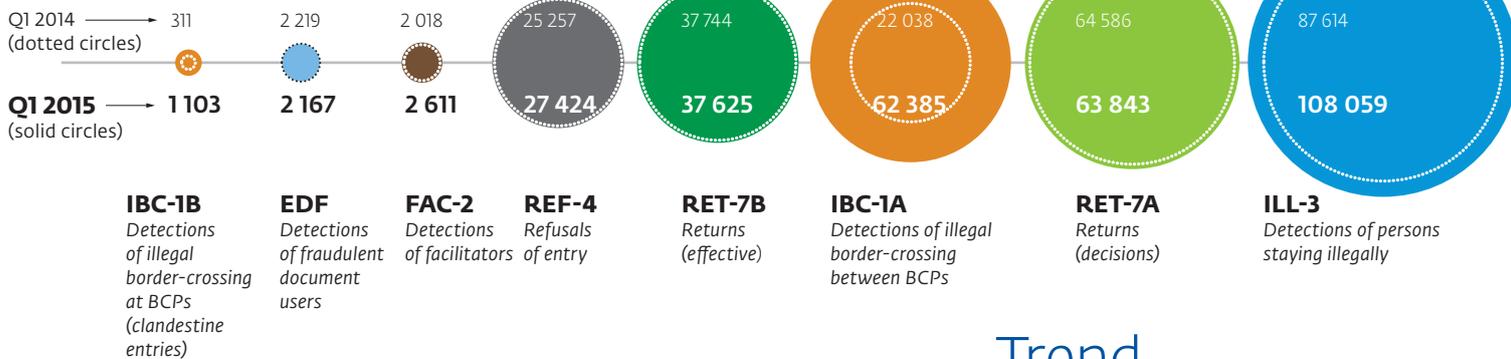
I. SITUATIONAL OVERVIEW

I. SITUATIONAL OVERVIEW

FRAN indicators

Q1 2015

Reported cases



Latest situation

Trend

In the first quarter of 2015, all indicators showed increasing trends compared to the situation a year ago. However, compared to the previous quarter (last quarter of 2014), the indicators were down, as traditionally expected during winter months. Yet, two important indicators (detections of illegal border-crossing and illegal stay) were the **largest ever recorded for a first quarter** of the year since data collection started in 2008. Compared to the same period in 2014, detections at the external borders increased by more than 180%. The number of asylum applications was also higher than during the last quarter and was a record number.

While the migratory pressure at the EU's external borders in general has not relaxed much, its distribution among particular border sections has been shifting. For instance, **irregular migration at the Western Balkan route reached the highest level** since FRAN data collection began. It is estimated that large numbers of migrants detected in the Western Balkans may have already been counted on the Eastern Mediterranean route. This leads to a high probability of double counting and may partially account for the large increase in the overall figure for detections of illegal border-crossing.

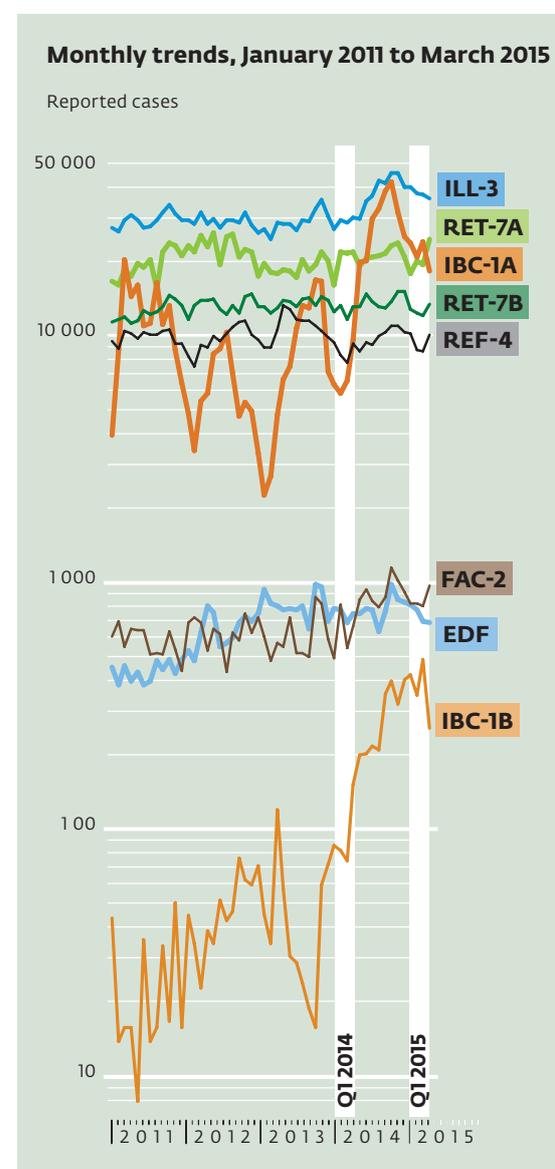
On the Eastern Mediterranean route, detections have increased fourfold compared to one year ago, being higher than during any previous first quarter. The increase was mostly reported from the Eastern Aegean Sea, where the majority of migrants were of Syrian and Afghan nationality. At the land border **between Bulgaria and Turkey**, in Q1 2015, detections of **clandestine entry exceeded the number of illegal bor-**

der-crossings between BCPs for the first time, reaching the mark of 1 000 detections. Additional operational and technical measures implemented along the green border between Bulgaria and Turkey and the flooding of the Evros river resulted in a greater number of irregular migrants taking the alternative route to enter Bulgaria by clandestinely hiding in vehicles.

By contrast, on the **Central Mediterranean route**, the number of irregular migrants detected in Q1 2015 reached a **temporary low** and proved far lower than the peak of Q3 2014 as the rough weather conditions at sea led to fewer migrant boats attempting the dangerous crossing. Gambians were the most reported nationality in the Central Mediterranean, followed by Senegalese, although both were detected in lower numbers than in Q4 2014.

Migrants from **Kosovo*** were detected in their highest numbers between Q4 2014 and Q1 2015. However, their number of detections began to subside already in March. By contrast, concurrent to seasonal reductions in the Central Mediterranean, a lower number of irregular migrants from African countries arrived in the EU in the fourth quarter. Especially Eritreans and migrants from West African countries were reported in substantially lower numbers.

With 5 000 reported detections in Q1 2015, the overall number of cases of document fraud was 7% higher than one year ago. This growth was related to the **ongoing rise in detections of document fraud on intra-Schengen flights**, mainly caused by migrants who have previously entered the



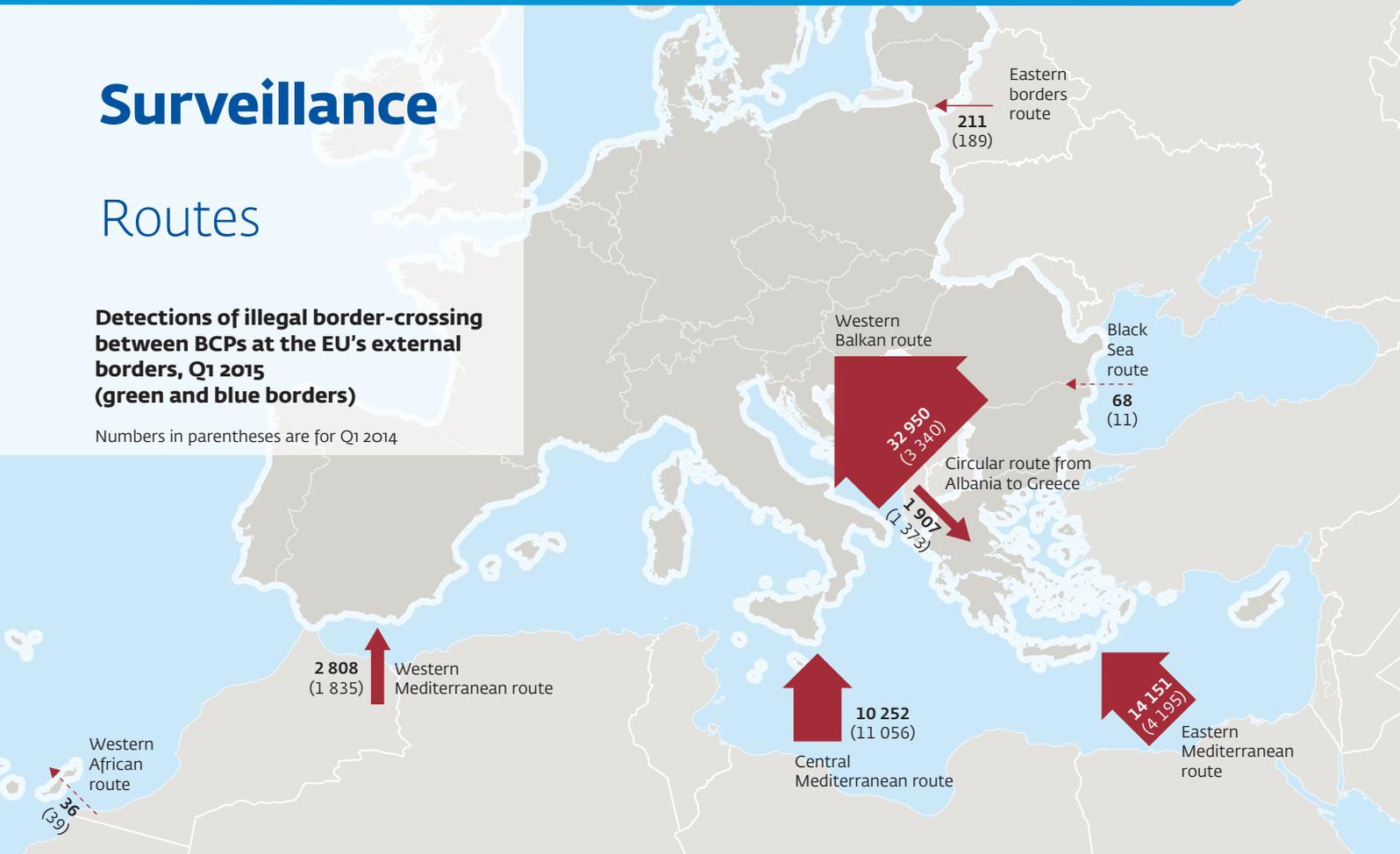
external border illegally, while using fraudulent document for secondary movements to their final destinations.

Surveillance

Routes

Detections of illegal border-crossing between BCPs at the EU's external borders, Q1 2015 (green and blue borders)

Numbers in parentheses are for Q1 2014



FRAN data for the period between January and March 2015 shows a threefold increase in overall detections of illegal border-crossing compared to the same period of 2014. While in the past, the first quarters of the year were usually marked by a relaxation of the irregular migration pressure at the external borders of the EU, in 2015, detections remained at high levels, exceeding any previous first quarter since the FRAN data collection began in 2008.

Strong increase and change in the proportion of migrant nationalities on the Western Balkan route

Between the beginning of January and March, the Western Balkan route showed a tenfold increase compared to the same period last year. The large number of Kosovo* citizens detected at the Hungarian-Serbian border since September 2014 leading to record numbers reported on this route, has been decreasing since mid-February 2015 due to multinational preventive measures (see featured analysis) and returned to a comparably low figure

in March. Nevertheless, the detection of higher numbers of migrants from Syria and Afghanistan continues to keep the irregular migration pressure on this route at a high level: In March 2015, there were approximately 60% more detections than in the month before. Increases of non-regional migrants on the Western Balkan route are usually a consequence of an increased migration on the Eastern Mediterranean route.

Increasing detections on the Eastern Mediterranean route

On the Eastern Mediterranean route there was an almost fourfold increase in the number of detections on the Greek Aegean Islands compared to the same period one year ago. The growing migratory pressure on the Eastern Mediterranean route, which exceeded the usual level expected during this season, was mainly related to an increase in Syrian, Afghan and Iraqi nationals. Effective measures of the Turkish authorities against cargo vessels transporting migrants to the EU among

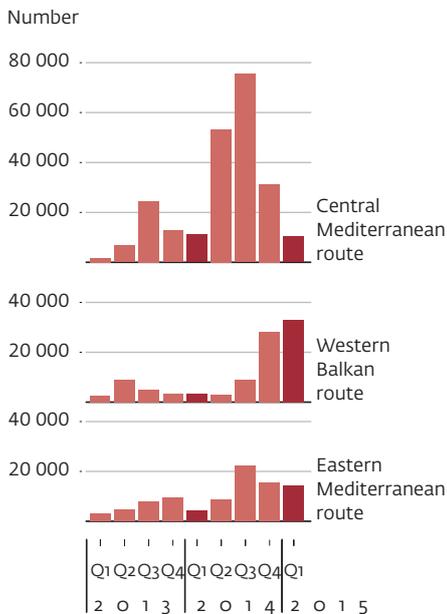
others has led to a displacement of the irregular migration route to the Eastern Aegean Sea and a rise in the importance of Bodrum or Didim as regional transit centres for migrants travelling from Turkey to the Greek Islands.

Record number of detections at the land borders between Morocco and Spain

Although migration in the Western Mediterranean is still at a comparably low level, detections of irregular migration have significantly increased. Numbers in the first quarter of 2015 were 72% higher than during the previous quarter and 53% higher than one year ago, being at the highest level of any previous first quarter since FRAN data collection began. There is a strong increase in irregular migrants claiming to be from Syria. More than half of the illegal border-crossings were related to Syrian nationals – the highest number on this route since FRAN data collection began. Detections also shifted from the sea to the land border: While a quar-

Trend

Quarterly detections of illegal border-crossing, 2014-2015

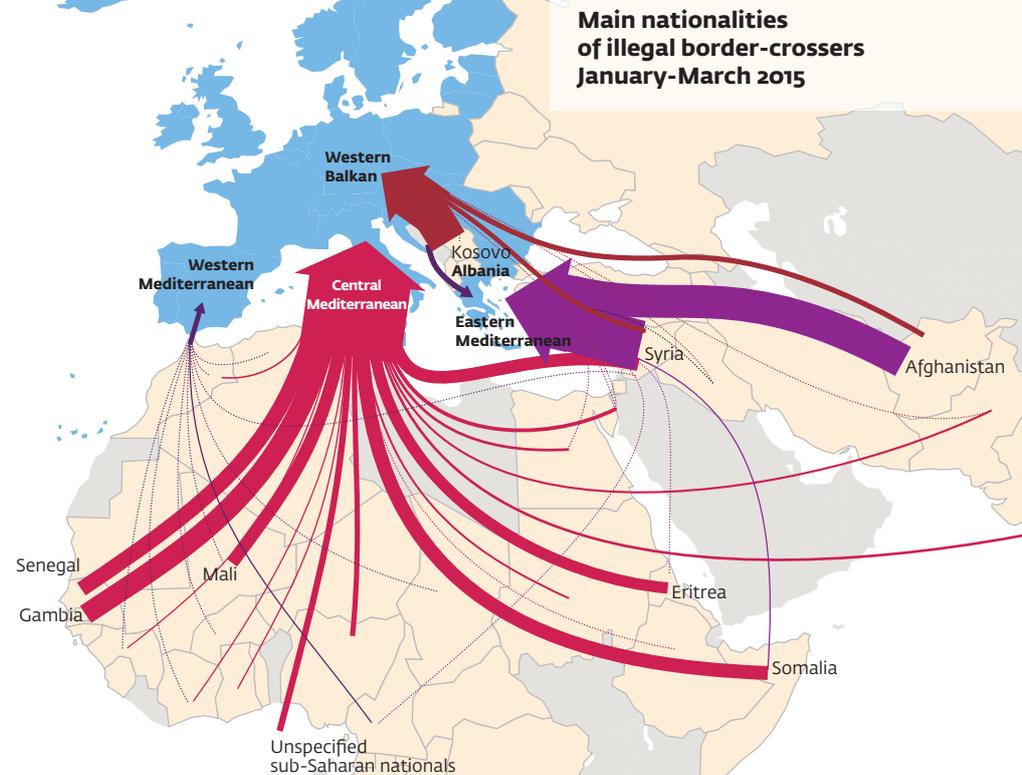


ter of detections were reported from the sea border, the remaining detections were related to the land borders between Morocco and the Spanish enclaves of Ceuta and Melilla. This is four times as many as during the previous quarter and the largest number of detections of illegal border-crossing since 2008.

Peak in migrant boats after March 2015 on the Central Mediterranean route

In the Central Mediterranean, the number of detected migrants departing from the Libyan coast was somewhat lower between January and March than during the same period of last year, decreasing by 800 to 10 252 detections. This temporary low was caused by rougher weather conditions and a possible temporary lack of wooden boats. However, the weeks subsequent to the reporting pe-

Nationalities



riod led to a reversal of the trend: According to operational data, 16 005 migrants were detected on the Central Mediterranean route in April 2015, the highest number recorded in any April. Since the beginning of 2015, there has also been a change in the composition of migrants leaving from Libya, resulting in an increase in migrants from Western Africa and the Horn of Africa and a decrease in number of Syrians. The *modus operandi* of the facilitation networks is similar to previous quarters: Some 6–7 hours after departing from the Libyan coast, once in international waters, a distress call is made to the Italian authorities, who then attempt to rescue the migrants. The tragedies which occurred in April 2015 in the Central Mediterranean, when reportedly more than 1 000 irregular migrants died in incidents involving wooden boats, clearly demonstrate the high risk for migrants' lives.

Cross-border crime prevalent at the Eastern land borders

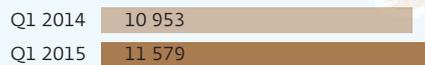
At the Eastern land borders, irregular migration has remained on a comparably low level. In Q1, 211 persons were detected illegally crossing the border into the EU, with a majority trying to enter Hungary from the Ukraine (Syrian and Afghan nationals).

The smuggling of excise goods remained a prevalent problem at the Eastern borders. A particularly large cigarette smuggling case was for example reported from the Eastern borders: On 11 February, Lithuanian authorities detected 187 500 packs of cigarettes floating on a raft on the Nemman river, coming from Belarus. This was the largest shipment of illicit cigarettes found in the rivers between Belarus and Lithuania for the past five years.

Border checks

Illegal stayers on exit

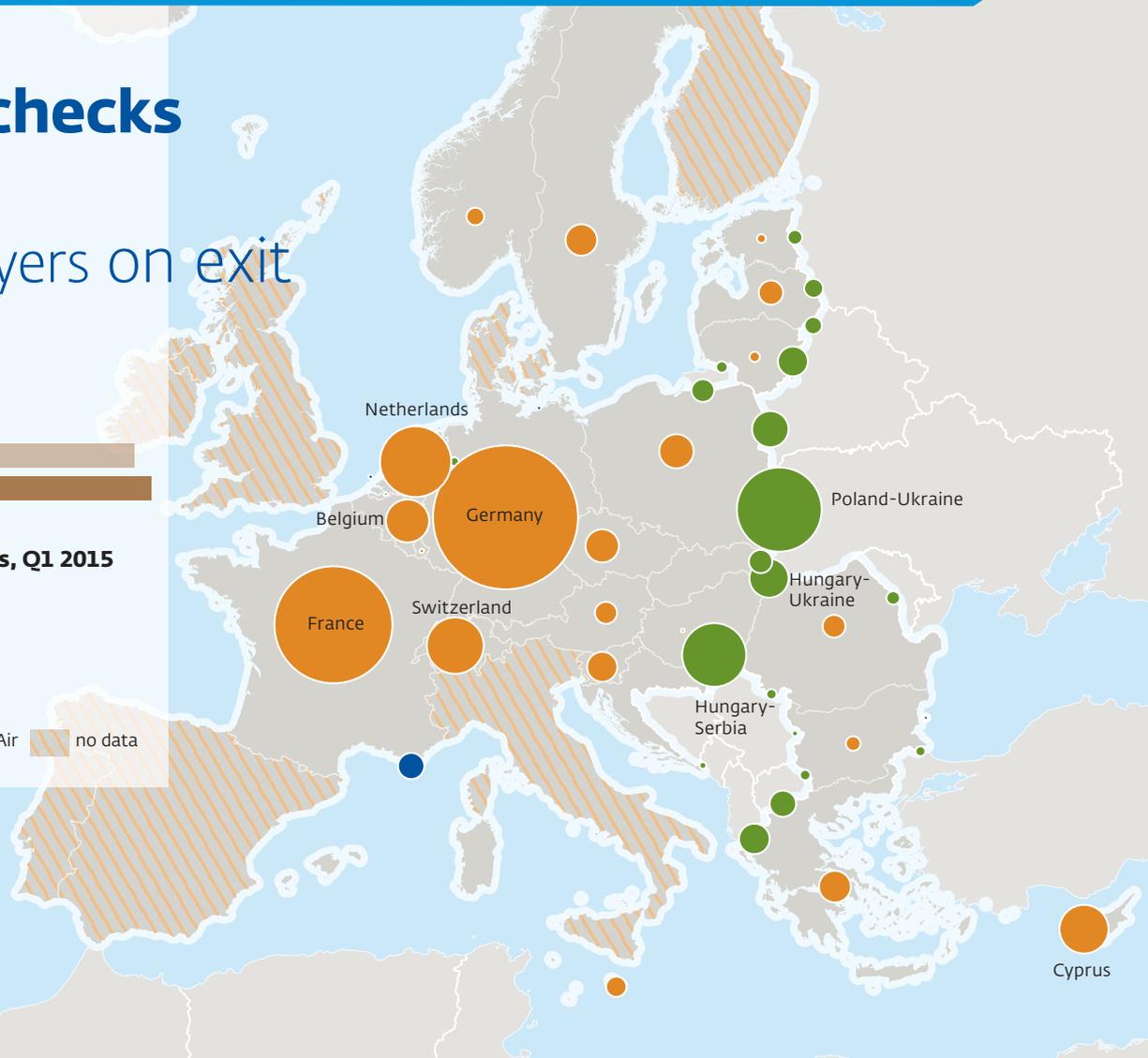
Trend of the total



Number of detections, Q1 2015



Type of border section:



Most illegal stayers on exit detected by Polish authorities

During the reporting period, more than 11 500 persons were detected on exit from the EU or Schengen Area without a permission to stay. Compared to previous quarters, this figure is clearly below the average. The available FRAN data does not give any details on the reason of the illegal stay: The cases of illegal stay detected on exit thus include migrants who had either crossed the border to the EU/Schengen Associated Countries illegally, by the abuse of legal means, or have entered the EU/Schengen Associated Countries legally but no longer fulfilled the conditions of stay or residence.

Most of the cases were related to Ukrainians leaving the EU primarily through Polish land BCPs. As the number of illegal bor-

der-crossings related to Ukrainians were comparably low, it can be assumed that Ukrainian illegal stayers detected on exit had entered the EU legally and overstayed or entered the EU through the abuse of legal means, such as fraudulently obtained work or business visas. Turkish and Chinese travellers ranked second and third in terms of detections of illegal stayers on exit, both most reported by Germany.

Long-term increase of migrants entering the EU hidden in lorries, buses and trains

In the first quarter of 2015, the total number of detections of migrants clandestinely trying to enter the EU through BCPs was more than three times higher than one year ago. Around 1 100 persons attempted to cross the external borders of the EU by hiding in lorries or trains

between January and March 2015. The long-term increase of clandestine irregular migrants relates to a large extent to one travel direction; namely that of irregular migrants entering the EU from Turkey and moving through South-East Europe towards the countries in central, western and northern Europe.

For this reason, the increase is most significant in Bulgaria, where the migratory flow is channelled and most of these detections were made. Clandestine entries through BCPs represent an additional possibility for those irregular migrants who have previously attempted to cross the green border from Turkey to Greece and Bulgaria unsuccessfully, or were deterred by the two countries' intensified police operations and surveillance of their external EU borders. Moreover, the decisions of many migrants to try to enter the EU

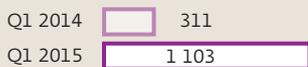
Clandestine entries

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

Number, Q1 2015



Trend of the total



clandestinely was related to the intermittent flooding of the Evros river in Q1 2015, which made an illegal crossing of the Greek border impossible. The number of persons detected for clandestine entry is likely to increase in the future, as Bulgaria also announced that it is to significantly extend the length of its Engineering Technical Obstacle at the border to Turkey.

Most refusals of entry issued to Ukrainian nationals

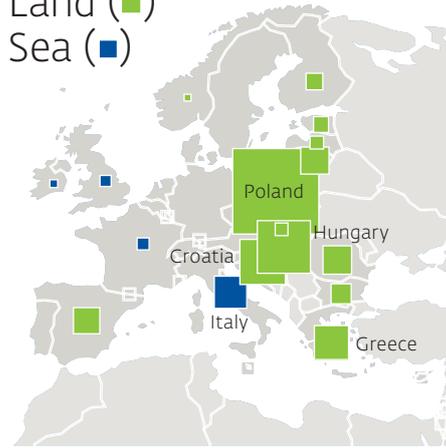
The reported 27 424 refusals of entry at the EU external borders in Q1 2015 represented a 13% decrease compared to the previous quarter. This change was largely caused by fewer refusal decisions issued to Georgian citizens at the Polish border. Poland also reported 900 fewer decisions of refusals issued to Russian nationals in Q1 2015. The

Refusals of entry

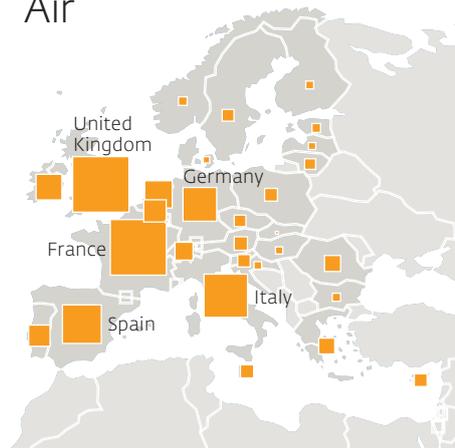
Number per border type, Q1 2015

□ 500 □ 100

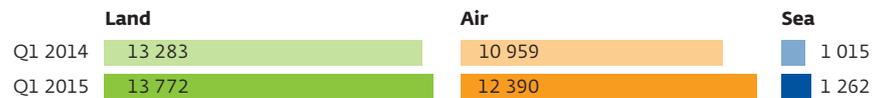
Land (■)
Sea (■)



Air



Trend of the total



strongest increase from 4 578 in Q4 2014 to 5 393 during the reporting period has been reported in relation to Ukrainian nationals, who ranked first in terms of refusals of entry in Q1 2015. Most of these persons were refused at the Polish border, mostly because of a lack of appropriate documentation justifying the purpose and conditions of stay.

Albanians were the second most frequently refused nationality at the external borders of the EU. With 3 327 cases reported in Q1 2015, their number of refusals are higher than the average of the last two years. While Greece is usually the country issuing the most refusals to Albanians, Italy reported the most cases in Q1 2015. Although their number of refusals has been lower than during the previous quarters, Serbs and Russians ranked third and fourth in terms of issued refusals. The example shows that

the number of refusals issued to citizens of a certain third country does not depend on whether the respective nationality is allowed to travel visa-free to the Schengen area.

The most often cited reasons for refusals of entry at the EU external borders continued to be the lack of documentation justifying the purpose and conditions of stay and the lack of a valid visa or residence permit. Moreover, among the most prevalent reasons reported were a lack of sufficient means of subsistence in relation to the period and form of stay, and alerts which were issued for the purposes of refusing entry in the SIS or in the national register.

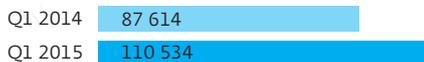
Situation in the EU

Illegal stayers

Number of detected cases, Q1 2015

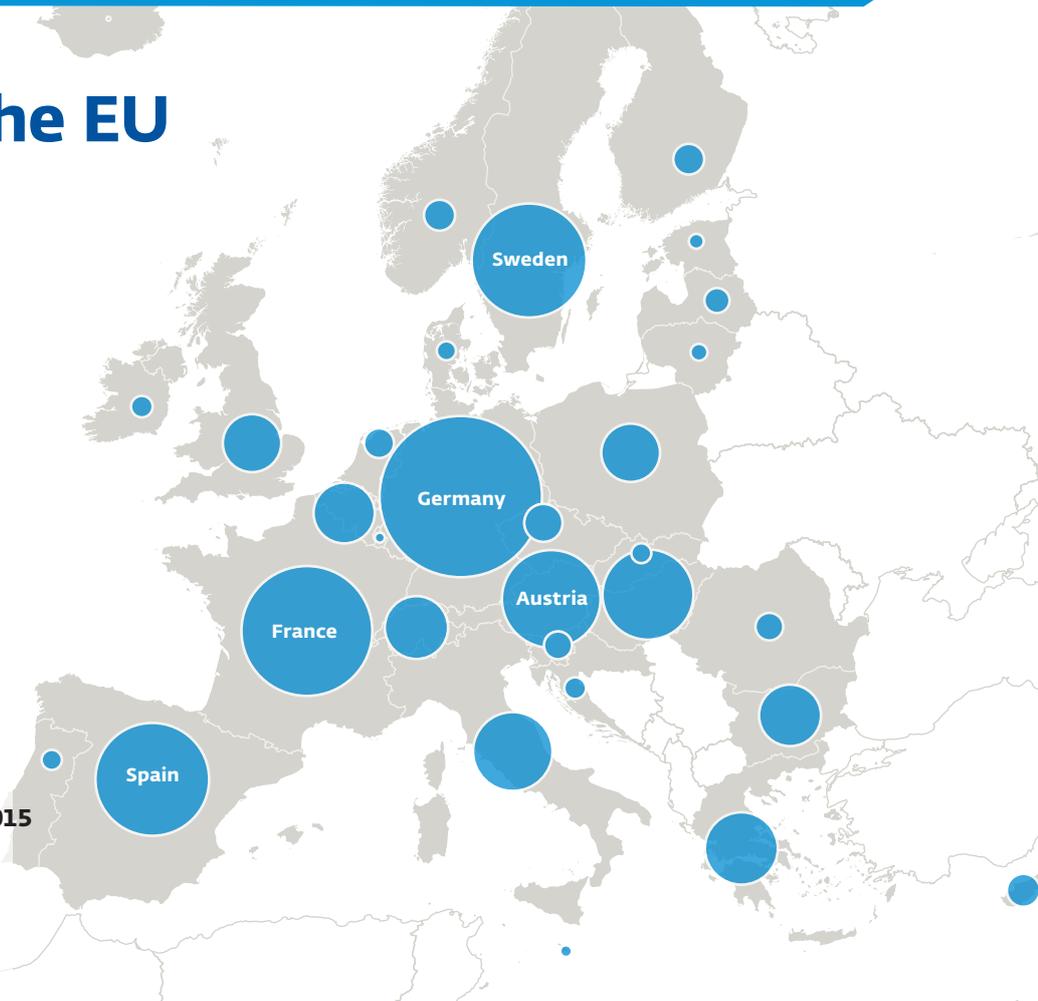
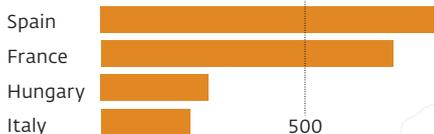


Trend of the total



Facilitators

Number of detected persons, Q1 2015



In Q1 2015, detections of illegal stay were 26% higher than during the same quarter of 2014 and amounted to 110 534 persons reported in the EU/Schengen Area. Most persons detected for illegal stay were from Syria, Kosovo* and Afghanistan. On the other hand, compared to the record numbers of up to 128 000 illegal stayers registered both during the second and third quarter of 2014, this indicator has decreased by 12%. This trend in the number of reported cases of illegal stay was related to the seasonally lower number of illegal border-crossing during the winter season and the corresponding lower levels of secondary migration. In fact, trends of detections of illegal stay often follow trends of detections of illegal border-crossing in relation to many migrant nationalities.

Majority of detections of illegal stay and asylum applications concentrated on top-reporting countries

As in Q4 2014, Germany, France, Sweden and Spain were the top countries for de-

tections of illegal stay, again reporting more than half of the total EU/SAC number, followed by Austria. This concentration among the highest ranking countries is even higher in relation to asylum applications. In Q1 2015, of the 181 569 asylum seekers, which is the highest quarterly number reported from the EU/Schengen area since the FRAN data collection began, two-thirds submitted their application in the top-three countries Germany, Hungary and Italy. On the other hand, figures from Sweden were 55% lower than in Q3 2014, when it still was the second-ranking asylum destination.

Asylum applications

With a record number of almost 50 000 asylum cases reported from the EU/Schengen countries, citizens of Kosovo* submitted the majority of the applications for international protection (making up 27% of all asylum applications reported by Member States in Q1 2015). More than 90% of all applications for international protec-

tion submitted by migrants from Kosovo* were submitted in Hungary and then again in Germany. The peak of the recent wave of migration from Kosovo*, which started in the second half of 2014, was reached with around 22 000 applications in February 2015. Already in March, the number of asylum applicants began to return to lower levels due to joint preventive measures implemented by authorities in Kosovo*, Serbia, and some EU Member States. Asylum applications of Syrian and Eritrean nationals decreased by 28% in Q1 2015 and 55% respectively since last quarter.

Numbers of return decisions and effective returns lower

In Q1 2015, Member State authorities issued 63 843 decisions to third country nationals with an obligation to leave the EU following an administrative or judicial decision. This is 3% less than the in the previous quarter and 1% less than one year ago. The decrease was mainly caused by fewer return decisions issued by Bulgaria



and Greece to Syrian and Afghan nationals. It should be noted in the context of Syrian nationals that these decisions did not imply any potential return to the conflict region but rather to neighbouring countries (particularly Turkey). Moreover, returns only affected those migrants who did not apply for asylum.

During the reporting period, 37 625 effective returns took place, which is 12% fewer than the previous quarter, and -0.3% fewer than in Q1 of 2014. In general, the decrease was especially due to fewer Albanian nationals returned by Greece and fewer Ukrainian nationals returned by Poland. On the other hand, Member States have sped up the asylum procedures of migrants from Kosovo*, resulting in very low recognition rates: the number of effectively returned migrants from Kosovo* has increased by almost one third, from 1 342 to 1 763. The Member State reporting the highest numbers of returns to Kosovo* in Q1 2015 was Austria.

Numbers of arrested facilitators remain high

Figures related to detections of facilitators of irregular migration have remained on a high level of 2 611 in Q1 2015. Numbers have been rising since 2011, although facilitation networks showed increasingly cautious behaviour. A widespread shift towards the abuse of legal channels and document fraud has allowed facilitators to operate remotely and inconspicuously rather than accompanying migrants during high-risk activities such as border crossings. On several routes, an increasing number of cases of facilitation networks not accompanying the migrant boats to the EU are reported.

On the other hand, the expanded logistical and organisational structures of the facilitation networks and the increased capacities to transport migrants across the Mediterranean Sea and Europe's land borders apparently led to a greater exposure of these criminal groups to police investigations and consequently to more arrests. More facili-

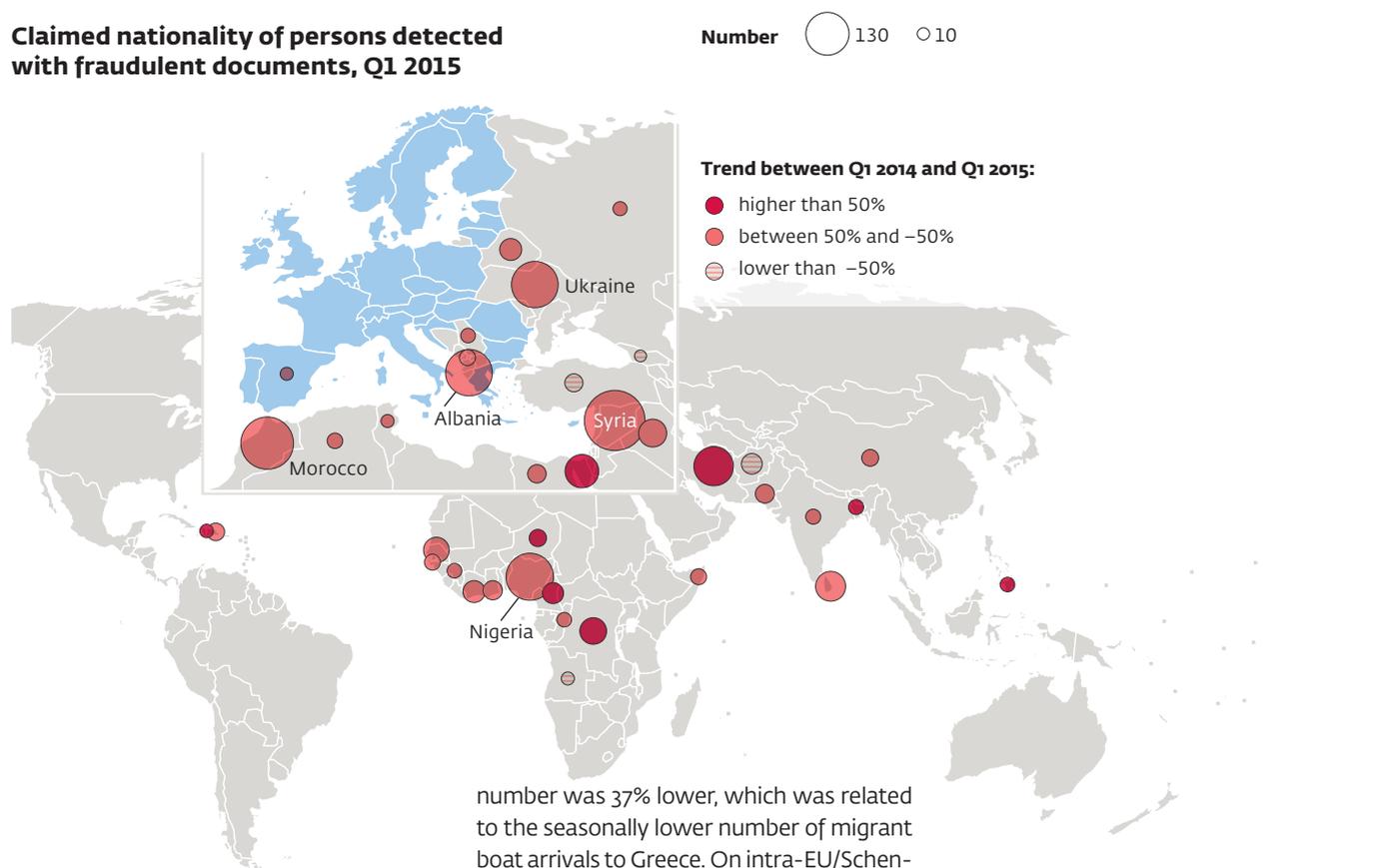
tators were arrested particularly by France, where arrests have doubled since the last quarter, and they were mostly of French, British and Romanian nationality. More arrests have been also reported by Hungary, where the number of detected facilitators has increased by 50% since last quarter. Here, most alleged perpetrators were of Serbian and Hungarian nationality, showing that they were most likely connected to smaller local facilitation networks operating near Hungary's external border to the Western Balkans.

The top-four nationalities of detected facilitators were from the Mediterranean countries Morocco, Spain, France, and Albania, making up 28% of the 732 arrested facilitators. Few facilitators were detected from the top-ranking origin countries of irregular migration. Among the arrested human smugglers, only 136 were from Kosovo*, Syria, or Afghanistan. Member State authorities arrested an even lower number of facilitators from Libya, the country from which the largest shares of migrant boats embarked on their dangerous trip to Europe.

Fraudulent documents

Nationality of users

Claimed nationality of persons detected with fraudulent documents, Q1 2015



Increase in document fraud detections on intra-Schengen flights

In Q1 2015, the overall number of document fraud cases reported by EDF-RAN increased by 8% compared to the same period of last year and reached 5 743. This growth is attributable to the ongoing rise of document fraud detections on intra-EU/Schengen movements, which represented 43% of all detections and showed an 18% increase compared to the same period of time last year. Many migrants on these routes had illegally crossed the external borders undocumented, while using fraudulent documents for the secondary movements to their final destinations.

From Greece for example, document fraud has increased by 60% compared to the same period of 2014, but compared to Q4 2014, the

number was 37% lower, which was related to the seasonally lower number of migrant boat arrivals to Greece. On intra-EU/Schengen movements from France, the number of document fraud cases was 55% higher than one year ago. This figure mainly consisted of Ukrainians and Albanians attempting to reach the UK.

Document fraud on entry from third countries

The number of detections of document fraud on arrival to the EU/Schengen Associated Countries from third countries in the first quarter of 2015 slightly decreased by 2% compared to the same period in 2014. At EU level, of the 95 nationalities detected using fraudulent documents to illegally enter the EU or Schengen area from a third county, the most commonly detected were from Syria (257), Morocco (194) and Nigeria (157). Around half of all Syrians and two thirds of all Moroccans were detected at the Moroccan land border with Spain.

As in the previous months, most detections of document fraud were reported from air routes. The number of detections on the flights arriving from Istanbul airports, in particular from Istanbul Atatürk (IST) dropped down by 30% compared to the first quarter of 2014. Syrian nationals remained the most prevalent nationalities using fraudulent documents on these flights.

At land borders, most detections of document fraud from Morocco and Ukraine

Regarding land routes, the most targeted remains the land border sections between Spain and Morocco, in particular Melilla and Ceuta.

The detected number of Ukrainians who attempted to cross the external borders to the EU with fraudulent documents was two thirds higher compared to one year ago.

II. FEATURED RISK ANALYSES

South-Eastern Europe

Migrants from Kosovo* ranked first in Q1

- From March on, reduced migration pressure from Kosovo*
- Displacement to the Bulgarian border with Turkey in the form of hiding in vehicles

During the first quarter, the EU's external land borders with the Western Balkan region was the main entry point for irregular migrants into the EU. Member States reported nearly 33 000 illegal border-crossings in the region, 11 times more than one year ago. In addition, despite winter conditions, the number of irregular migrants entering the EU from the Western Balkans reached record highs compared to the corresponding periods of previous years.

Nearly all irregular migrant apprehensions registered in the first quarter were reported from the Hungarian land border with Serbia and the rest from the Croatian land border with Serbia. Furthermore, the composition of the flow has changed during the last six months: Between November and February, Western Balkans and especially Kosovo* nationals represented the majority of irregular migrants.

Illegal border-crossings by migrants from Kosovo*

The large number of illegal border-crossing conducted by Kosovo* citizens was also reflected by the asylum situation in Hungary. Between Q4 2014 and Q1 2015, more

than 60% of all asylum applications submitted by Kosovo* nationals were reported by Hungary. Thus Hungary reported the second-largest number of overall asylum applications in the EU during the reporting period, compared to being ninth-ranking one year ago.

Following the increasing flow of irregular migrants from Kosovo* since August 2014, the Hungarian and Serbian authorities started to implement joint border patrols on their common border in order to tackle this rise. Germany also supported these activities by sending additional personnel and surveillance equipment. Further inside the EU territory multi-lateral arrangements were agreed and signed between Germany, Austria, and Hungary to establish advanced checks on trains linking the three countries.

In order to curb the outflow, the authorities in Pristina attempted to persuade citizens of Kosovo* not to leave through extensive public information campaigns (e.g. 'stay in Kosovo*').

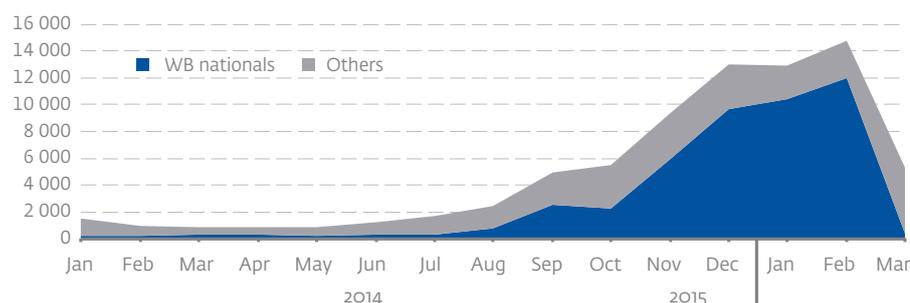
Due to these measures, from March on the number of migrants from Kosovo* detected for illegal border-crossing decreased and 91% of the illegal border-crossings were again related to non-regional migrants, especially from Afghanistan and Syria.

Irregular migration of non-regional migrants

Most of the non-regional irregular migrants originally illegally entered Greece or Bulgaria from Turkey and then continued their travel towards their preferred EU countries of destination across the Western Balkan

Figure 1. Between November 2014 and February 2015, the majority of irregular migrants on the Western Balkan route consisted of Western Balkan nationals

Detections of illegal border-crossing by Western Balkan nationals and migrants of other nationalities



Source: FRAN data as of 11 May 2015

region. Hence, the increased number of migrants detected at the Hungarian-Serbian border is clearly linked to the sharp increase in the number of migrant apprehensions recorded over the past three months on the Eastern Mediterranean route.

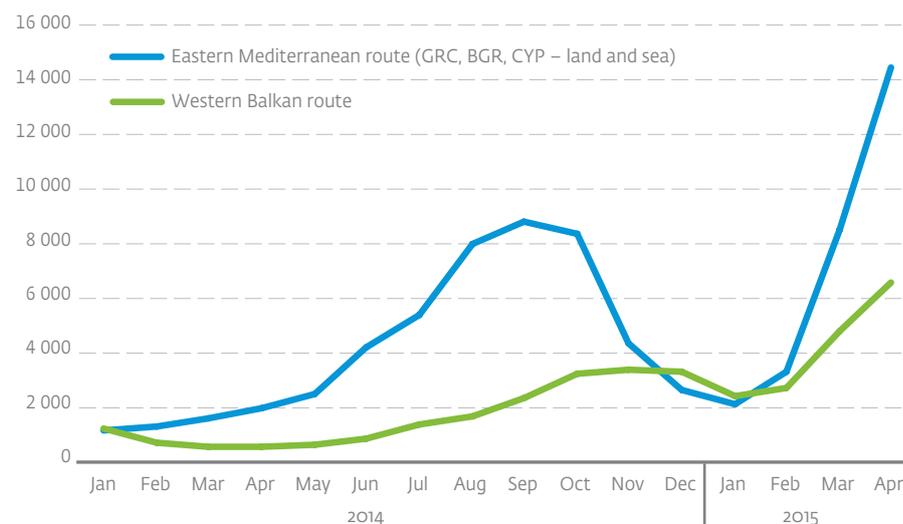
Most migrants travel across the Western Balkan region assisted by people-smuggling networks. The journey takes between two weeks and one month, depending on the agreements made with the smugglers.

Circular migration route

The circular migration route from Albania and, to a much lesser extent, Macedonia, to Greece reported 1 907 detections of illegal border crossings during the first quarter of 2015. This route showed an increase from 1 373 witnessed in the same period of the previous year. The flow was mainly composed of Albanian nationals.

Figure 2. **Western Balkan route reflects migration pressure on the Eastern Mediterranean route**

Monthly detections of non-European migrants on the Eastern Mediterranean route and on the Western Balkan route



Source: FRAN and WB-RAN data as of 12 May 2015

Clandestine entries from Turkey to Bulgaria



© Frontex, 2015

Route of migrants hidden in cargo trains departing from Turkey to Bulgaria

At the two main BCPs at the Bulgarian-Turkish land border, namely the BCPs Kapitan Andreevo and Lesovo, the number of detections of clandestine entries to the EU/Schengen area reached a significantly high level in the first quarter of 2015, with 16 times more detections than in the same period of 2014. Bulgarian authorities reported more than 1 000 migrant apprehensions hidden in means of transport from January to March. During the same period the number of apprehended green-border crossings (between BCPs) along the Bulgarian-Turkish land border was only slightly lower. Thus, the number of detections of clandestine entry exceeded the number of illegal border-crossings between BCPs for the first time.

More specifically, the BCP Kapitan Andreevo reported many detections of migrants hiding in cargo trains departing from Turkey. Migrants relied on the local knowledge of people smugglers for information regarding transportation options.

Often big groups of migrants embarked cargo trains, including families with small children. The first train station where the train stops after departing from Turkey is Svilengrad, about 30 km away from Edirne.

Migrants arriving by cargo train were mainly Syrian, Afghan or Pakistani nationals. After interception the majority of the migrants applied for international protection.

The bad weather conditions in the beginning of 2015 and the flooding of the Evros River along the Greek-Turkish land border were one of the reasons why many migrants chose to clandestinely enter through Bulgarian BCPs.

Eastern Mediterranean route

Increasing flow of migrants arriving in the Eastern Aegean Sea

- Reduced risk of cargo ships carrying migrants from Turkey to Italy leads to shift towards the Aegean islands
- Increased number of Afghans in Turkey expected to raise flows to the EU

In Q1 2015, the external EU border section with the strongest increase in illegal border-crossings compared to the same period of last year was between Greece and Turkey in the Eastern Aegean Sea. Since Q1 2014, the number of irregular migrants reported either from the sea border between Greece and Turkey or from the Eastern Aegean Islands has tripled and exceeded the mark of 13 000 detections. The increase has mainly been caused by higher numbers of Syrian and Afghan migrants trying to reach the EU. Around a third of the migrants detected in the Eastern Aegean were detected on land, on the Greek islands, the others at the maritime border. Those migrants mostly used inflatable boats to reach Greek land.

Among the reasons why migrants increasingly preferred to reach the EU in the Eastern Mediterranean Sea are the lower costs and lower weather dependency compared to other possible routes. Both factors are related to the rather short sea distances between Turkey and Greece.

Syrians arriving in Turkey by ferry add to the migratory pressure

In Q1 2014, many Syrian migrants detected in the Eastern Aegean Sea had arrived in the harbour of Mersin through ferry connections from Syria and Lebanon. Since the spring of 2014, ferry companies increased the number of connections to Turkey. The ferry connection is heavily used because it represents the only direct route from Syria to Turkey not leading through areas of conflict or those controlled by Da'ish or other Islamist rebel groups.

New irregular migration hubs in Turkey

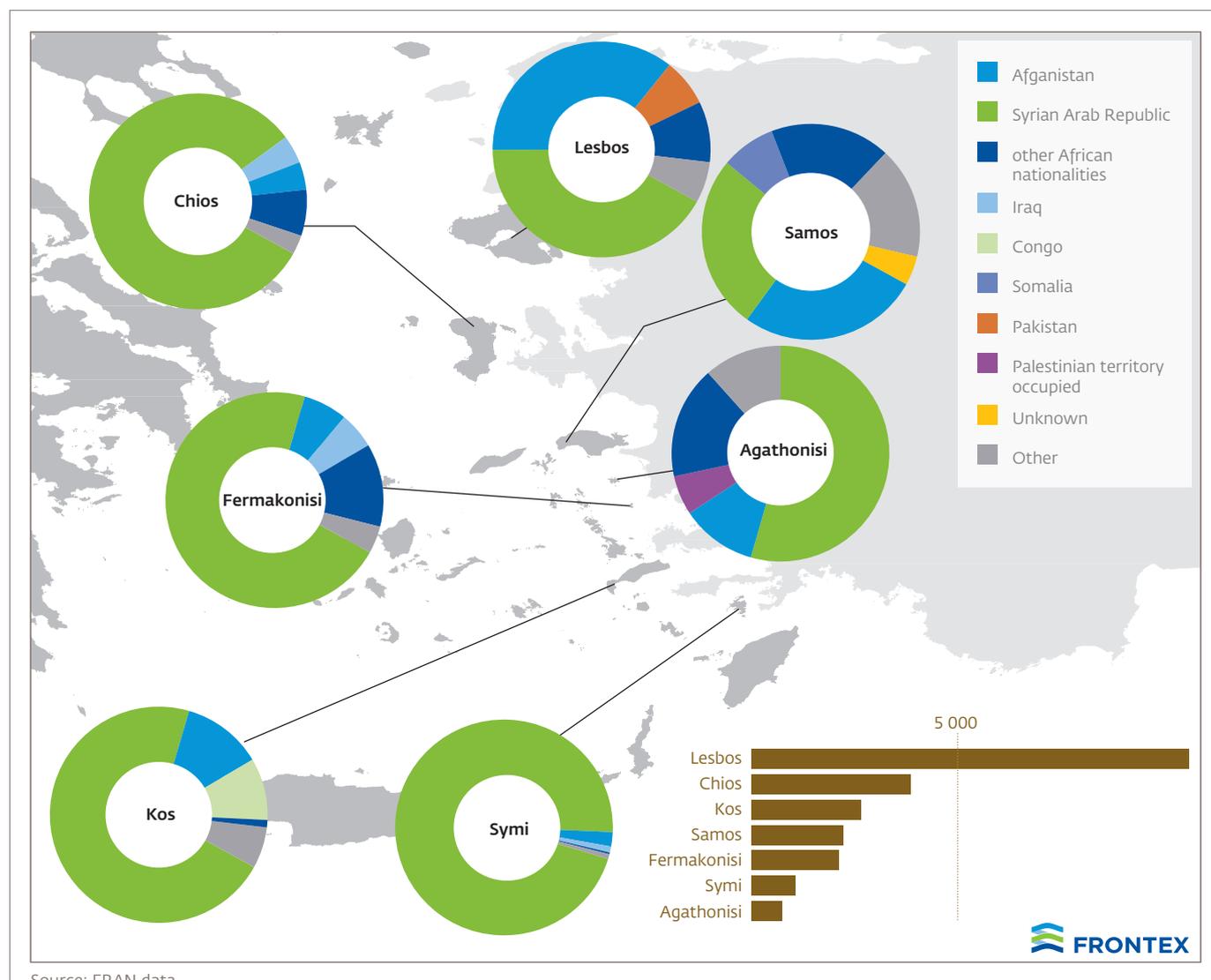
During the fourth quarter of 2014, eleven cargo ships carrying more than 4 000 migrants departed mainly from the area around Mersin in Turkey with the intention to reach Italy. In 2015 so far, the Turkish authorities have prevented the further use of cargo ships to facilitate migrants and asylum seekers from Turkey to Italy. As the use of cargo ships for transporting migrants did not seem anymore feasible to the facilitation networks, they offered the Syrian migrants alternative routes.

The Syrian migrants stranded in the area of Mersin were directed to the west coast of Turkey to cross over to the Greek Eastern Aegean islands. Geographically, Bodrum and Didim represented the regional hubs closest to Mersin, reachable after only 10-12 hours driving from Mersin. The importance of these towns as regional centres for the transfer of migrants from Turkey to the Greek Islands was reflected by the sharp increase of migrants recorded especially on the island of Kos, besides the other most targeted islands of Lesbos, Samos, and Chios.

Indeed, a majority of irregular migrants apprehended on the Greek Aegean Islands used the services of the Turkish smugglers. But besides the large and very well-organised facilitation networks, which often organised the whole journey from the migrants' countries of origin to the destination countries, people smuggling activities also represented a lucrative business for local people smugglers, who provide individual services such as accommodation, transfers from cities like Izmir, Bodrum or Ayvalik to the embarkation points or the sale of boats. Sometimes, they accompanied the migrant boats separately in order to recover them and to make an additional profit.

However, there have also been cases when migrants decided to organise their own transport to the Greek Islands by purchasing inflatable boats by themselves. Usually,

Figure 3. Islands in the Eastern Aegean Sea most targeted by irregular migrants coming from Turkey



friends or relatives, who had successfully used this *modus operandi*, informed them about the steps involved and the most suitable embarkation points.

Once detected by the Greek authorities, after a few days in detention many irregular migrants were released and given an expulsion order because of the lack of detention capacities on the Greek Islands. A majority of the migrants thus tried to get to the Greek mainland and to reach their preferred western and northern EU countries via secondary movements through Bulgaria, Romania, and/or the Western Balkan countries.

Afghan migrants strongly on the rise on the Eastern Mediterranean route

A significant increase was also observed of Afghan migrants, reflected in the detection of over 2 500 persons of this nationality in Q1 2015, i.e. around three times as many as in the same period of 2014. As the Syrian crisis escalates, there are about 40 000 Afghan refugees and asylum seekers living in Turkey's cities. There are no camps for them and, unlike Syrians, those who are unregistered run the risk of being deported.

The UNHCR estimates that 10 000 Afghans will arrive in Turkey seeking asylum in 2015. The Turkish government says it is responding to the surge in arrivals of non-Syrian refugees by building seven reception centres (financed by the EU for EUR 90 million).

In addition, almost 14 000 Afghans in Turkey are seeking resettlement in a third country. As the process of managing their asylum claims is very time-consuming, going to the EU seems the only viable solution for many.

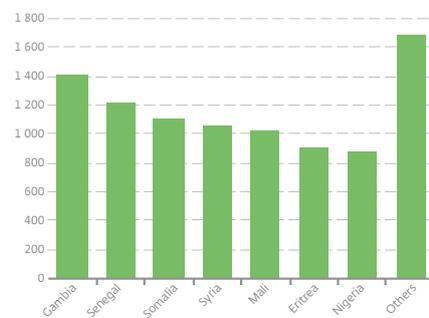
Central Mediterranean route

Winter low followed by spring increase

- Uncertainty regarding the availability of boats in Libya and potential sourcing of wooden boats from Tunisia
- Reports of Ethiopians posing as Eritreans to avoid return
- More Eritreans arriving in Italy expected to result in asylum applications in the Netherlands, Germany and Nordic Countries with a one-to-four-week delay

Figure 4. A decrease in migrants from Syria and Eritrea resulted in Western African nationalities ranking top

Top nationalities detected in the Central Mediterranean in Q1 2015



In the first quarter of 2015, 93 detections of migrant boats have been reported on the Central Mediterranean route, involving 10 252 migrants, which is a 7% decrease compared to the first quarter of 2014. However, in the month subsequent to the reporting period, the migration pressure has increased significantly: In April, 116 incidents have been reported, involving more than 16 000 migrants and representing a 2% increase compared to April 2014, which was already very busy in terms of migration pressure.

During the first quarter of 2015, most of these boats departed from Libya and, to a lesser extent, from Greece and Turkey, transporting sub-Saharan and Horn of African migrants. Syrians were reported mainly in the Ionian Sea, departing from the western coast of Greece.

On 13 May, the European Commission presented a **European Agenda on Migration** outlining the immediate measures that will be taken in order to respond to the crisis situation in the Mediterranean as well as the steps to be taken in the coming years to better manage migration in all its aspects. The concrete and immediate actions to be taken according to the Agenda will include:

- Tripling the capacities and assets for the Frontex joint operations Triton and Poseidon in 2015 and 2016;
- Proposing the first ever activation of the emergency mechanism to help Member states confronted with a sudden influx of migrants under Article 78(3) TFEU. By the end of May, the Commission proposed a temporary distribution mechanism for persons in need of international protection within the EU. A proposal for a permanent EU system for relocation in emergency situations of mass influxes will follow by the end of 2015;
- Proposing, by the end of May, an EU-wide resettlement scheme to offer 20 000 places distributed in all Member States to displaced persons in clear need of international protection in Europe with a dedicated extra funding of EUR 50 million for 2015 and 2016;
- Putting in place a Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) operation in the Mediterranean to dismantle traffickers' networks and fight smuggling of people, in accordance with international law.

The tragedies that occurred in April 2015 in the Central Mediterranean, when reportedly more than 1 000 irregular migrants died in incidents involving wooden boats, exposed the ruthlessness of the human smuggling networks operating in Libya. The large wooden fishing boats used for the transportation of migrants were usually old and in poor condition, with practically no navigation capacity and engines that failed in many cases. Moreover, the number of irregular migrants crowded on these vessels varied, ranging from 250 to 800, whereas they were designed to carry 10–20 people. In Q1 2015, several indicators pointed to a temporary shortage of wooden boats to transport the increased numbers of would-be migrants willing or forced to take the journey to Europe. In fact, 61 of the boats detected and seized were inflatable boats (43 in 2014) and 11 were wooden or composite (23 in 2014).

But in April, it appeared that facilitation networks have again managed to purchase a number of wooden boats, which offer a considerably bigger passenger capacity. It has not yet been possible to establish their origin thus far, since in most cases they were left adrift or sunk after use. According to several indications, many had been acquired from Tunisia. The assumption is supported by the fact that most wooden boats departed from the areas closer to Tunisia.

However, independently from the type of boat used, the same *modus operandi* was applied: some 6–7 hours after departing from the Libyan coast, once they reached international waters, the migrants made a distress call to the Italian authorities, while sailing within the Libyan SAR area. With rescue activities close to the Libyan coast re-intensifying, people smugglers could capitalise on the situation and maximise profits by using unseaworthy vessels.

Number of Eritrean migrants increasing after Q1 2015

After a low between October 2014 and March 2015, in April 2015, with 4 356 reported illegal border-crossings, the migratory pressure of Eritreans again reached the high levels of last summer. Many Horn of Africa migrants travel across Sudan with the help of well organised facilitators based in Khartoum and then cross the border to Libya. From the Libyan border, the migrants are transported to the Libyan coast. Many of the Eritreans stated that they had lived for some time in Libya but decided to leave because of the violence.

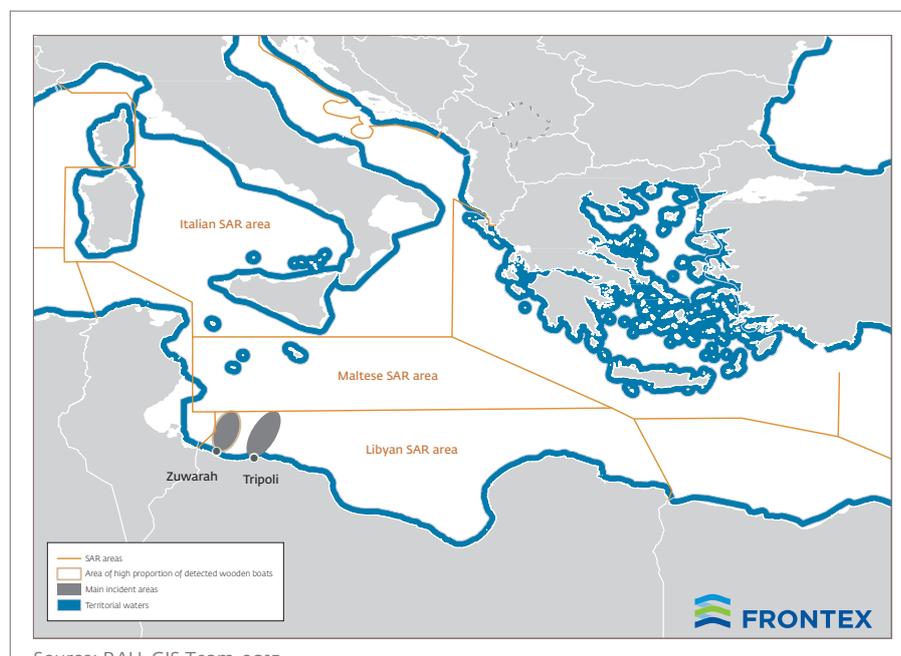
According to media reports, before arriving in Libya, Ethiopians are often advised by human smugglers to claim Eritrean nationality from there on to avoid possible return to Ethiopia. This would indicate that the numbers of Eritreans arriving to Italy is probably inflated due to this very prevalent nationality swapping.

Most migrants detected on the Central Mediterranean route in Q1 2015 were from the Gambia: Compared to the same period of 2014, their number has increased by 7% to 1 418 persons. According to interviews with Gambian migrants who arrived in Italy, among the main push factors to leave the Gambia was the poor economic situation, while others also blamed the bad political climate after the coup d'état in December 2014.

Their journey was divided into three stages:

- From the Gambia to Agadez (Niger) by public bus. According to the U.N. Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), up to 4 000 migrants without travel papers can pass through Agadez every week;
- From Agadez to Niger and Libya in pick-ups driven by Touareg. Each pick-up may carry up to 30 migrants. The trips are often split up with migrants having to transfer from one pick-up to the other, with the drivers communicating via mobile phones;
- From the outskirts of Tripoli to the city migrants usually take taxis whose owners are linked to the network.

Figure 5. Most wooden boats carrying migrants departed from coastal areas between Tripoli and the Tunisian border



Source: RAU-GIS Team, 2015

Effective returns

Comparison with other indicators shows different patterns

- **Effective returns are most often linked to economic migration and not to unsuccessful migrants who failed with their application for international protection**
- **Many migrants from Kosovo* are not granted international protection, but only a fraction are returned**

There were more than 63 843 third country nationals in Q1 2015 issued with an obligation to leave the EU following an administrative or judicial decision, because they do not or no longer fulfil the conditions for entry or stay. This is 3% more than in the previous quarter, while representing a 1% decrease since the same quarter of 2014. Throughout the EU, Albanians ranked highest in terms of return decisions issued (6 040), which was a decrease of 6% compared to the previous quarter. Most return decisions were issued to this nationality by Greece and Italy. The second highest number of return decisions were related to Moroccan citizens, of which almost 40% were issued by Spain.

During the reporting period, more than 37 000 effective returns took place, which is 13% less than the previous quarter, and 2% less than during Q1 of 2014. In general, the highest number of effective returns were carried out by the UK, as has been the case in the same period of last year, with the main returned nationalities being Indian and Pakistani. Greece is responsible for carrying out the second highest number of effective returns, the vast majority of which concern Albanian nationals.

The number of return decisions are lower than effective returns because in many cases the country of return is considered as unsafe to effectively implement the return. The disappearance of migrants once a decision has been reached can also play a role.

Compared to detections of illegal border-crossing (62 385), the number of returns has always been much lower. This is due to the fact that many migrants crossed the border and then apply for asylum. Indeed, asylum applications (181 569) are also systematically larger than effective return.

In the case of nationals from Kosovo*, many apply for asylum in Hungary and then again in Germany, thus inflating the total number of asylum applications. Asylum is eventually granted only to a small minority of nationals from Kosovo*, but the data reveal that only a few also receive a decision to return (2 674), and even fewer are effectively returned (1 782). This results in large numbers of detections of illegal stay, totalling 11 970, mostly reported by Germany and Hungary. Even after Germany organised direct returns to Kosovo*, few actually show up on those organised voluntary returns. Some might choose to return home by their own means, while others may decide to apply for asylum in other Member States (in particular Sweden).

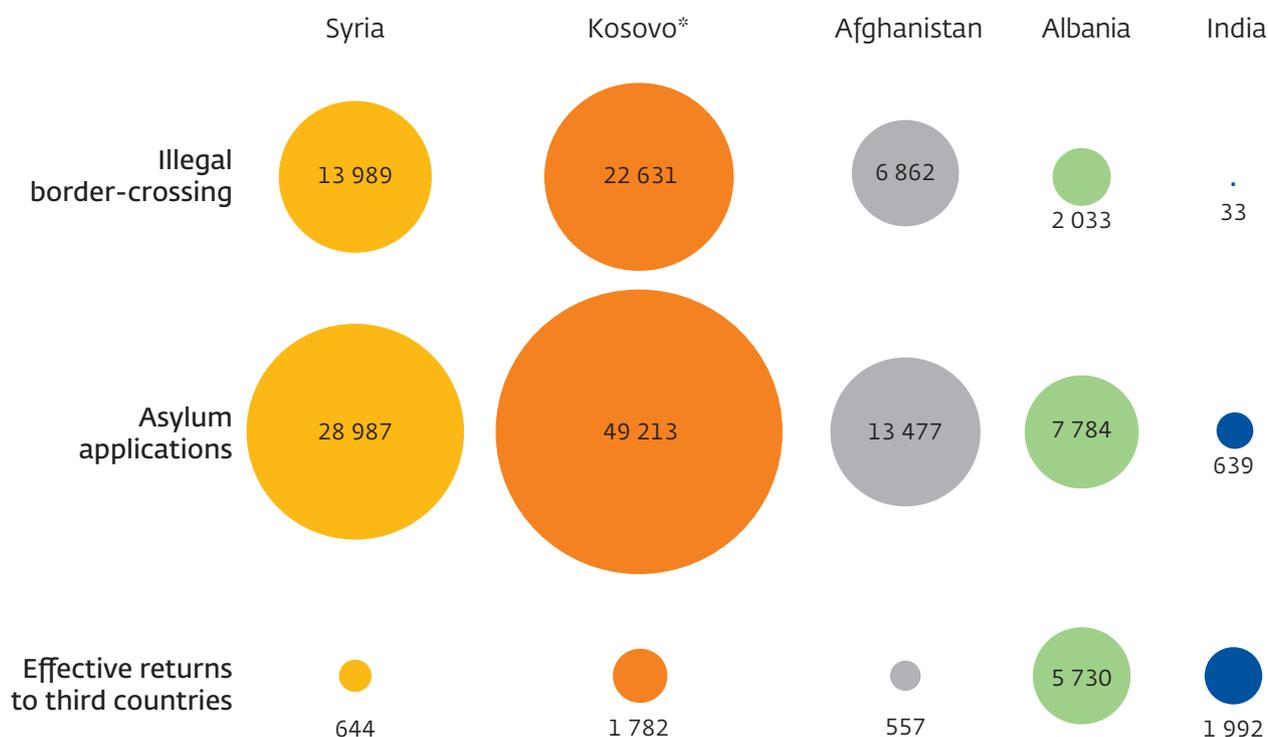
For Syrians, and to a certain extent also Afghans, the much larger number of asylum applications compared to detections of illegal border-crossing, does not coincide with applications filed in several Member States, but may to some extent be an indication of undetected entries. Indeed, many Syrians do not wish to apply for asylum in the country of entry, but prefer to continue travelling to their final destination, mostly Germany and Northern EU Member States. As indicated by FRAN data, some Syrians when detected crossing the border illegally, and not applying for asylum, are returned to safe countries of transit, mostly Hungary and Turkey. There are no reports of forced return to Syria.

By contrast, only few Indian nationals are detected for illegal border-crossing or applying for asylum, but are among the top ranking nationalities being returned. This is due to the fact that India is considered a safe country for return, and that most of those returned are believed to have entered through legal channels, mostly as economic migrants overstaying or abusing the reason for obtaining their visa.

Return flights are usually accompanied by fundamental rights observers, coming either from the organizing authority or an NGO. The EU Return Directive

Figure 6. **Most nationalities effectively returned are distinct from the majority of nationalities seeking international protection**

Comparison of indicators of illegal border-crossing, asylum and effective returns concerning a selection of migrant nationalities



(2008/115/ EC) introduced a fundamental rights safeguard for third-country nationals ordered to leave the EU because they do not or no longer fulfil the conditions for entry or stay. According to it, Member States must provide for an effective forced-return monitoring system. Thus return flights are usually accompanied by fundamental rights observers, coming either from a public authority of the respective country or an NGO. In Estonia for example, return operations are monitored by the Estonian Red Cross.

Frontex's role in Return operations

Frontex is currently offering considerable support to the return activities of EU Member States. However, currently Frontex can only coordinate joint return missions but not initiate its own. The Frontex Return Operations Sector (ROS), within its Rolling Operational Plan, collects requests from EU Member States to coordi-

nate and finance Joint Return Operations to destinations of common interest for EU Member States. Besides the ROS supports EU Member States with the necessary assistance during pre-return phase, namely acquisition of travel documents or cooperation with third countries. In 2014, the number of joint return operations (JRO) increased by 15% compared to 2013. Four JRO were cancelled due to the Ebola outbreak in some African countries. A total of 45 JRO with 2 271 returnees was coordinated in comparison to 39 JRO with 2 152 returnees in 2013. At the same time it is the highest yearly number of JRO and returnees achieved since 2006. In Q1 2015 alone 15 JRO were conducted.

Joint return operations (JRO) are in principle carried out on the basis of sharing existing capacities and on the readiness of Member States to organise them. Seven Member States took the role of a JRO organiser in Q1 2015. Germany for example

acted as the organising country of four joint return operations to Bosnia and Hercegovina, Serbia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Georgia. Operations to Pakistan (four times by Greece) and Kosovo* (three times by Hungary) were also completed. These were the first ever joint return operations to be organised by Greece and Hungary.

Towards a reform

On 13 May 2015, the European Commission presented its European Agenda on Migration including a set of mutually coherent and reinforcing initiatives, based around four pillars. The first pillar, 'Reducing the incentives for irregular migration' proposed reforms in the field of returns, including stronger partnerships with third countries and a stronger role of Frontex in return operations.

ANNEXES

Statistical tables

LEGEND

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

Source: FRAN and EDF-RAN data as of 11 May 2015,
unless otherwise indicated

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

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

Detections reported by border type and nationality at the external borders

	2013		2014			2015 Q1		per cent of total	
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	% change on year ago prev. Qtr		
All Borders									
Kosovo*	387	507	689	3 304	17 569	22 631	4 364	29	36
Syria	9 597	4 771	14 090	37 894	22 414	13 989	193	-38	22
Afghanistan	3 845	2 054	2 916	7 854	9 308	6 862	234	-26	11
Albania	2 630	1 505	2 239	2 372	3 207	2 033	35	-37	3.3
Somalia	699	1 297	1 906	2 282	2 191	1 664	28	-24	2.7
Iraq	100	50	114	675	1 271	1 561	3 022	23	2.5
Gambia	1 332	1 340	2 134	2 684	2 572	1 512	13	-41	2.4
Senegal	741	848	803	1 088	2 050	1 230	45	-40	2
Mali	874	2 502	3 915	2 643	1 515	1 177	-53	-22	1.9
Nigeria	880	631	2 054	3 847	2 183	1 088	72	-50	1.7
Others	8 964	6 533	38 007	47 875	15 829	8 638	32	-45	14
Total All Borders	30 049	22 038	68 867	112 518	80 109	62 385	183	-22	100
Land Borders									
Kosovo*	387	507	689	3 304	17 569	22 631	4 364	29	58
Syria	3 902	1 373	1 599	4 330	5 169	5 307	287	2.7	14
Afghanistan	2 713	1 362	1 062	2 181	4 840	4 308	216	-11	11
Albania	2 581	1 470	2 221	2 370	3 207	2 032	38	-37	5.2
Iraq	86	41	80	292	526	1 182	2 783	125	3.1
Pakistan	239	71	89	107	288	688	869	139	1.8
Bangladesh	124	31	27	78	175	294	848	68	0.8
Palestine	232	29	92	361	502	272	838	-46	0.7
Guinea	12	138	69	109	78	215	56	176	0.6
Iran	77	50	42	76	94	166	232	77	0.4
Others	3 033	2 080	1 742	1 378	1 440	1 659	-20	15	4.3
Total Land Border	13 386	7 152	7 712	14 586	33 888	38 754	442	14	100
Sea Borders									
Syria	5 695	3 398	12 491	33 564	17 245	8 682	156	-50	37
Afghanistan	1 132	692	1 854	5 673	4 468	2 554	269	-43	11
Somalia	547	1 223	1 827	2 242	2 148	1 547	26	-28	6.5
Gambia	1 314	1 328	2 101	2 655	2 558	1 471	11	-42	6.2
Senegal	668	839	803	1 084	2 043	1 217	45	-40	5.2
Mali	734	1 909	3 831	2 580	1 469	1 073	-44	-27	4.5
Eritrea	2 433	1 774	16 941	13 637	1 971	1 028	-42	-48	4.4
Nigeria	792	609	1 989	3 780	2 112	1 026	68	-51	4.3
Côte d'Ivoire	39	104	297	703	690	688	562	-0.3	2.9
Unspecified sub-Saharan nationals		619	11 093	12 139	2 490	428	-31	-83	1.8
Others	3 309	2 391	7 928	19 875	9 027	3 917	64	-57	17
Total Sea Border	16 663	14 886	61 155	97 932	46 221	23 631	59	-49	100

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

Annex Table 2. **Clandestine entries at BCPs**

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

	2013					2014					2015 Q1			Highest share
	2013		2014			Q1	% change on		per cent of total	Nationality				
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		year ago	prev. Qtr						
Border Type														
Land	208	301	589	949	1 133	1 102	266	-2.7	100		Syria (48%)			
Sea	12	10	35	16	19	1	-90	-95	0.1		Tunisia (100%)			
Top Ten Nationalities														
Syria	112	79	250	247	515	531	572	3.1	48					
Afghanistan	33	35	138	411	438	364	940	-17	33					
Iraq	0	4	6	5	70	98	2 350	40	8.9					
Pakistan	13	10	9	12	32	41	310	28	3.7					
Guinea	3	10	17	25	14	28	180	100	2.5					
Algeria	4	9	52	41	18	15	67	-17	1.4					
Albania	0	4	0	0	9	8	100	-11	0.7					
Iran	1	4	4	17	8	5	25	-38	0.5					
Tunisia	0	3	9	1	1	4	33	300	0.4					
Turkey	9	1	4	23	4	3	200	-25	0.3					
Others	45	152	135	183	43	6	-96	-86	0.5					
Total	220	311	624	965	1 152	1 103	255	-4.3	100					

Annex Table 3. **Facilitators**

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

	2013					2014					2015 Q1			Highest share
	2013		2014			Q1	% change on		per cent of total	Nationality				
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		year ago	prev. Qtr						
Place of Detection														
Land	177	227	215	465	307	1 086	378	254	42					
Inland	1 281	1 178	1 932	1 742	1 976	918	-22	-54	35					
Land Intra EU	203	249	170	195	197	306	23	55	12					
Sea	78	144	155	177	109	228	58	109	8.7					
Air	72	95	79	77	88	73	-23	-17	2.8					
Not specified	99	125	90	157	85	0	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	0					
Top Ten Nationalities														
Morocco	95	91	222	334	312	278	205	-11	11					
Spain	72	117	167	110	116	177	51	53	6.8					
France	71	100	115	99	103	154	54	50	5.9					
Albania	72	87	96	94	136	123	41	-9.6	4.7					
Serbia	43	69	64	80	71	101	46	42	3.9					
Romania	68	58	61	85	71	100	72	41	3.8					
Turkey	53	72	99	135	90	93	29	3.3	3.6					
China	145	37	81	69	98	91	146	-7.1	3.5					
Italy	129	137	134	99	117	88	-36	-25	3.4					
Not specified	183	85	147	212	237	72	-15	-70	2.8					
Others	979	1 165	1 455	1 496	1 411	1 334	15	-5.5	51					
Total	1 910	2 018	2 641	2 813	2 762	2 611	29	-5.5	100					

In the detections, Italy does not distinguish between facilitators of illegal border-crossing and facilitators of illegal stay

Annex Table 4. **Illegal stay**

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

Place of Detection	2013		2014			2015 Q1		per cent of total	Highest share	Nationality
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	% change on year ago prev. Qtr			
Inland	78 748	74 930	88 901	111 411	108 265	96 780	29	-11	88	Syria (12%)
Air	7 608	6 998	6 931	10 199	9 661	8 485	21	-12	7.7	Turkey (9.3%)
Land	4 052	2 779	3 192	5 207	4 167	2 977	7.1	-29	2.7	Ukraine (47%)
Land Intra EU	1 300	960	921	1 028	1 020	1 022	6.5	0.2	0.9	Moldova (32%)
Not specified	13	32	726	530	1 084	862	2594	-20	0.8	Morocco (76%)
Between BCPS	118	1 792	128	176	64	291	-84	355	0.3	Bosnia and Herzegovina (29%)
Sea	319	123	139	276	140	117	-4.9	-16	0.1	Tunisia (67%)
Top Ten Nationalities										
Syria	10 698	11 159	14 771	25 924	22 869	12 307	10	-46	11	
Kosovo*	1 453	1 327	1 134	1 471	6 968	11 970	802	72	11	
Afghanistan	4 603	4 866	3 741	6 141	8 645	7 920	63	-8.4	7.2	
Morocco	6 230	6 123	6 082	6 595	6 529	7 076	16	8.4	6.4	
Albania	4 770	4 483	4 688	4 733	6 379	6 603	47	3.5	6	
Ukraine	3 322	2 828	3 456	5 029	5 431	4 492	59	-17	4.1	
Iraq	1 415	1 333	1 402	2 038	3 004	3 751	181	25	3.4	
Eritrea	3 357	2 220	12 072	13 677	6 508	3 734	68	-43	3.4	
Pakistan	2 975	2 825	2 686	3 339	2 800	3 282	16	17	3	
Algeria	3 631	3 591	3 006	3 154	3 242	3 150	-12	-2.8	2.8	
Others	49 704	46 859	47 900	56 726	52 026	46 249	-1.3	-11	42	
Total	92 158	87 614	100 938	128 827	124 401	110 534	26	-11	100	

* Data on detections of illegal stay inland have not been available from the Netherlands since 2012.

** 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 5. Refusals of entry

Refusals reported by border type and nationality at the external borders

	2013		2014			2015 Q1		per cent of total	
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	% change on year ago		prev. Qtr
All Borders									
Ukraine	4 109	3 181	3 854	5 201	4 578	5 393	70	18	20
Albania	2 855	2 980	3 343	3 028	3 650	3 327	12	-8.8	12
Serbia	2 449	2 151	2 075	2 154	2 277	1 838	-15	-19	6.7
Russian Federation	3 110	2 072	2 534	3 351	2 815	1 665	-20	-41	6.1
Morocco	1 187	1 392	1 063	1 122	862	998	-28	16	3.6
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1 111	1 027	944	1 060	979	964	-6.1	-1.5	3.5
Belarus	1 279	1 116	1 191	1 470	1 394	901	-19	-35	3.3
Algeria	591	643	753	623	711	716	11	0.7	2.6
Brazil	611	605	620	451	637	709	17	11	2.6
United States	562	560	620	662	551	609	8.7	11	2.2
Others	11 662	9 530	10 138	12 020	12 899	10 304	8.1	-20	38
Total All Borders	29 526	25 257	27 135	31 142	31 353	27 424	8.6	-13	100
Land Borders									
Ukraine	3 835	2 997	3 481	4 842	4 253	5 046	68	19	37
Serbia	2 284	1 933	1 852	1 978	2 105	1 633	-16	-22	12
Albania	1 535	1 443	1 883	1 782	1 897	1 539	6.7	-19	11
Russian Federation	2 635	1 718	2 048	2 818	2 429	1 378	-20	-43	10
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1 071	986	912	1 014	931	907	-8	-2.6	6.6
Belarus	1 243	1 088	1 158	1 405	1 358	861	-21	-37	6.3
Morocco	852	1 012	697	735	531	543	-46	2.3	3.9
FYR Macedonia	406	435	399	466	407	388	-11	-4.7	2.8
Moldova	186	161	169	225	199	326	102	64	2.4
Turkey	304	218	261	779	376	258	18	-31	1.9
Others	2 496	1 292	1 515	2 175	3 338	893	-31	-73	6.5
Total Land Border	16 847	13 283	14 375	18 219	17 824	13 772	3.7	-23	100
Air Borders									
Albania	953	1 014	923	710	1 115	1 113	9.8	-0.2	9
Brazil	600	602	606	439	628	706	17	12	5.7
Algeria	578	624	724	602	692	697	12	0.7	5.6
United States	541	549	609	622	527	600	9.3	14	4.8
China	226	226	291	472	433	416	84	-3.9	3.4
Nigeria	513	351	389	420	493	406	16	-18	3.3
India	205	200	260	364	357	356	78	-0.3	2.9
Not specified	548	445	375	326	522	339	-24	-35	2.7
Ukraine	256	180	315	330	299	322	79	7.7	2.6
Morocco	246	227	221	215	230	322	42	40	2.6
Others	7 116	6 541	6 805	6 965	7 054	7 113	8.7	0.8	57
Total Air Border	11 782	10 959	11 518	11 465	12 350	12 390	13	0.3	100
Sea Borders									
Albania	367	523	537	536	638	675	29	5.8	53
Morocco	89	153	145	172	101	133	-13	32	11
Afghanistan	12	10	4	28	14	81	710	479	6.4
Tunisia	31	33	25	35	43	47	42	9.3	3.7
Turkey	39	23	39	113	13	34	48	162	2.7
India	19	14	13	34	22	27	93	23	2.1
Ukraine	18	4	58	29	26	25	525	-3.8	2
Syria	15	12	27	53	41	24	100	-41	1.9
Algeria	12	14	23	18	17	18	29	5.9	1.4
Pakistan	2	4	13	24	8	14	250	75	1.1
Others	293	225	358	416	256	184	-18	-28	15
Total Sea Border	897	1 015	1 242	1 458	1 179	1 262	24	7	100

Annex Table 6. Refusals of entry

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

	Refused persons Total	2015 Q1 – Reasons for refusals of entry (see description below)										Total Reasons
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	n.a.	
Top Ten Nationalities												
Ukraine	5 393	28	33	1 516	5	2 422	258	353	218	22	555	5 410
Albania	3 327	25	56	81	9	1 216	129	687	999	56	180	3 438
Serbia	1 838	63	18	71	2	343	523	356	453	18	8	1 855
Russian Federation	1 665	24	4	950	10	190	87	135	35	232	154	1 821
Morocco	998	202	25	226	15	170	6	58	182	103	17	1 004
Bosnia and Herzegovina	964	165	1	37	0	330	20	364	29	13	5	964
Belarus	901	22	0	435	2	108	64	55	50	114	104	954
Algeria	716	8	3	71	4	405	2	191	8	4	21	717
Brazil	709	9	18	262	0	303	36	36	117	1	214	996
United States	609	20	6	40	0	16	47	4	24	0	461	618
Others	10 304	584	510	2 597	164	2 883	443	618	579	148	2 207	10 733
Total	27 424	1 150	674	6 286	211	8 386	1 615	2 857	2 694	711	3 926	28 510

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. Refusals of entry

Refusals of entry at the external borders by reasons for refusal

	2013		2014			2015 Q1			per cent of total	Highest share
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	% change on year ago	prev. Qtr		
All Borders										
										Nationality
E) No justification	6 700	5 720	6 145	5 988	6 714	8 386	47	25	29	Ukraine (29%)
C) No valid visa	9 313	6 754	8 173	10 175	9 739	6 286	-6.9	-35	22	Ukraine (24%)
Reason not available	3 449	2 730	3 291	4 487	4 264	3 926	44	-7.9	14	Ukraine (14%)
G) No subsistence	3 108	2 574	2 789	2 538	2 969	2 857	11	-3.8	10	Albania (24%)
H) Alert issued	2 202	2 904	3 106	3 302	3 370	2 694	-7.2	-20	9.4	Albania (37%)
F) Over 3 month stay	1 827	1 806	1 575	1 941	1 897	1 615	-11	-15	5.7	Serbia (32%)
A) No valid document	1 897	1 669	1 657	1 753	1 254	1 150	-31	-8.3	4	Morocco (18%)
I) Threat	528	662	749	648	694	711	7.4	2.4	2.5	Russian Federation (33%)
B) False document	606	548	563	396	545	674	23	24	2.4	Not specified (13%)
D) False visa	571	295	303	254	287	211	-28	-26	0.7	Morocco (7.1%)
Total All Borders	30 201	25 662	28 351	31 482	31 733	28 510	11	-10	100	
Land Borders										
										Nationality
E) No justification	3 073	2 184	2 431	3 030	3 043	3 954	81	30	28	Ukraine (58%)
C) No valid visa	7 130	4 763	5 437	7 490	7 505	3 804	-20	-49	27	Ukraine (38%)
G) No subsistence	2 069	1 643	1 783	1 554	1 614	1 651	0.5	2.3	12	Bosnia and Herzegovina (21%)
H) Alert issued	1 396	1 972	2 184	2 434	2 504	1 610	-18	-36	12	Albania (32%)
F) Over 3 month stay	1 538	1 258	1 211	1 578	1 519	1 156	-8.1	-24	8.3	Serbia (43%)
Reason not available	251	7	185	665	570	640	9043	12	4.6	Ukraine (73%)
A) No valid document	1 061	958	838	921	558	542	-43	-2.9	3.9	Morocco (34%)
I) Threat	282	393	366	423	433	496	26	15	3.5	Russian Federation (46%)
B) False document	111	133	101	97	62	83	-38	34	0.6	Ukraine (37%)
D) False visa	246	49	43	44	40	37	-24	-7.5	0.3	Iraq (16%)
Total Land Border	17 157	13 360	14 579	18 236	17 848	13 973	4.6	-22	100	
Air Borders										
										Nationality
E) No justification	3 466	3 320	3 447	2 674	3 444	3 987	20	16	31	Albania (13%)
Reason not available	3 075	2 605	2 912	3 617	3 507	3 148	21	-10	25	United States (15%)
C) No valid visa	2 030	1 889	2 554	2 457	2 129	2 225	18	4.5	17	Brazil (9.9%)
G) No subsistence	973	811	861	860	1 117	956	18	-14	7.5	Algeria (20%)
H) Alert issued	596	623	707	599	627	675	8.3	7.7	5.3	Albania (31%)
A) No valid document	698	612	658	582	591	518	-15	-12	4.1	Not specified (22%)
B) False document	491	401	453	279	467	486	21	4.1	3.8	Not specified (12%)
F) Over 3 month stay	260	486	353	349	377	444	-8.6	18	3.5	United States (10%)
I) Threat	228	246	353	185	230	190	-23	-17	1.5	Suriname (18%)
D) False visa	311	220	233	184	217	158	-28	-27	1.2	Cameroon (8.2%)
Total Air Border	12 128	11 213	12 531	11 786	12 706	12 787	14	0.6	100	
Sea Borders										
										Nationality
E) No justification	161	209	267	284	227	315	51	39	25	Albania (57%)
H) Alert issued	209	259	215	269	239	299	15	25	24	Albania (70%)
G) No subsistence	66	119	145	124	238	247	108	3.8	20	Albania (94%)
C) No valid visa	150	95	182	228	105	143	51	36	11	Tunisia (23%)
Reason not available	123	118	194	205	187	128	8.5	-32	10	Albania (23%)
A) No valid document	138	99	161	250	105	79	-20	-25	6.3	Syria (19%)
I) Threat	18	23	30	40	31	25	8.7	-19	2	Albania (68%)
F) Over 3 month stay	29	62	11	14	1	13	-79	1200	1	Turkey (85%)
D) False visa	14	23	27	26	30	9	-61	-70	0.7	Albania (44%)
B) False document	4	10	9	20	16	6	-40	-63	0.5	Not specified (50%)
Total Sea Border	912	1 017	1 241	1 460	1 179	1 264	24	7.2	100	

Annex Table 8. Applications for asylum

Applications for international protection reported by Member State and top ten nationalities

	2013		2014			2015 Q1		per cent of total	
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	% change on year ago		% change on prev. Qtr
Top Ten Nationalities									
Kosovo*	2 347	2 093	1 839	5 473	24 066	49 213	2251	104	27
Syria	19 852	18 001	22 259	40 752	40 240	28 987	61	-28	16
Afghanistan	7 131	7 994	6 708	10 347	14 611	13 477	69	-7.8	7.4
Albania	1 968	3 248	3 212	3 023	3 876	7 784	140	101	4.3
Iraq	2 605	2 671	2 719	5 271	5 501	6 912	159	26	3.8
Serbia	5 739	4 151	3 109	6 309	7 132	6 464	56	-9.4	3.6
Not specified	6 289	3 737	5 988	9 658	9 621	6 087	63	-37	3.4
Pakistan	3 399	4 331	4 116	5 097	5 386	5 038	16	-6.5	2.8
Ukraine	200	799	2 104	4 372	5 098	4 713	490	-7.6	2.6
Nigeria	2 224	3 094	4 617	5 401	5 783	4 203	36	-27	2.3
Others	48 028	43 822	56 658	68 367	59 401	48 691	11	-18	27
Total	99 782	93 941	113 329	164 070	180 715	181 569	93	0.5	100

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

Annex Table 9. Document fraudsters

Fraudulent documents detected at BCPs reported by FRAN Members, by border type and top ten nationalities

	2013		2014			2015 Q1		per cent of total	Highest share	
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	% change on year ago			% change on prev. Qtr
Border Type										
Air	1 794	1 677	1 581	1 525	1 729	1 468	-12	-15	68	<i>Not specified (12%)</i>
Land	531	432	607	749	696	660	53	-5.2	30	<i>Syria (22%)</i>
Sea	133	110	127	114	74	35	-68	-53	1.6	<i>Morocco (54%)</i>
Not specified	0	0	0	0	1	4	<i>n.a.</i>	300	0.2	<i>Iran (100%)</i>
Top Ten Nationalities Claimed										
Syria	361	243	449	348	407	257	5.8	-37	12	<i>Spain (52%)</i>
Morocco	184	143	120	282	222	194	36	-13	9	<i>Spain (81%)</i>
Not specified	235	163	181	163	235	176	8	-25	8.1	<i>France (44%)</i>
Nigeria	160	141	137	106	132	157	11	19	7.2	<i>Italy (59%)</i>
Albania	207	190	133	115	136	153	-19	13	7.1	<i>Greece (36%)</i>
Ukraine	143	109	132	160	118	152	39	29	7	<i>Poland (68%)</i>
Iran	68	57	56	75	75	109	91	45	5	<i>Austria (42%)</i>
Israel		8	74	4	48	79	888	65	3.6	<i>Spain (96%)</i>
Sri Lanka	49	62	87	108	58	63	1.6	8.6	2.9	<i>Italy (81%)</i>
Iraq	37	62	32	87	157	55	-11	-65	2.5	<i>France (36%)</i>
Others	1 014	1 041	914	940	912	772	-26	-15	36	<i>Spain (23%)</i>
Total	2 458	2 219	2 315	2 388	2 500	2 167	-2.3	-13	100	

Spanish data include detections on entry, exit and transit

Annex Table 10. Document fraud

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

Document Type	2013		2014			2015 Q1		per cent of total	
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	% change on year ago		prev. Qtr
Passports	1 228	1 120	1 271	1 233	1 331	1 142	2.0	-14.0	45
Forged	545	474	481	529	571	473	-0.2	-17.0	41
Authentic	367	357	458	449	424	426	19	0.5	37
Counterfeit	186	157	182	144	180	128	-18	-29	11
No more details	105	115	137	79	127	87	-24	-31	8
Stolen blank	24	17	12	32	29	28	65	-3.4	2.5
Pseudo	1	0	1	0	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	
ID cards	303	285	359	340	431	261	-8	-39	10
Counterfeit	103	109	122	126	158	104	-5	-34	40
Authentic	115	103	145	142	123	89	-14.0	-28	34
Stolen blank	23	20	34	25	43	27	35	-37	10
Forged	44	42	41	30	45	21	-50	-53	8
No more details	17	10	17	16	59	12	20	-80	5
Pseudo	1	1	0	1	3	8	700	167	3
Visas	446	354	373	440	449	468	32.0	4.2	19
Counterfeit	169	172	194	236	234	261	52	12.0	56
Authentic	191	118	119	150	160	155	31	-3.1	33
Forged	44	42	40	38	34	31	-26	-9	6.6
No more details	35	19	18	10	20	10	-47	-50	2.1
Stolen blank	7	3	2	6	1	10	233	900.0	2
Pseudo	0	0	0	0	0	1	n.a.	n.a.	
Residence permits	477	384	365	380	377	328	-15	-13.0	13
Counterfeit	201	166	178	165	161	150	-10	-6.8	46
Authentic	99	112	102	110	82	89	-21	9	27
Forged	67	28	19	26	48	39	39	-19	12
Stolen blank	68	67	35	42	45	33	-51	-27.0	10
No more details	42	11	30	36	41	17	55.0	-59	5
Pseudo	0	0	1	1	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	
Stamps	288	281	289	255	222	251	-11	13	10.0
Counterfeit	250	228	199	190	167	169	-26	1	67
Forged	36	49	75	60	43	76	55	77	30
No more details	2	4	15	5	12	6	50	-50	2.4
Other	50	50	61	63	59	60	20.0	2	2.4
Counterfeit	27	31	37	46	33	39	26	18	65
Authentic	16	13	11	10	11	17	31	55	28
Forged	3	4	4	6	4	3	-25	-25	5
Pseudo	4	2	4	0	1	1	-50	0	1.7
No more details	0	0	5	0	10	0	n.a.	-100	
Stolen blank	0	0	0	1	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	
Total	2 792	2 474	2 718	2 711	2 869	2 510	-12.5	1.5	

Spanish data include detections on entry, exit and transit

Annex Table 11A. Document fraud

Top ten combinations of nationality of document and document fraud by document type

Document Type	2013		2014			2015 Q1				Highest share Nationality Claimed
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	% change on		per cent of total	
							year ago	prev. Qtr		
Passports	1 228	1 120	1 271	1 233	1 331	1 142	2	- 14	45.5	Syria (20%)
MAR-Authentic	7	17	134	102	148	108	535	-27	9.5	Syria (89%)
NGA-Forged	12	21	33	16	18	75	257	317	6.6	Nigeria (89%)
ISR-Counterfeit	1	7	49	30	70	64	814	-8.6	5.6	Israel (69%)
FRA-Authentic	51	44	44	45	52	63	43	21	5.5	Not specified (54%)
ESP-Authentic	17	32	41	39	34	38	19	12	3.3	Morocco (37%)
ALB-Forged	31	28	19	23	16	34	21	113	3.0	Albania (88%)
SEN-Forged	15	12	21	18	34	25	108	-26	2.2	Senegal (76%)
ISR-Forged	6	15	10	6	21	19	27	-9.5	1.7	Israel (89%)
PAK-Forged	5	5	2	11	13	19	280	46	1.7	Afghanistan (84%)
SWE-Authentic	44	40	41	39	25	17	-58	-32	1.5	Syria (47%)
Others	1 039	899	877	904	900	680	-24	-24	59.5	Syria (15%)
ID cards	303	285	359	340	431	261	- 8	- 39	10	Morocco (26%)
ESP-Authentic	52	41	97	85	76	55	34	-28	21	Morocco (69%)
ITA-Counterfeit	22	15	34	24	23	32	113	39	12	Philippines (19%)
ITA-Stolen blank	16	20	32	24	43	26	30	-40	10	Albania (54%)
ROU-Counterfeit	5	5	14	4	17	13	160	-24	5	Ukraine (38%)
GRC-Counterfeit	18	25	14	15	28	12	-52	-57	5	Albania (58%)
BEL-Counterfeit	11	8	13	13	21	10	25	-52	4	Morocco (40%)
ITA-Forged	22	11	10	8	19	10	-9.1	-47	4	Albania (90%)
BEL-Authentic	12	9	13	14	10	9	0	-10	3	Morocco (67%)
BGR-Counterfeit	10	11	3	7	13	8	-27	-38	3	Morocco (38%)
FRA-Authentic	20	15	18	23	22	8	-47	-64	3	Algeria (38%)
Others	115	125	111	123	159	78	-38	-51	30	Syria (18%)
Visa	446	354	373	440	449	468	32	4	19	Ukraine (16%)
POL-Authentic	119	73	82	113	89	107	47	20	23	Ukraine (67%)
FRA-Counterfeit	68	45	41	42	99	51	13	-48	11	Sri Lanka (33%)
ITA-Counterfeit	17	50	62	106	18	50	0	178	11	Sri Lanka (58%)
ESP-Counterfeit	16	17	16	21	28	35	106	25	7	Iran (46%)
BEL-Counterfeit	3	8	4	6	9	26	225	189	6	Nigeria (54%)
CHE-Counterfeit	2	1	4	2	3	24	2300	700	5	Iran (46%)
CZE-Counterfeit	3	1	12	1		18	1700	n.a.	4	Nigeria (50%)
ITA-Forged	21	6	18	11	15	15	150	0	3	Bangladesh (33%)
FRA-Authentic	22	15	9	10	24	13	-13	-46	3	Not specified (23%)
ITA-Authentic	20	13	13	12	8	11	-15	38	2	Côte d'Ivoire (36%)
Others	155	125	112	116	156	118	-5.6	-24	25	Iran (14%)

Total: see Table 11B

Spanish data include detections on entry, exit and transit

Annex Table 11B. Document fraud

Top ten combinations of nationality of document and document fraud by document type

Document Type	2013		2014			2015 Q1			Highest share Nationality Claimed	
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	% change on		per cent of total		
						year ago	prev. Qtr			
Residence permits	477	384	365	380	377	328	-15	-13	13	Morocco (19%)
ITA-Counterfeit	34	29	40	20	24	32	10	33	10	Nigeria (34%)
BEL-Counterfeit	23	22	10	20	25	29	32	16	9	Morocco (34%)
ESP-Authentic	29	28	19	33	30	28	0	-6.7	9	Morocco (39%)
ESP-Counterfeit	49	39	35	45	29	28	-28	-3.4	9	Morocco (46%)
FRA-Authentic	35	40	38	34	23	23	-43	0	7	Not specified (61%)
ITA-Authentic	10	17	13	10	9	15	-12	67	5	Ghana (13%)
DEU-Stolen blank	8	10	12	8	7	15	50	114	5	Vietnam (27%)
ITA-Forged	12	8	3	6	21	13	63	-38	4	Morocco (31%)
GRC-Counterfeit	34	44	26	30	12	13	-70	8.3	4	Congo (D.R.) (23%)
GRC-Stolen blank	58	47	10	25	31	12	-74	-61	4	Georgia (25%)
Others	185	100	159	149	166	120	20	-28	37	Nigeria (16%)
Stamps	288	281	289	255	222	251	-11	13	10	Albania (30%)
GRC-Counterfeit	131	106	92	60	64	57	-46	-11	23	Albania (93%)
POL-Counterfeit	19	16	18	18	16	15	-6.3	-6.3	6	Ukraine (100%)
SVK-Counterfeit	26	14	6	14	5	15	7.1	200	6	Ukraine (100%)
ITA-Forged	14	5	5	6	5	11	120	120	4	Albania (36%)
TUR-Counterfeit	4	14	5	7	1	9	-36	800	4	Iran (56%)
ITA-Counterfeit	13	13	6	13	10	9	-31	-10	4	Senegal (22%)
DEU-Counterfeit	6	6	7	1	10	8	33	-20	3	Nigeria (25%)
FRA-Counterfeit	9	9	12	12	11	7	-22	-36	3	Senegal (29%)
ISR-Forged	0	0	13	0	4	7	n.a.	75	3	Israel (100%)
ESP-Counterfeit	7	7	8	5	14	6	-14	-57	2	Morocco (33%)
Others	59	91	117	119	82	107	18	30	43	Ukraine (18%)
Other	50	50	61	63	59	60	20	2	2	Morocco (12%)
ITA-Counterfeit	12	10	9	25	14	13	30	-7.1	22	Morocco (23%)
ITA-Authentic	16	3	8	8	3	7	133	133	12	Bangladesh (71%)
N.A.-Authentic	0	0	0	0	0	4	n.a.	n.a.	7	FYR Macedonia (50%)
BGR-Counterfeit	4	1		1	2	3	200	50	5	Morocco (67%)
UKR-Counterfeit	3	4	3	1	0	2	-50	n.a.	3	Ukraine (100%)
SYR-Counterfeit	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	n.a.	3	Syria (100%)
GRC-Counterfeit	0	4	2	2	3	2	-50	-33	3	Albania (50%)
ESP-Authentic	0	0	0	0	4	2	n.a.	-50	3	Algeria (50%)
FRA-Forged	0	1	0	0	1	2	100	100	3	Morocco (50%)
KWT-Counterfeit	0	0	0	0	0	2	n.a.	n.a.	3	Iraq (100%)
Others	15	25	39	26	32	21	-16	-34	35	Not specified (9.5%)
Total	2 792	2 474	2 718	2 711	2 869	2 510	1	-13		

Spanish data include detections on entry, exit and transit

Annex Table 12. Return decisions issued

Decisions issued by Member State and top ten nationalities

	2013		2014			2015 Q1			
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	% change on year ago	prev. Qtr	per cent of total
Top Ten Nationalities									
Albania	5 029	4 574	5 086	5 228	6 399	6 040	32	-5.6	9.5
Morocco	3 003	4 621	5 184	5 414	4 570	5 442	18	19	8.5
Syria	5 476	6 118	5 312	8 400	6 659	4 249	-31	-36	6.7
Pakistan	3 837	3 919	3 448	3 238	3 112	3 374	-14	8.4	5.3
Ukraine	2 376	1 817	2 164	3 180	3 865	3 260	79	-16	5.1
Kosovo*	1 140	1 137	865	743	924	2 674	135	189	4.2
Afghanistan	2 218	2 585	1 883	3 553	3 840	2 447	-5.3	-36	3.8
India	2 485	2 581	2 593	1 822	1 864	2 227	-14	19	3.5
Nigeria	1 945	2 042	1 820	1 658	1 615	1 741	-15	7.8	2.7
Algeria	2 100	2 342	1 836	1 879	1 733	1 632	-30	-5.8	2.6
Others	28 098	32 850	30 128	30 101	27 288	30 757	-6.4	13	48
Total	55 486	64 586	60 319	65 216	61 869	63 843	-1.2	3.2	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 13. Effective returns

Effective returns by Member State and top ten nationalities

	2013		2014			2015 Q1			
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	% change on year ago	prev. Qtr	per cent of total
Top Ten Nationalities									
Albania	6 330	4 514	6 225	6 639	9 064	5 730	27	-37	15
Ukraine	2 098	1 419	1 929	2 814	3 420	2 478	75	-28	6.6
Morocco	1 584	1 822	2 228	2 281	2 264	2 282	25	0.8	6.1
Pakistan	3 122	2 798	2 427	2 132	2 252	2 162	-23	-4	5.7
India	2 080	2 140	2 211	1 601	1 657	1 992	-6.9	20	5.3
Kosovo*	1 268	1 147	1 129	1 126	1 342	1 782	55	33	4.7
Serbia	1 465	1 636	1 701	1 442	1 464	1 721	5.2	18	4.6
Russian Federation	2 331	1 838	1 692	1 775	1 347	1 166	-37	-13	3.1
Nigeria	1 293	1 168	1 085	1 042	1 054	981	-16	-6.9	2.6
China	1 120	1 261	1 269	901	837	963	-24	15	2.6
Others	17 926	18 001	19 395	17 819	18 001	16 368	-9.1	-9.1	44
Total	40 617	37 744	41 291	39 572	42 702	37 625	-0.3	-12	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 returns by type of return**

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

	2013		2014			2015 Q1		per cent of total	
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	% change on year ago prev. Qtr		
TYPE OF RETURN									
Forced	23 262	15 139	18 616	17 860	17 785	16 431	8.5	-7.6	44
Enforced by Member State	20 662	12 055	13 156	12 823	12 384	11 032	-8.5	-11	29
Not specified	1 957	2 802	4 698	4 667	4 847	4 861	73	0.3	13
Enforced by Joint Operation	643	282	762	370	554	538	91	-2.9	1.4
Voluntary	15 347	16 333	16 375	15 243	15 945	16 076	-1.6	0.8	43
Others	8 302	9 629	10 046	8 778	9 035	9 629	0	6.6	26
Not specified	3 245	3 436	3 703	3 836	4 108	3 393	-1.3	-17	9
IOM-assisted	3 800	3 268	2 626	2 629	2 802	3 054	-6.5	9	8
Not specified	2 008	6 272	6 300	6 469	8 972	5 118	-18	-43	14
Total	40 617	37 744	41 291	39 572	42 702	37 625	-0.3	-12.0	100
TOP TEN NATIONALITIES									
Forced									
Morocco	724	994	2 021	2 070	2 073	2 104	112	1.5	6
Albania	5 917	1 410	1 559	1 514	1 823	1 829	30	0.3	4.9
Serbia	828	635	1 051	697	781	741	17	-5.1	2.0
Kosovo*	625	577	699	683	749	731	27	-2.4	1.9
Pakistan	2 233	689	801	711	741	636	-7.7	-14	1.7
Algeria	686	699	829	565	718	627	-10	-13	1.7
India	646	516	654	570	574	612	19	6.6	1.6
Nigeria	702	627	594	647	620	602	-4	-2.9	1.6
Tunisia	752	680	802	873	693	579	-15	-16	1.5
China	458	384	462	439	422	441	15	4.5	1.2
Others	9 691	7 928	9 144	9 091	8 591	7 529	-5	-12	20
Total Forced Returns	23 262	15 139	18 616	17 860	17 785	16 431	9	-7.6	218
Voluntary									
Ukraine	1 667	1 130	1 541	2 453	2 998	2 106	86	-30	6
India	1 428	1 554	1 517	999	1 041	1 364	-12	31	3.6
Kosovo*	643	569	430	443	593	1 051	85	77	2.8
Serbia	629	987	637	731	665	978	-0.9	47	2.6
Russian Federation	1 911	1 367	1 223	1 356	1 072	905	-34	-16	2.4
Pakistan	852	1 145	890	788	684	814	-29	19	2.2
Albania	373	430	439	521	623	648	51	4	1.7
China	643	811	783	443	354	494	-39	40	1.3
Bosnia and Herzegovina	153	272	281	245	214	446	64	108	1.2
Bangladesh	403	439	358	262	343	400	-8.9	17	1.1
Others	6 645	7 629	8 276	7 002	7 358	6 870	-9.9	-6.6	18
Total Voluntary Returns	15 347	16 333	16 375	15 243	15 945	16 076	-1.6	0.8	234
Total	40 617	37 744	41 291	39 572	42 702	37 625	-0.3	-12	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.

Sources and Methods

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

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

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

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

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

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

The data on applications for international protection (FRAN Indicator 5) are not disaggregated by place of application (type

of border on entry or inland applications) for Austria, the Czech Republic and Slovenia. For these countries, only the total number of applications is reported. For France, only asylum applications at the external borders are reported, not inland applications. For the UK, data reported for applications at air BCPs also include applications at sea BCPs.

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



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