FRONTEX

FRAN Quarterly

Quarter 3 • July–September 2016

Q1 Q2

Q3 Q4

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

FRONTEX
EUROPEAN BORDER AND COAST GUARD AGENCY

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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

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List of abbreviations used

ALDO	Advanced Level Document Officer
BCP	border-crossing point
CIRCA	Communication and Information Resource Centre Administrator
EDF	European Union Document-Fraud
EDF-RAN	European Union Document-Fraud Risk Analysis Network
EU	European Union
FRAN	Frontex Risk Analysis Network
Frontex	European Border and Coast Guard Agency (formerly European Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation at the External Borders of the Member States of the European Union)
FYROM	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia; the definitive nomenclature for this country will be agreed following current negotiations at UN level
ICJ	International Court of Justice
ICONet	Information and Coordination Network for Member States' Migration Management Services
ID	identification document
IOM	International Organization for Migration
n.a.	not available
NGO	non-governmental organisation
Q/Qtr	quarter of the year
SAR	search and rescue
UK	United Kingdom
UNSCR	United Nations Security Council Resolution

Introduction

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

The main purpose of the FRAN Quarterlies is to provide:

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

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

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

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

Starting with the 2015 Q1 issue, the Frontex Risk Analysis Unit has implemented a number of changes to present the analysis of migration related indicators in the FRAN Quarterly in a more concise and focused way.

The first part provides a **situational overview**, broken down by main areas of work of border-control authorities and police activities related to irregular migration.

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

The second thematic part of the report is a **featured risk analysis**, examining trends and patterns of irregular migration in a more comprehensive manner.

Methodology

The current 33rd issue of the FRAN Quarterly is a comparative analysis of FRAN data collected between July and September 2016 and exchanged between 31 Member State border-control authorities within the framework of the Frontex Risk Analysis Network. The report presents the results of statistical analysis of quarterly changes of eight irregular-migration indicators and one asylum indicator, aggregated at the level of the event. Analytical reports exchanged by Member States were also used for interpretative purposes and to provide qualitative information, as were other available sources of information, such as Frontex Joint Operations.

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

The FRAN data exchange has been in place since September 2008. Data are exchanged through the ICONet Internet platform, an interest group of the European Commission's CIRCA server. Member State monthly data are based on a country template prepared by the Frontex Risk Analysis Unit. The deadline for submitting data for each month was the 20th day of the subsequent month, with the exception of the end-of-year data, which are requested by 15 January each year. For this 33rd issue of the FRAN Quarterly, the due date for Member States to upload the monthly data was thus 20 October 2016. In principle, data submitted subsequent to this date will be reflected in the next

FRAN Quarterly, except in cases where clarification is needed in order to proceed with comprehensive analysis.

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

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

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

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

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

Acknowledgements

I. Situational overview

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

Detections reported by routes and top three nationalities at the external borders
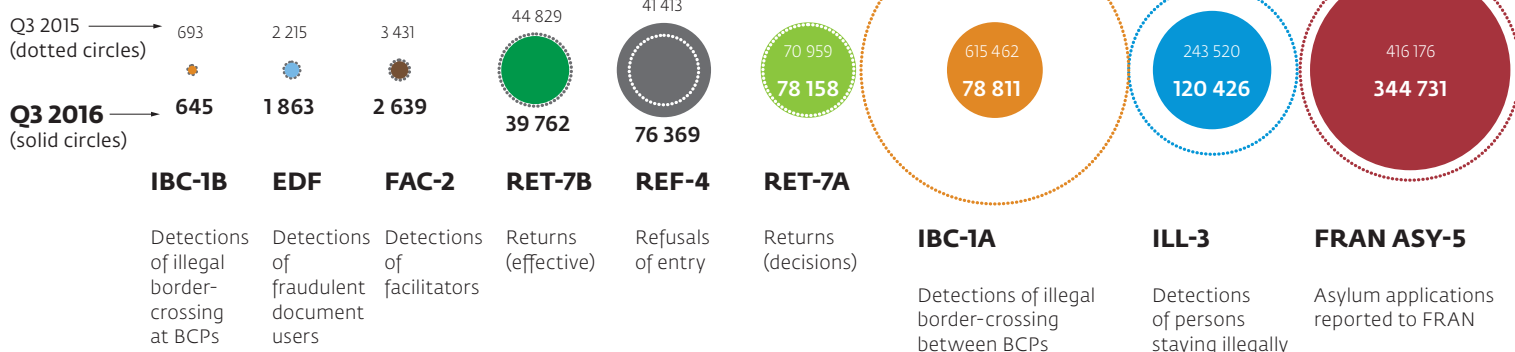
| Routes | 2015 | | | 2016 | | 2016 Q3 | | | |
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	% change on year ago	% change on prev. Qtr	per cent of total
Central Mediterranean route	**60 176**	**61 746**	**21 772**	**18 776**	**51 450**	**61 699**	**-0.1**	**20**	**78**
Nigeria	7 513	9 395	4 133	3 434	8 458	**15 280**	63	81	25
Eritrea	18 628	15 864	3 393	617	8 399	**6 632**	-58	-21	11
Bangladesh	1 704	3 293	2	1	584	**5 111**	55	775	8.3
Other	32 331	33 194	14 244	14 724	34 009	**34 676**	4.5	2.0	56
Eastern Mediterranean route	**68 178**	**319 146**	**483 910**	**153 967**	**8 818**	**11 058**	**-97**	**25**	**14**
Sea	65 996	314 400	480 137	151 490	7 086	**9 321**	-97	32	84
Syria	38 089	224 071	219 269	74 397	2 343	**2 695**	-99	15	29
Pakistan	4 335	6 953	12 405	5 446	1 011	**1 658**	-76	64	18
Afghanistan	16 501	56 739	136 516	38 651	1 150	**1 205**	-98	4.8	13
Other	7 071	26 637	111 947	32 996	2 582	**3 763**	-86	46	40
Land	2 182	4 746	3 773	2 477	1 732	**1 737**	-63	0.3	16
Syria	1 384	3 115	2 048	1 212	462	**569**	-82	23	33
Afghanistan	357	258	572	167	623	**355**	38	-43	20
Iraq	225	1 151	894	774	150	**289**	-75	93	17
Other	216	222	259	324	497	**524**	136	5.4	30
Western Mediterranean route	**1 729**	**1 680**	**2 610**	**1 408**	**1 994**	**2 987**	**78**	**50**	**3.8**
Sea	1 431	1 547	2 132	1 307	1 878	**2 757**	78	47	92
Algeria	179	423	367	15	139	**800**	89	476	29
Côte d'Ivoire	197	79	151	147	485	**455**	476	-6.2	17
Gambia	46	46	70	121	125	**304**	561	143	11
Other	1 009	999	1 544	1 024	1 129	**1 198**	20	6.1	43
Land	298	133	478	101	116	**230**	73	98	7.7
Guinea	117	75	133	29	44	**81**	8.0	84	35
Burkina Faso	12	3	9	9	26	**74**	2 367	185	32
Mali	0	1	8	2	5	**19**	1 800	280	8.3
Other	169	54	328	61	41	**56**	3.7	37	24
Western Balkan route	**34 559**	**229 746**	**466 783**	**108 649**	**11 102**	**1 354**	**-99**	**-88**	**1.7**
Afghanistan	13 940	35 021	147	1 093	5 386	**350**	-99	-94	26
Pakistan	2 729	13 715	30	1 346	1 796	**234**	-98	-87	17
Kosovo*	514	388	254	335	163	**167**	-57	2.5	12
Other	17 376	180 622	466 352	105 875	3 757	**603**	-100	-84	45
Circular route from Albania to Greece	**2 727**	**2 182**	**2 116**	**1 350**	**1 142**	**1 116**	**-49**	**-2.3**	**1.4**
Albania	2 712	2 166	2 100	1 344	1 129	**1 044**	-52	-7.5	94
Afghanistan	0	0	0	0	1	**38**	n.a.	3700	3.4
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	**18**	n.a.	n.a.	1.6
Other	15	16	16	6	12	**16**	0.0	33	1.4
Eastern borders route	**509**	**734**	**478**	**213**	**370**	**452**	**-38**	**22**	**.6**
Vietnam	133	192	85	36	137	**142**	-26	3.6	31
Ukraine	22	33	30	28	32	**57**	73	78	13
Afghanistan	158	168	148	29	51	**43**	-74	-16	10
Other	196	341	215	120	150	**210**	-38	40	46
Western African route	**114**	**228**	**496**	**162**	**168**	**144**	**-37**	**-14**	**0.2**
Not specified	0	0	0	1	0	**66**	n.a.	n.a.	46
Côte d'Ivoire	9	37	87	55	52	**29**	-22	-44	20
Morocco	25	2	15	0	7	**14**	600	100	10
Other	80	189	394	106	109	**35**	-81	-68	24
Black Sea route	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**	
Belarus	0	0	0	0	0	**1**	n.a.	n.a.	
Other	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	n.a.	n.a.	
Total	**167 992**	**615 462**	**978 165**	**284 525**	**75 044**	**78 811**	**- 87**	**5.0**	**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

Source: FRAN data as of 16 November 2016

FRAN indicators

Situation Q3 2016

Q3 2015 ⟶ (dotted circles)

Q3 2016 ⟶ (solid circles)

	IBC-1B	EDF	FAC-2	RET-7B	REF-4	RET-7A	IBC-1A	ILL-3	FRAN ASY-5
Q3 2015	693	2 215	3 431	44 829	41 413	70 959	615 462	243 520	416 176
Q3 2016	645	1 863	2 639	39 762	76 369	78 158	78 811	120 426	344 731

IBC-1B — Detections of illegal border-crossing at BCPs

EDF — Detections of fraudulent document users

FAC-2 — Detections of facilitators

RET-7B — Returns (effective)

REF-4 — Refusals of entry

RET-7A — Returns (decisions)

IBC-1A — Detections of illegal border-crossing between BCPs

ILL-3 — Detections of persons staying illegally

FRAN ASY-5 — Asylum applications reported to FRAN

In the third quarter of 2016, the indicator of illegal border-crossings at the EU's external borders did not exceed the level to which it had dropped in March 2016, when the closure of the Western Balkan route and the EU-Turkey statement ended the unhindered migratory flow into the EU and Schengen area. On the one hand, the number of related detections decreased by 87% compared with one year before. On the other hand, the reported level of irregular migration was substantially higher than in any third quarter between 2008 and 2013.

At the EU's external borders with Turkey, the migratory pressure generally remained at a level consistent with the second quarter of 2016, when an agreement between the EU and Turkey substantially reduced the number of illegal border-crossings on this route.

On the route through the Western Balkans, where most of the migrants re-entered the EU after arriving on the Eastern Aegean Islands, irregular migration declined to the lowest level since 2011. In the third quarter, the number of illegal border-crossings, primarily from Serbia to Croatia and Hungary, represented 12% of what was reported in the previous quarter, and only 0.6% of the migration level in Q3 2015.

As a result of the decline in irregular migration on the Eastern Mediterranean and Western Balkan routes, the number of irregular migrants reported from the Central Mediterranean route in Q3 2016 was again higher than on any other route. As usual during this season, the number of boats departing from North African shores was rising as the maritime weather conditions improved. Similar to the situation in Q3 2015, around 60 000 migrants tried to reach Italy by boat. Compared with one year before, a higher number of migrants departed from Egypt; however, Libya remained the most common departure country of migrant boats.

In Q3 2016, the number of detections of illegal border-crossing reported by Spain on the Western Mediterranean route increased to the highest level since 2011. As many as 95% of all detections were made at the sea border, with Algerians representing the largest group.

The FRAN indicator with the highest relative increase was related to refusals of entry issued at the external EU/Schengen borders, which increased by 126% compared with the previous quarter, to the highest number ever recorded since FRAN data collection began. This increase was mainly caused by more Russian nationals refused at Polish land borders.

Trend

Monthly trends, July 2012 to September 2016

Reported cases

FRAN ASY-5
ILL-3
IBC-1A
REF-4
RET-7A
RET-7B
FAC-2
EDF
IBC-1B
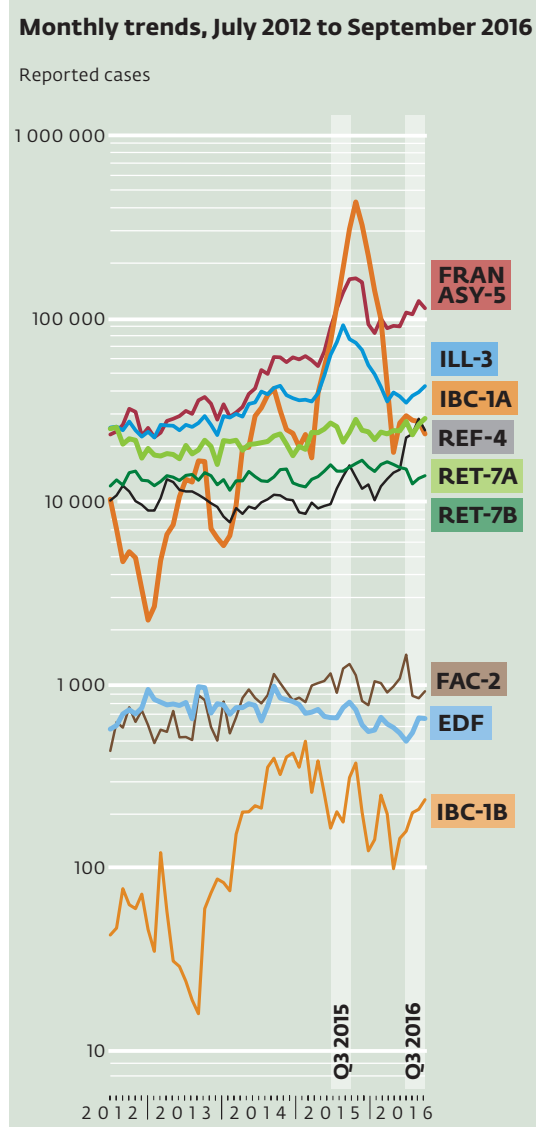
Surveillance

Routes

Detections of illegal border-crossing at the EU's external borders, Q3 2016

78 811 ➡

(615 462) ➡

Number in parenthesis is for Q3 2015

Eastern borders route
452
(734)

Western Balkan route
1 354
(229 746)

Circular route from Albania to Greece
1 116
(2 182)

Eastern Mediterranean route
11 058
(319 146)

Western Mediterranean route
2 987
(1 680)

Central Mediterranean route
61 699
(61 746)

Western African route
144
(228)

FRAN data for the period of July–September 2016 show a substantial decrease (87%) in the overall number of detections of illegal border-crossing compared with the same period of 2015. At the same time, the 78 811 detections reported in Q3 2016 represented a 5% increase compared with the previous quarter and remained well above levels reported in third quarters in 2007–2013. The current dominance of the Central Mediterranean route and, compared with one year before, the substantial drop in irregular migration from Turkey to Greece, found reflection in the migrants' region of origin. On the one hand, the number of irregular migrants from West Africa increased, both compared with the previous quarter and the same period of 2015. On the other hand, the number of persons from Afghanistan and the Horn of Africa was lower than in Q3 2015 and in Q2 2016.

Irregular migration on the Central Mediterranean route high in spite of the winter season
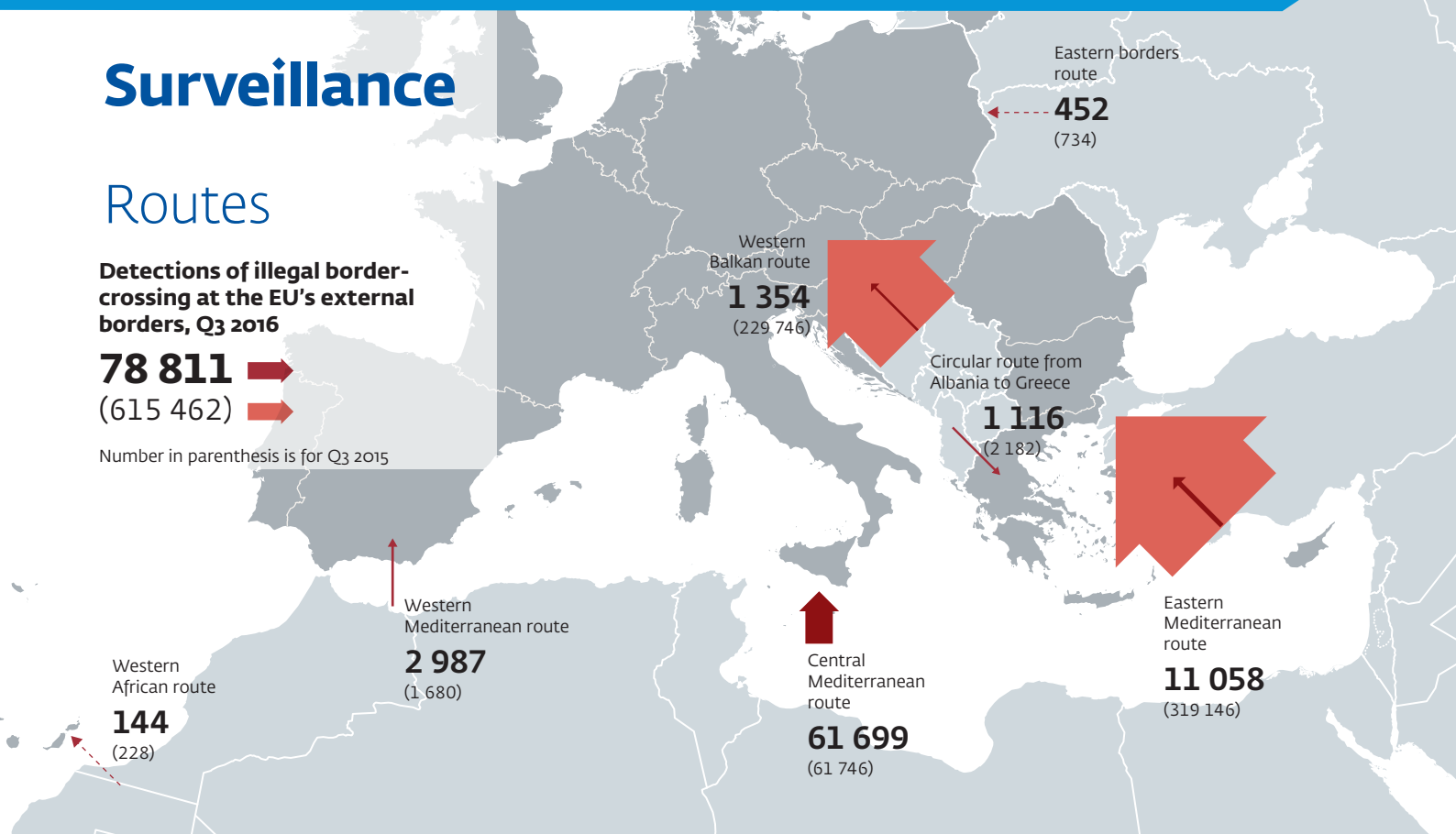
Due to the continuously low level in irregular migration to the Eastern Aegean Islands and in the Western Balkans, the highest levels of irregular migration were reported from the Central Mediterranean route: 61 699 people were detected attempting to reach the EU by making a dangerous sea crossing, almost the same number as in the third quarter of 2016, and one-fifth more than in Q2 2016.

The most visible change on this route was related to Nigerian nationals. Between the second and the third quarter, their reported number increased by more than 80%, to 15 280 detections. This is by far the highest number of Nigerians reported from the EU's external borders since FRAN data collection began. Even after the summer season, in the month of October, the number of Nigerians reported from the Central Mediterranean exceeded 6 000.

In contrast to the first half of 2016, when irregular migration in the Central Mediterranean mostly involved Africans, the share of non-African migrants increased again, to reach 13% in Q3 2016. This was mainly due to migrants from Bangladesh, whose number of detections was 55% higher than one year before, reaching a record of 5 111 in Q3 2016.

As in previous quarters, in Q3 2016, some NGOs operating in the Central Mediterranean Sea left migrant boats adrift after completed SAR operations. These battered boats were later recovered by smugglers or fishermen that towed them to the Libyan coast. Many of them were then reused to transport migrants to Italy.

Relatively low migratory pressure on the Eastern Mediterranean route

Also in the third quarter of 2016, the effects of the EU-Turkey statement and the international efforts to keep the Western Balkan route closed kept irregular migration in the Eastern Aegean Sea at a relatively low level. The number of migrants detected on this route (around 11 000) represented only 4% of the figure reported in the same period of 2015. Although the number of detections increased by a quarter since Q2 2016, irregular migration in Q3 2016 was still below the average summer season levels reported in 2007–2014. Most irregular migrants on this route were detected either on boats in the Eastern Aegean Sea or after having reached one of the Greek Islands.

Trend

Quarterly detections of illegal border-crossing, 2015–2016

Number

Central Mediterranean route

Western Balkan route

Eastern Mediterranean route

Nationalities

Main nationalities of illegal border-crossers Q3 2016

Western Balkan

Western Mediterranean

Central Mediterranean

Kosovo*
Albania

Eastern Mediterranean

Syria

Iraq

Afghanistan

Pakistan

Bangladesh

Sudan

Eritrea

Guinea

Côte d'Ivoire

Nigeria
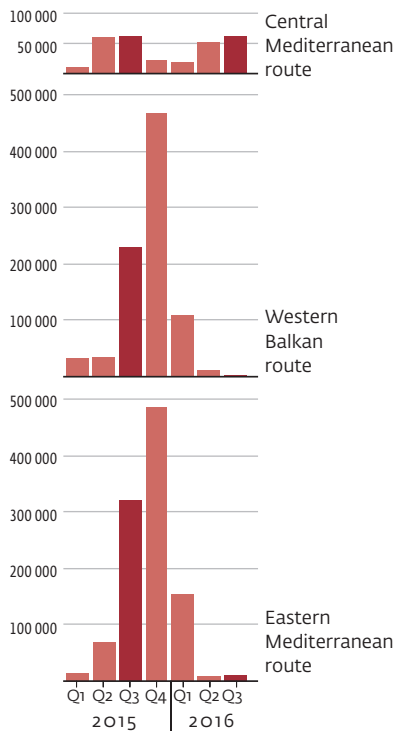
Only 30% of the irregular migrants claimed to be of Syrian nationality, compared with 71% one year before. While the share of Afghan nationals decreased from 18% to 14% of the total migration flow, the proportion of Pakistani nationals increased from 2% to 17% compared with Q3 2015. Algerians were among the few nationalities whose numbers increased in absolute terms (from 157 in Q3 2015 to 547 in Q3 2016).

Secondary movements intensified by the influx of migrants

Most irregular migrants who arrived in Greece or Bulgaria would continue their journey across Western Balkan countries towards western and northern Europe. With the efforts of south-eastern European countries to keep their borders closed for irregular migrants, the level of irregular migration on the Western Balkan route dropped to an even lower level than that between Turkey and Greece.

With 1 354 detections in Q3 2016, the number of illegal border-crossings on the Western Balkan route represented less than 1% of what was reported one year before. Compared with the previous quarter, the number of detections showed a decrease of 87%. However, the monthly numbers of detections reported by Croatia grew to a noticeable level (728 in Q3 2016) for the first time since March 2016.
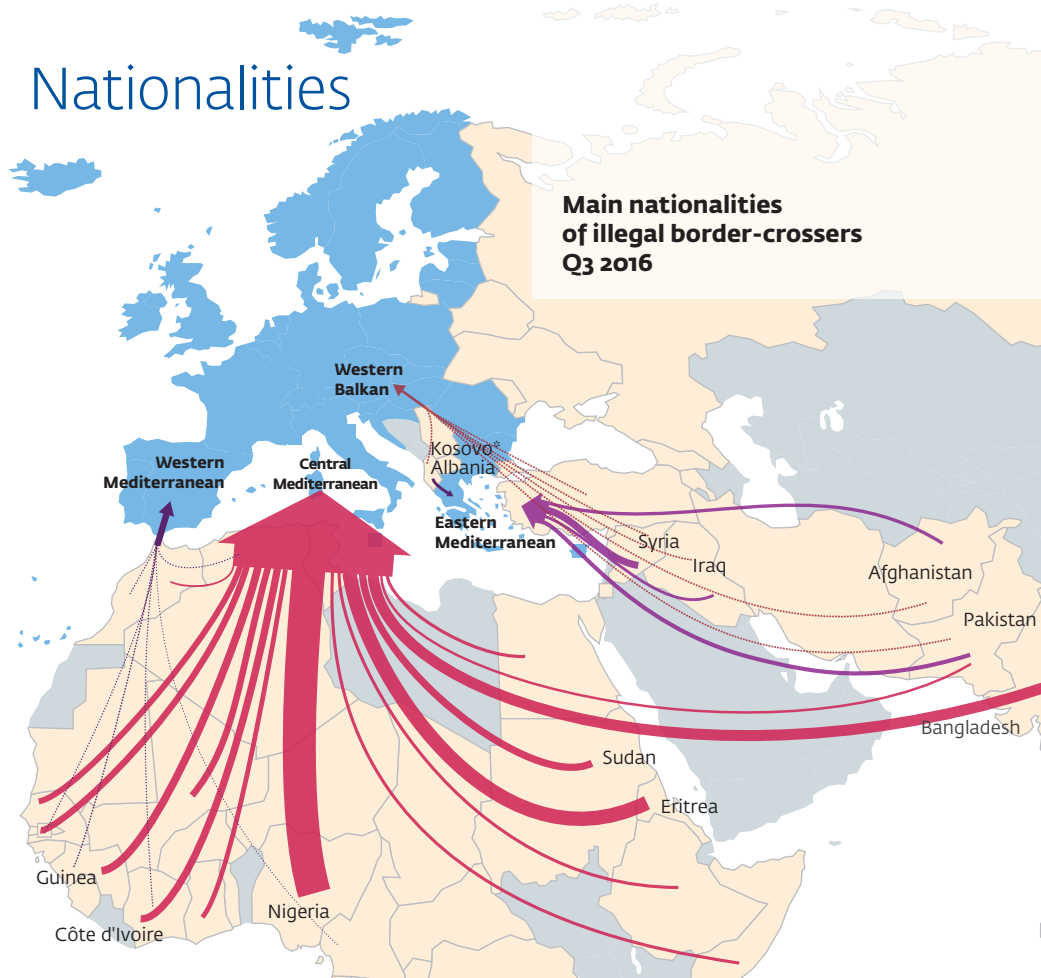
Growing number of irregular migrants on the Western Mediterranean route

At its sea borders with Morocco, Spain reported the highest irregular migratory pressure since the FRAN data collection began. With almost 2 757 detections, the number of irregular migrants using boats to reach Spain was 78% higher than in Q3 2015 and 50% higher than in the second quarter of 2016. While the number of West African migrants did not increase

further in Q3 2016, Spain reported a fourfold growth in Algerian and Moroccan nationals since the last quarter. In contrast, irregular migration at the land border between Morocco and Spain remained on a comparably low level.

Fewer detections of illegal border-crossing from Albania to Greece

In Q3 2016, the Greek authorities reported around 1 100 detections of illegal border-crossing on the circular route from Albania. This is almost half of the number reported one year before, and the lowest number since 2011.

At the eastern borders, detections of illegal border-crossing amounted to 452 in Q3 2016, which represented a 38% decrease compared with Q3 2015. Almost one-third of the detections were related to nationals of Vietnam.

Border checks

Refusals of entry

Number per border type, Q3 2016
(only values higher than 1000 are stipulated)

Total: 76 369 (41 413)
Number in parenthesis is for Q3 2016

Detections of illegal border-crossing at BCPs
(people hiding in vehicles)
Number, Q3 2016

Total: 645 (689)
Number in parenthesis is for Q3 2015

Land (■)
Sea (■)

Lithuania
Poland
Hungary
Croatia
Greece

Air

United Kingdom
France
Italy
Spain

Croatia-Serbia
Bulgaria-Turkey
Spain-Morocco

Trend of the total

	Land		Air	Sea
Q3 2015	28 186		11 779	1 448
Q3 2016	62 796		11 499	2 074

A significant increase in refusals of entry to EU Member States compared with Q2 2016

The surge in refusals at the EU's external land border, which was already described in the last FRAN Quarterly report, continued during the summer of 2016. This development is an important warning sign of increasing migration pressure on the land borders, where irregular migration has an impact on a wider set of indicators than at the sea borders, where it can basically be measured by detections of illegal border-crossing.

In Q3 2016, for the second quarter in a row, the number of refusals of entry at the EU's external borders increased by around 45%. With 76 362 reported refusals, the number is 84% higher than one year before. However, it should be noted that the data also reflect multiple attempts of one individual to enter the EU.

While the number of refusals at the air border remained rather stable at around 11 000, it was the eastern land border in particular that contributed to the increase of this indicator. All Member States on this entry route, except for Finland, reported increasing numbers of refusals, especially issued to Russian and Ukrainian nationals.

Poland reported around 50 000 refusals of entry at the Eastern borders route in Q3 2016, which is an increase of 82% compared with the previous quarter and of 181% compared with one year before. 78% of these refusals were issued to Russian nationals. According to open sources, most of these persons were of Chechen nationality. Also, Ukrainian and Tajik nationals were increasingly refused, accounting for 12% and 5% of the Polish total, respectively. The vast majority of these persons were refused because they could not present a valid visa or residence permit.

The circular route from Albania to Greece saw the highest number of refusals since
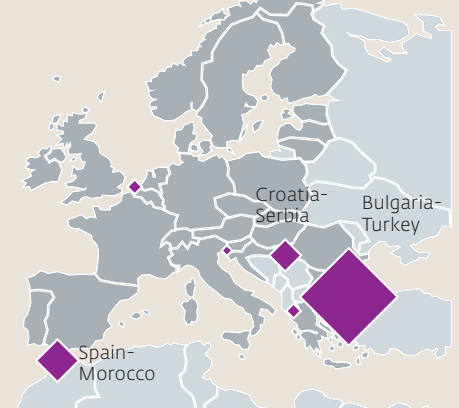
2011 (over 2 200). The number, which increased by 17% compared with Q2 2016, was mostly related to Albanian nationals (92%). Greece issued about a half of the refusals on this route because travellers could not present sufficient means of subsistence for the duration and purpose of their stay or for the trip back to their country of origin.

With 2 023 refusals issued in Q3 2016 to persons from Latin America at the air borders, this indicator was 50% higher than in Q3 2015, but it did not reach the peak of Q2 2016 (2 344). Most of these refusals were issued to citizens of Brazil, Colombia and Venezuela.

Twofold increase in clandestine entries in relation to Q2

Compared with the previous quarter, the number of irregular migrants who tried to enter the EU hiding in trains, lorries and other vehicles increased by 60% to 645 detections in Q3 2016. The greatest rise was

Illegal stayers on exit

Total: 19 929 (16 067)

Number in parenthesis is for Q3 2015

Number of detections, Q3 2016

○ 500   ○ 10-100   ○ 1-10

Type of border section:

● Land   ● Sea   ● Air   ▨ no data

Netherlands

Germany

Poland

France

Switzerland

Hungary

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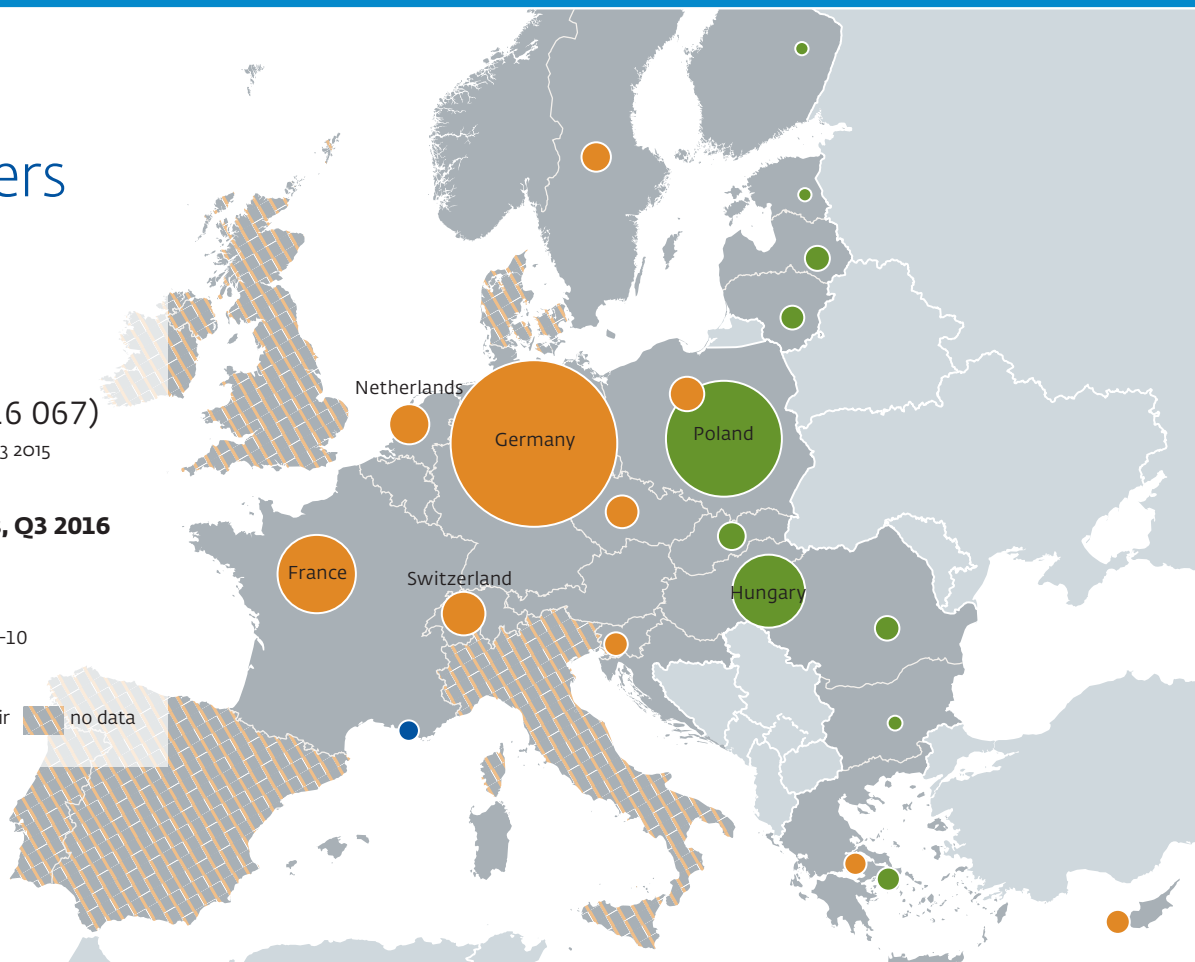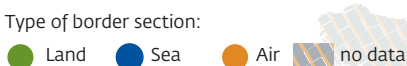
observed at the Bulgarian BCPs with Turkey (where detections increased by 80%), at the Croatian BCPs with Serbia (12 times), and at the Spanish land borders with Morocco (by 15%).

The distribution of nationalities of persons attempting a clandestine entry seems to be less diverse than in the case of illegal border-crossing between BCPs. As much as 80% of the detections on the Eastern Mediterranean route was related to Syrians, 71% of all clandestine entrants on the Western Balkan route were Afghan nationals, while 59% of those hiding in vehicles on entry from Morocco to Ceuta and Melilla were Guineans. The dominance of one nationality on each route suggests that the clandestine entries tend to be organised by facilitation networks.

Most detections of illegal stay on exit related to Ukrainian nationals

The number of persons without valid documents proving their permission to stay detected on exit from the EU at BCPs reached its highest level since FRAN data collection began. In Q3 2016, the number of such detections was 14% higher than in the previous quarter and 24% higher than one year before, reaching almost 20 000.

The FRAN data collection does not cover the reason for illegal stay, so illegal stayers detected on exit include migrants who either crossed the border to an EU Member State/Schengen Associated Country illegally, abused legal channels, or initially entered legally but no longer fulfilled the conditions of stay or residence.

One-fourth of the detections on exit reported at the EU's external borders were related to Ukrainian nationals, whose detections grew by 40% compared with Q2 2016. Notably, the long-term trend of detections of Ukrainian illegal stayers on exit is roughly consistent with that of Ukrainians refused entry at the EU's external borders for having no appropriate documentation justifying the purpose and conditions of stay.

Western Balkan nationals exempt from the Schengen visa requirement were the fastest growing group detected for illegal stay on exit, having increased by 132% since Q3 2015, to 3 141 detections in Q3 2016. Around two-thirds were reported while exiting the

Schengen area through German airports, and around one-fifth from the Hungarian-Serbian land border. It is likely that a majority of these Western Balkan nationals overstayed the allowed three months in a six-month period on the territory of EU Member States.

In Q3 2016, Germany reported the highest number of detections of illegal stay on exit since the data collection began. With more than 8 000 cases, the number increased by 73% compared with the same period of 2015.

The reported figures not only reflect the number of illegal stayers on exit, but also the extent to which border-guard authorities in different Member States check the documents of passengers leaving the EU or Schengen area. Discrepancies in the numbers reported by Member States comparable in size and the volume of passenger flow might be due to different practises of border authorities in this regard.

Fraudulent documents

Detections

(at external
and internal borders)

**Number of detected
fraudulent documents
per Member State,
Q3 2016**

Direction:

exit

entry

Number:
(only highest values are
stipulated)

100   50   10
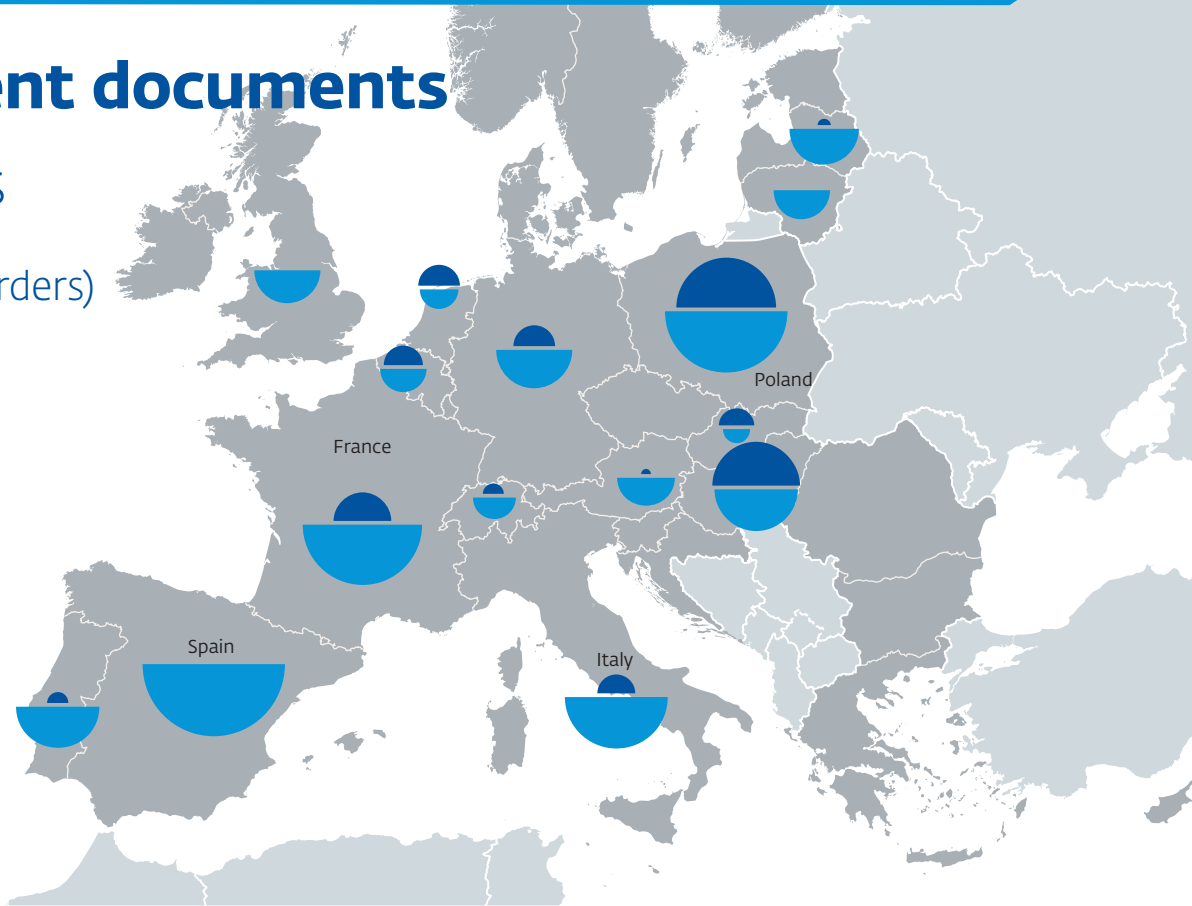
Document fraud detections in Q3 2016

In Q3 2016, the overall number of document fraud cases reported in the framework of the EDF-RAN was 6% higher than in the previous quarter. In total, there were 5 075 such cases, in which 5 837 fraudulent documents were detected. Despite this increase, the number of detections in Q3 2016 still remained low compared with the third quarter in previous years.

The increase observed in Q3 2016 was mostly driven by the record number of Iraqi nationals, followed by a seasonal rise in Moroccans presenting fraudulent documents. In contrast to the above mentioned growth in detections, Member States reported a decrease in the number of Albanian nationals, which is not very common for the third quarter. The number of Syrian nationals was relatively low and comparable with Q2 2016.

Slight overall increase in document fraud detections on intra-EU/ Schengen movements

Member States reported an increase in document fraud detections on intra-EU/Schengen movements. It was mainly caused by the increased passenger flow on air routes from Greece to Italy and Germany. The number of detections on secondary movements within the EU/ Schengen area (over 2 600 document fraudsters) was the highest of all other travel types.

The total number of persons aiming to reach the UK using fraudulent documents remained stable compared with the previous quarter. In Q3 2016, almost 900 persons with fraudulent documents were detected on routes from EU Member States and Schengen Associated Countries to the UK. Most detections were reported on the sea and land routes between France and the UK, often involving Albanian and Ukrainian nationals. On the air routes from Italy, Germany and Spain to the UK, the most frequently detected nationalities were Albanian, Iranian, Chinese and Iraqi.

Despite the fact that Albanians were the most reported nationality of fraudulent document users on the routes towards the UK, their number had been decreasing since Q1 2016 and in Q3 2016 reached one of the lowest levels since the launch of the regular EDF data collection.

Intra-EU/Schengen movements towards Germany showed significant increases. At almost 400 cases, the number of document fraudsters heading for Germany reached its new record.

Significant increases were also observed on the air routes between Greece and Italy in Q3 2016 (+159% over Q2 2016). The number of detections between Greece and Italy, however, was not exceptionally high when compared to third quarters in previous years.

Type

Type of fraudulent document detected, by main countries of issuance, Q3 2016

	Residence permits	Passports	ID cards	Visas	Stamps
Poland	•	•	•	●	•
Italy	●	•	●	•	•
France	●	●	●	●	•
Switzerland	•	•	•		•
Senegal					
Spain	●	●	●	●	●
UK		●			
Latvia				●	
Lithuania	•	•		●	
Israel		●	•		
Sweden	●			●	•
Germany	●	●	●	●	•
Greece	●	●	•		
Ukraine		●		•	
Bulgaria		●		•	•
Hungary		●		•	●
Belgium	●	•	●	•	•
Turkey		●		•	•
Syria		●			
Norway	●	•		●	●

Number
○ 100
○ 10

Note: values under 10 are not represented
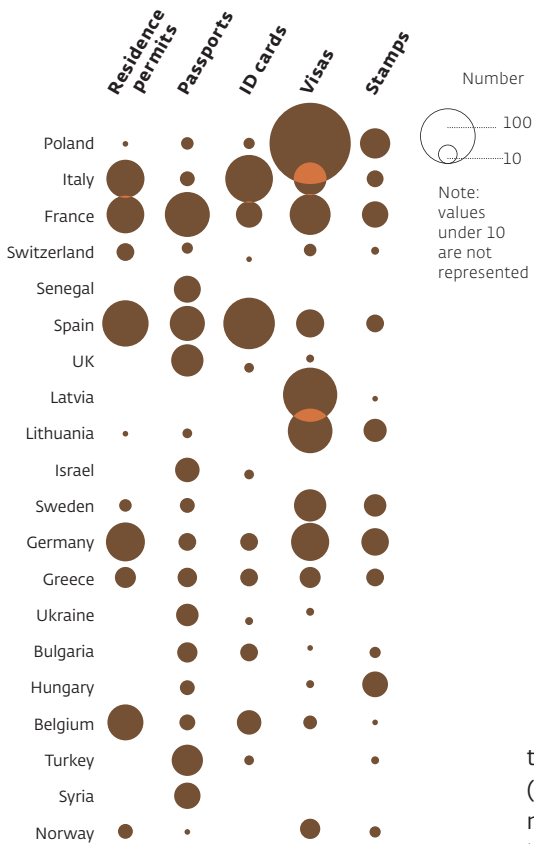
Fraudulent passports prevail on intra-EU/Schengen movements for the first time since Q2 2014

Although ID cards of certain EU Member States remained the most frequently reported fraudulent travel documents on intra-EU/Schengen movements, the overall number of fraudulent passports exceeded the total number of fraudulent ID cards for the first time since Q2 2014.

Istanbul Atatürk – top departure airport outside of EU/Schengen area

In Q3 2016, 1 863 persons entered the EU/Schengen area from third countries with fraudulent documents. Similar to the situation on the intra-EU/Schengen movements, the number of detections on routes from third countries also increased in comparison to Q2 2016 (+15%).

At EU level, out of the 95 nationalities detected using fraudulent documents to illegally enter the EU or Schengen area from a third country, the most commonly de-

Nationality of users

Claimed nationality of persons detected with fraudulent documents, Q3 2016

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

Trend between Q3 2015 and Q3 2016:
- ● higher than 50%
- ● between 50% and −50%
- ● lower than −50%

Not specified

Ukraine
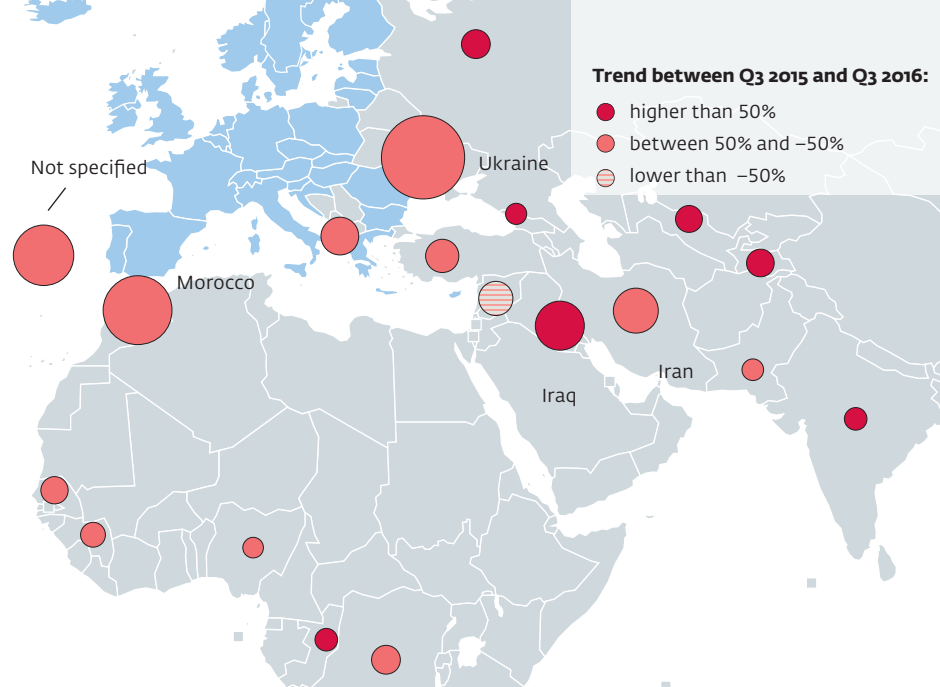
Morocco

Iran

Iraq

tected were Ukrainians (326), Moroccans (223), Iraqis (113) and Iranians (95). The number of Iraqi and Moroccan nationals increased significantly, whereas the number of Syrians remained stable and low compared with Q2 2016.

As in previous months, most detections were reported from air routes in Q3 2016. At 221 detections, the number of document fraud cases from Istanbul Atatürk doubled compared with the previous quarter. Istanbul Atatürk thus remained the most reported last departure airport outside the EU/Schengen area.

The second most reported last departure airport was Dakar International Airport in Senegal with 67 detections, in particular on routes to Lisbon. More detections were also reported on arrival from Kiev airports (KBP, IEV).

Other increases on air routes from third countries were reported on arrival from Tehran (IKA), Istanbul Sabiha Gokcen (SAW) and Casablanca (CMN) airports.

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

In the third quarter of 2016, most document fraud cases at land borders were again detected at the Polish-Ukrainian section, mostly involving Ukrainian nationals. The second highest number of detections at the land/sea border was reported between Morocco and Spain, mostly involving Moroccan nationals.

Situation in the EU

Illegal stayers

Number of detected cases, Q3 2016

○ 1 000   ◯ 10 000

Facilitators

Number of detected persons, Q3 2016

Total: **2 639** (3 431)

Number in parenthesis is for Q3 2015

Germany

France

Switzerland

Spain

Italy
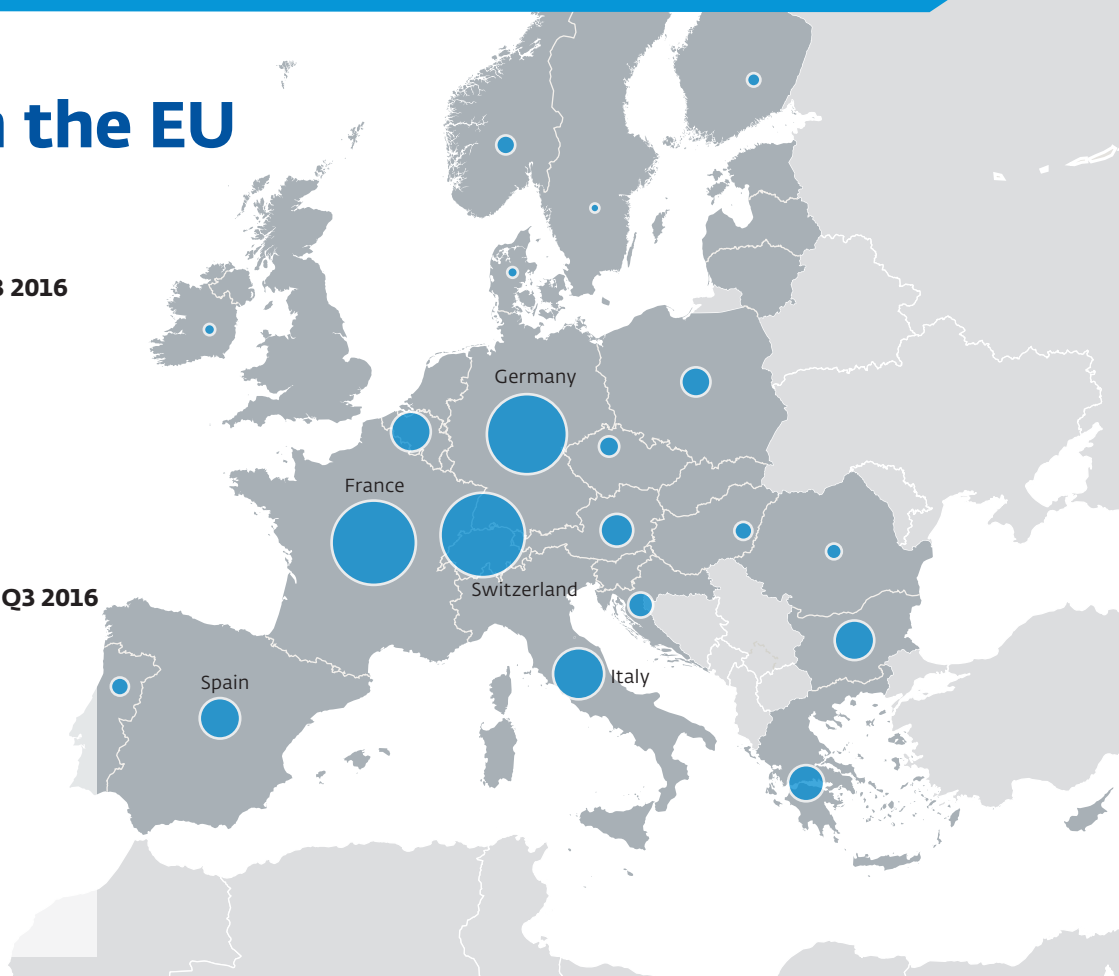
The number of detections of illegal stay reported by Member States in Q3 2016 decreased by more than a half compared with one year before, when the irregular migration from Turkey to Greece and along related secondary routes was at its peak. EU-wide, almost 100 000 detections of illegal stay were reported, excluding roughly 20 000 that were made on exit at BCPs (see 'Border checks', p. 10).[1] Compared with the last quarter, this represents an increase of 7%, mainly resulting from good weather conditions in the Mediterranean Sea and on main secondary-movement routes.

Mixed flows of irregular migration in south-eastern Europe

Changes in migration flows at the external borders were reflected in the patterns of illegal stay in the EU. For example, in Q3 2016 Croatia was the country which saw

the largest relative increase in detections of illegal stay, reflecting a shift in the route of irregular migration through Serbia, away from Hungary. As the number of detections of illegal border-crossing increased, so did the inland detections of illegal stay in Croatia, which grew more than threefold between Q2 and Q3 2016, while Hungary reported fewer illegal stayers.

This rise was associated with illegal stayers coming from different regions. In the case of Croatia, the increase between Q2 and Q3 2016 was mostly due to migrants from the Middle East and Asia who had previously entered the EU from Turkey (a 13-fold increase in the number of Syrians) and Kosovo* citizens (a fivefold rise).

In Romania, the number of Moldovan illegal stayers increased sixfold, while Syrians began to show up in noticeable numbers, among other nationalities that had apparently arrived through the Eastern Mediterranean, such as Afghans, Pakistanis and Turks.

Switzerland affected by increased secondary movements

Switzerland reported the highest number of illegal stayers in Q3 2016. With over 20 000 detections, illegal stay in Switzerland was at its highest level since FRAN data collection began. The majority of the detected migrants were of nationalities that most typically enter the EU through the Central Mediterranean route.

As much as 86% of the migrants were from African countries and almost one-third were Eritrean nationals. In Q3 2016, the number of Eritrean illegal stayers detected in Switzerland almost equalled the number of Eritreans who crossed the Italian external sea border illegally, showing that this was the main entry route to Germany, where most Eritreans applied for asylum.

Also, the number of West African illegal stayers (mostly Gambians, Guineans and Nigerians) reported by Switzerland soared

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1   Throughout this chapter, data on detections of illegal stay exclude those made at BCPs on exit from the EU, as these cases are analysed in the chapter 'Border checks', p. 10.

Returns

Nationality of returned people, Q3 2016

Number

☐ ☐   ▊ Member States which have sent data

4 000   1 000

Decisions vs. Effective returns

Decisions   **78 158** / (70 959)

Effective returns   **39 762** / (44 829)

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

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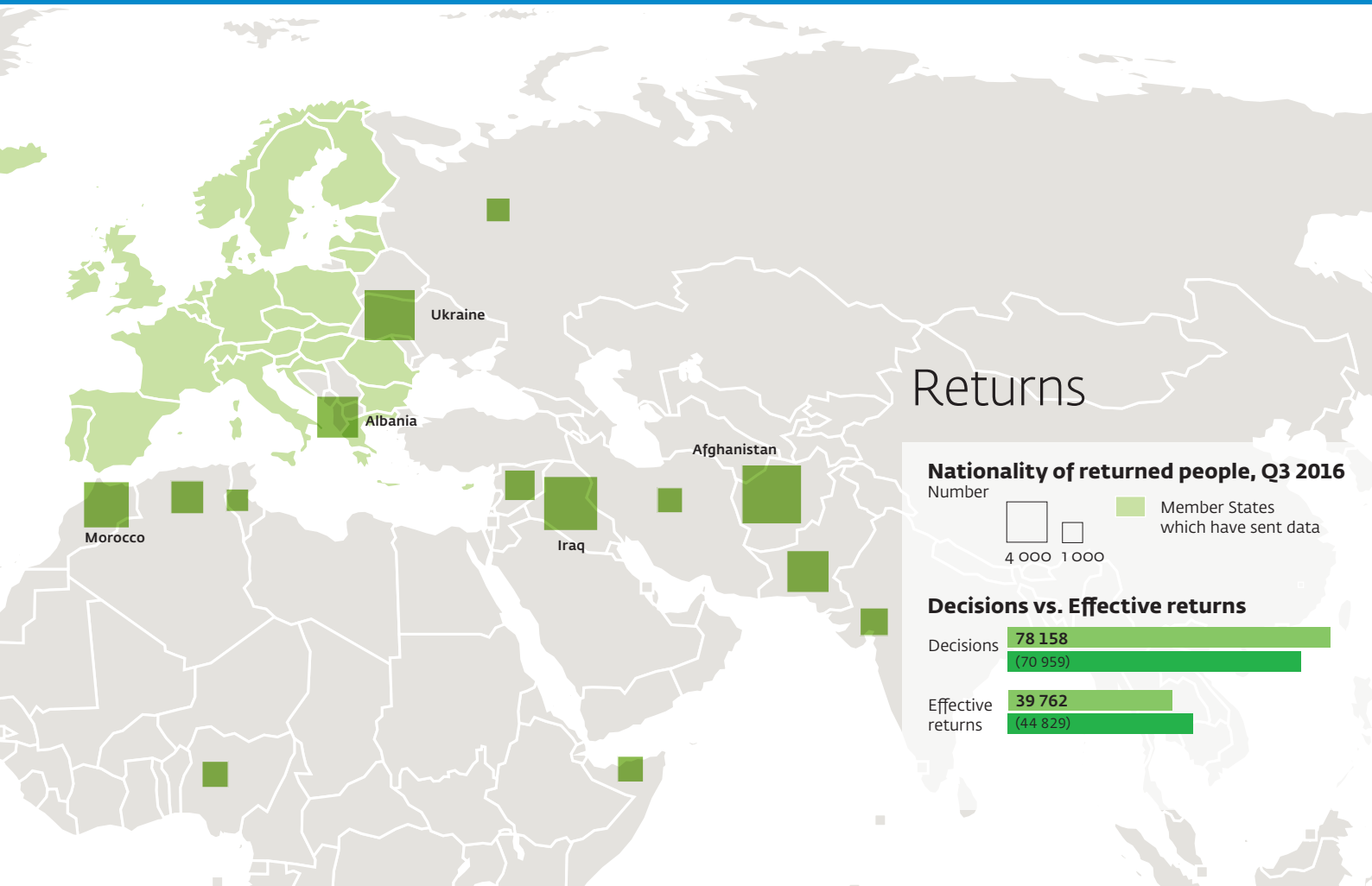
by 350% from Q3 2015 to over 6 000 in Q3 2016.

While detections of illegal stay increased in Switzerland, Austria reported fewer illegal stayers, pointing to a partial westward shift of intra-Schengen flows emanating from the Central Mediterranean route. With around 3 000 detections in September 2016, this number represents less than a third of what was reported one year before.

Diverging trends in northern Europe

Farther north, in Germany, detections of illegal stay remained at a level roughly consistent with that of the previous quarter, which represented only one-fourth of the unprecedented level of irregular secondary migration reported one year before. The significant increase in asylum applications between Q3 2015 and Q3 2016 was linked to the fact that in 2015 asylum authorities could only register a part of the asylum applications submitted in that year and thus, in 2016 had to process (and re-

ported) the backlog of the 2015 migration peak. In fact, the intentions to apply for asylum in Germany lodged in Q3 2016 (according to the German 'EASY' system) represent only 13% of the number of one year before, and around the same level as in Q2 2016.

In northern Europe, the number of new asylum applications decreased by 84% compared with one year before, broadly reflecting a general easing of the irregular migration pressure on EU Member States/Schengen Associated Countries. By contrast, the overall rise in West African irregular migration did not translate into increased detections of illegal stay or asylum applications of West African nationals in northern Europe. While in the EU/Schengen area as a whole, the number of asylum applications of West African nationals increased from around 26 000 in Q3 2015 to 38 000 in Q3 2016, the northern EU Member States/Schengen Associated Countries reported a decrease from 475 to 341. In general, the growth of African irregular migration on the Western

and Central Mediterranean routes did not lead to any major intra-Schengen movements to Scandinavia.

Decreasing number of arrested facilitators

After a record of 3 522 arrested facilitators reported by the Member States in Q2 2016, this number decreased again to 2 639. This was mainly due to fewer arrests reported by Italy, France and Spain (which, nevertheless, were the Member States reporting the biggest number of facilitators).

More effective returns

While the number of return decisions decreased by 9% to over 70 000 in Q3 2016, the number of effective returns increased by 13% compared with one year before.

Document fraud trends at Greek Hotspots

- **Advanced Level Document Officers (ALDOs) assist in a more detailed document fraud analysis at Greek Hotspots**

The migration crisis which saw hundreds of thousands of people arrive in the EU in 2015, mainly via the Eastern Mediterranean route, brought about many problems in the process of proper identification. Establishing the identity of people who arrived undocumented was particularly challenging. Identifying migrants in possession of some ID/travel documents was less problematic. Nevertheless, due to the sheer volume of the incoming flow and scarcity of experts on the ground, the document checks were not always sufficiently thorough to properly identify all arriving persons.

Many facilitators exploited this vulnerability by frequently providing irregular migrants with fraudulent identification (more often than not Syrian documents). The demand for fraudulent Syrian documents increased when Syrian nationals started receiving preferential treatment from Member State authorities.

To mitigate the risks associated with identity and document fraud, Frontex started deploying Advanced Level Document Officers (ALDOs) at migration Hotspots in the last quarter of 2015. These experts are to assist with the proper identification of migrants in possession of any kind of identification documents. Thus, the use of fraudulent documents during the registration process at the Hotspots can now be assessed in a more comprehensive way.

In weeks 39–46 of 2016, a total number of almost 1 500 documents were examined by Frontex ALDOs at the Greek Hotspots on Lesbos, Chios, Samos, Leros and Kos. Approximately 5% of the examined documents were assessed as fraudulent.

Figure 5. **Good-quality unauthorised alternation in the Syrian passport detected in Samos**

Samos – nearly 600 documents were examined at this Hotspot in weeks 40–46. The number of documents examined in Samos was the highest among all Greek Hotspots. Out of these 600 documents only 3% were assessed as fraudulent.

Chios – almost 400 documents, the second highest number among all Hotspots, were checked in weeks 39–46. Despite the fact that, overall, fewer documents were checked on Chios, the number of fraudulent ones proved higher than in Samos.

Lesbos – around 335 documents were examined by ALDOs at this Hotspot in weeks 40–46. Out of 335 documents checked, 5% was assessed as fraudulent.

Leros – around 110 documents were examined and 10 fraudulent documents detected in weeks 39–46. Even though the number of checked documents was one of the lowest compared with the number of checks carried out at other Hotspots, the share of fraudulent documents was one of the highest.

Kos – with 29 examinations, the island was the Hotspot with the lowest number of checks performed in weeks 40–46.

Even though the scope of document fraud was not the same at all the Hotspots, Syrian documents tended to prevail, followed by Iraqi and Afghan identification documents.

Syrian documents were frequently presented not only during registration in the EU Member State of first entry but also in subsequent asylum seeking processes within the EU/Schengen area. Apart from Syrian passports, which are still recognised by most EU Member States for travel and for the purpose of affixing visas, other supporting identification documents (e.g. ID cards) are accepted as a proof of identity during the registration process. Thus, careful examination of Syrian documents should be given priority.

III. Statistical annex

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

Detections at the external borders reported by border type and nationality

	2015			2016			2016 Q3		
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	% change on		per cent of total
							year ago	prev. Qtr	
All Borders									
Nigeria	8 044	10 188	4 286	3 502	8 527	**15 338**	51	80	19
Eritrea	18 980	16 488	3 800	807	8 575	**6 768**	-59	-21	8.6
Bangladesh	2 856	7 890	2 022	624	776	**5 343**	-32	589	6.8
Syria	52 920	306 413	222 397	76 048	4 238	**4 040**	-99	-4.7	5.1
Côte d'Ivoire	1 552	1 449	1 198	1 759	4 387	**3 865**	167	-12	4.9
Guinea	1 117	1 433	2 056	2 264	4 385	**3 832**	167	-13	4.9
Sudan	3 919	4 761	651	802	4 311	**3 519**	-26	-18	4.5
Pakistan	8 046	21 463	12 739	6 956	3 356	**3 332**	-84	-0.7	4.2
Gambia	2 478	2 746	2 138	2 487	3 585	**3 312**	21	-7.6	4.2
Mali	1 974	2 181	1 195	1 525	2 636	**3 084**	41	17	3.9
Others	66 106	240 450	725 683	187 751	30 268	**26 378**	-89	-13	33
Total All Borders	**167 992**	**615 462**	**978 165**	**284 525**	**75 044**	**78 811**	**-87**	**5.0**	**100**
Land Borders									
Albania	2 878	2 309	2 231	1 436	1 183	**1 094**	-53	-7.5	22
Afghanistan	14 455	35 447	867	1 289	6 061	**786**	-98	-87	16
Syria	11 550	79 605	2 750	1 630	1 717	**754**	-99	-56	15
Pakistan	2 800	13 795	162	1 438	2 114	**519**	-96	-75	11
Iraq	2 375	5 376	1 204	1 553	1 103	**388**	-93	-65	7.9
Kosovo*	515	391	255	336	163	**170**	-57	4.3	3.5
Vietnam	148	202	86	42	144	**146**	-28	1.4	3.0
Turkey	108	98	191	209	350	**122**	24	-65	2.5
Iran	364	990	28	406	352	**89**	-91	-75	1.8
Guinea	158	129	135	31	48	**87**	-33	81	1.8
Others	4 922	99 197	465 718	104 420	1 227	**734**	-99	-40	15
Total Land Border	**40 273**	**237 539**	**473 627**	**112 790**	**14 462**	**4 889**	**-98**	**-66**	**100**
Sea Borders									
Nigeria	7 732	9 631	4 277	3 482	8 509	**15 333**	59	80	21
Eritrea	18 835	16 119	3 792	775	8 565	**6 768**	-58	-21	9.2
Bangladesh	2 110	4 535	2 004	487	666	**5 288**	17	694	7.2
Côte d'Ivoire	1 418	1 353	1 176	1 755	4 367	**3 845**	184	-12	5.2
Guinea	959	1 304	1 921	2 233	4 337	**3 745**	187	-14	5.1
Sudan	3 853	4 531	649	794	4 304	**3 518**	-22	-18	4.8
Gambia	2 407	2 692	2 129	2 485	3 572	**3 298**	23	-7.7	4.5
Syria	41 370	226 808	219 647	74 418	2 521	**3 286**	-99	30	4.4
Mali	1 882	2 047	1 187	1 522	2 624	**3 065**	50	17	4.1
Pakistan	5 246	7 668	12 577	5 518	1 242	**2 813**	-63	126	3.8
Others	41 907	101 235	255 179	78 266	19 875	**22 963**	-77	16	31
Total Sea Border	**127 719**	**377 923**	**504 538**	**171 735**	**60 582**	**73 922**	**-80**	**22**	**100**

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

Detections reported by border type and top ten nationalities

	2015			2016			2016 Q3		
							% change on		per cent of total
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	year ago	prev. Qtr	
Border type									
Land	798	689	696	571	372	**583**	-15	57	90
Sea	6	4	4	19	31	**62**	n.a.	100	9.6
Top Ten Nationalities									
Syria	425	338	379	127	134	**294**	-13	119	46
Afghanistan	259	154	189	40	32	**102**	-34	219	16
Guinea	14	5	19	72	112	**86**	n.a.	-23	13
Albania			0	1	28	**28**	n.a.	0.0	4.3
Algeria	28	24	2	68	10	**26**	8.3	160	4.0
Iraq	8	137	61	77	32	**17**	-88	-47	2.6
Pakistan	34	8	7	7	10	**15**	88	50	2.3
Turkey	1	5	1	4	3	**10**	100	233	1.6
Congo (D.R.)	2		1		2	**10**	n.a.	400	1.6
Iran	0	11	2	6	4	**7**	-36	75	1.1
Others	33	11	39	188	36	**50**	355	39	7.8
Total	**804**	**693**	**700**	**590**	**403**	**645**	**-6.9**	**60**	**100**

Annex Table 3. **Facilitators**

Detections reported by place of detection and top ten nationalities

	2015			2016			2016 Q3			
							% change on		per cent of total	
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	year ago	prev. Qtr		Highest share
Place of Detection										Nationality
Inland	1 428	1 366	997	1 012	1 732	**1 084**	-21	-37	41	Not specified (38%)
Not specified	913	1 032	822	1 003	1 152	**559**	-46	-51	21	Morocco (21%)
Land	343	449	349	412	210	**532**	18	153	20	Morocco (18%)
Sea	216	332	361	350	214	**227**	-32	6.1	8.6	Syria (11%)
Land intra-EU	252	185	129	144	159	**179**	-3.2	13	6.8	Albania (17%)
Air	73	67	65	51	55	**58**	-13	5.5	2.2	Syria (22%)
Top Ten Nationalities										
Not specified	144	206	209	290	643	**504**	145	-22	19	
Morocco	276	337	247	323	313	**254**	-25	-19	9.6	
Albania	158	147	183	116	147	**164**	12	12	6.2	
Spain	183	168	86	205	170	**141**	-16	-17	5.3	
Bulgaria	107	127	128	91	104	**113**	-11	8.7	4.3	
France	134	92	89	126	175	**96**	4.3	-45	3.6	
Pakistan	99	93	90	102	105	**75**	-19	-29	2.8	
Syria	111	191	164	89	39	**75**	-61	92	2.8	
Italy	105	112	65	129	202	**65**	-42	-68	2.5	
Greece	87	92	55	37	44	**64**	-30	45	2.4	
Others	1 821	1 866	1 407	1 464	1 580	**1 088**	-42	-31	41	
Total	**3 225**	**3 431**	**2 723**	**2 972**	**3 522**	**2 639**	**-23**	**-25**	**100**	

Annex Table 4. **Illegal stay**

Detections reported by place of detection and top ten nationalities

	2015			2016		2016 Q3				
							% change on		per cent of total	Highest share
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	year ago	prev. Qtr		
Place of Detection										**Nationality**
Inland	135 717	225 610	176 644	108 422	91 171	**98 164**	-56	7.7	82	*Eritrea (11%)*
Air	9 654	10 541	12 498	12 030	12 271	**13 390**	27	9.1	11	*Albania (13%)*
Land	4 477	5 307	5 536	4 453	5 027	**6 646**	25	32	5.5	*Ukraine (67%)*
Land intra-EU	1 399	1 772	1 570	1 132	1 478	**1 605**	-9.4	8.6	1.3	*Moldova (49%)*
Not specified	14	27	0	8	1 162	**450**	*n.a.*	-61	0.4	*Afghanistan (27%)*
Sea	175	219	101	88	161	**171**	-22	6.2	0.1	*Tunisia (43%)*
Between BCPs	115	44	527	1 082	604	**:**	*n.a.*	*n.a.*		
Top Ten Nationalities										
Eritrea	14 280	15 683	6 029	1 813	4 586	**10 400**	-34	127	8.6	
Afghanistan	17 112	30 554	40 649	16 134	13 017	**10 028**	-67	-23	8.3	
Ukraine	5 209	6 269	6 940	5 193	6 613	**7 990**	27	21.0	6.6	
Morocco	6 784	6 271	9 647	9 050	6 531	**6 544**	4.4	0.2	5.4	
Albania	7 765	8 040	6 407	4 892	4 729	**6 360**	-21	34	5.3	
Syria	22 525	72 454	35 635	14 006	6 816	**5 440**	-92	-20	4.5	
Iraq	8 030	28 264	21 872	13 046	6 462	**5 381**	-81	-17	4.5	
Pakistan	5 361	8 940	5 303	4 708	4 760	**4 150**	-54	-13.0	3.4	
Algeria	3 895	3 501	4 136	4 638	3 717	**3 968**	13	6.8	3.3	
Nigeria	2 951	3 527	3 649	3 271	3 093	**3 486**	-1.2	13	2.9	
Others	57 639	60 017	56 609	50 464	51 550	**56 679**	-5.6	9.9	47	
Total	**151 551**	**243 520**	**196 876**	**127 215**	**111 874**	**120 426**	**-51**	**7.6**	**100**	

Detections "between BCPs" are no longer available accordance with new template of Illegal stay indicator.

Annex Table 5. **Refusals of entry**

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

| | 2015 | | | 2016 | | | 2016 Q3 | | |
| | | | | | | | % change on | | per cent of total |
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	year ago	prev. Qtr	
All Borders									
Russian Federation	2 189	5 683	5 561	5 381	18 594	**41 530**	631	123	54
Ukraine	6 077	5 286	4 336	6 182	6 734	**7 941**	50	18	10
Albania	3 705	3 922	4 171	3 611	4 735	**4 815**	23	1.7	6.3
Tajikistan	51	1 749	1 301	1 671	2 526	**2 575**	47	1.9	3.4
Serbia	1 683	1 796	1 643	1 919	1 633	**1 759**	-2.1	7.7	2.3
Belarus	1 124	2 165	1 950	1 368	1 222	**1 527**	-29	25	2.0
Turkey	683	1 570	670	543	645	**1 224**	-22	90	1.6
Moldova	435	1 019	1 068	761	1 008	**930**	-8.7	-7.7	1.2
Armenia	159	1 591	1 675	693	1 165	**906**	-43	-22	1.2
Morocco	1 015	1 207	1 139	1 748	1 220	**903**	-25	-26	1.2
Others	11 286	15 425	14 344	11 748	12 307	**12 259**	-21	-0.4	16
Total All Borders	**28 407**	**41 413**	**37 858**	**35 625**	**51 789**	**76 369**	**84**	**47**	**100**
Land Borders									
Russian Federation	1 798	5 318	5 224	5 117	18 291	**41 163**	674	125	66
Ukraine	5 704	4 900	3 994	5 916	6 372	**7 567**	54	19	12
Albania	1 903	2 069	2 382	1 701	2 871	**3 078**	49	7.2	4.9
Tajikistan	48	1 746	1 289	1 649	2 512	**2 549**	46	1.5	4.1
Serbia	1 447	1 584	1 415	1 679	1 409	**1 567**	-1.1	11	2.5
Belarus	1 086	2 135	1 930	1 347	1 187	**1 474**	-31	24	2.3
Armenia	100	1 511	1 615	665	1 123	**834**	-45	-26	1.3
Turkey	352	1 213	385	284	345	**774**	-36	124	1.2
Bosnia and Herzegovina	975	899	797	942	1 315	**754**	-16	-43	1.2
Moldova	207	746	750	419	638	**606**	-19	-5.0	1.0
Others	1 822	6 065	5 571	3 199	2 430	**2 430**	-60	0.0	3.9
Total Land Border	**15 442**	**28 186**	**25 352**	**22 918**	**38 493**	**62 796**	**123**	**63**	**100**
Air Borders									
Albania	1 172	1 250	1 107	1 160	1 056	**908**	-27	-14	7.9
Brazil	648	573	699	846	931	**784**	37	-16	6.8
Algeria	643	521	477	476	333	**424**	-19	27	3.7
Colombia	82	106	111	248	393	**410**	287	4.3	3.6
United States	394	398	350	327	397	**407**	2.3	2.5	3.5
India	253	244	276	326	335	**362**	48	8.1	3.1
China	358	424	357	374	342	**359**	-15	5.0	3.1
Ukraine	345	352	319	259	334	**348**	-1.1	4.2	3.0
Russian Federation	355	350	323	250	292	**345**	-1.4	18	3.0
Moldova	226	268	315	339	367	**321**	20	-13	2.8
Others	7 174	7 293	6 830	6 650	6 937	**6 831**	-6.3	-1.5	59
Total Air Border	**11 650**	**11 779**	**11 164**	**11 255**	**11 717**	**11 499**	**-2.4**	**-1.9**	**100**
Sea Borders									
Albania	630	603	682	750	808	**829**	37	2.6	40
Morocco	123	181	155	248	246	**278**	54	13	13
Turkey	77	128	34	26	74	**171**	34	131	8.2
Syria	32	32	41	29	31	**87**	172	181	4.2
Iraq	19	31	44	30	17	**62**	100	265	3.0
Tunisia	57	32	57	50	49	**53**	66	8.2	2.6
Afghanistan	28	36	21	44	32	**39**	8.3	22	1.9
United States	9	12	4	3	7	**36**	200	414	1.7
India	27	36	18	18	37	**35**	-2.8	-5.4	1.7
Pakistan	24	15	21	10	14	**29**	93	107	1.4
Others	289	342	265	244	264	**455**	33	72	22
Total Sea Border	**1 315**	**1 448**	**1 342**	**1 452**	**1 579**	**2 074**	**43**	**31**	**100**

Annex Table 6. **Refusals of entry**

Refusals of entry at the external borders, by reason for refusal and top ten nationalities

	Refused persons Total	2016 Q3 – Reasons for refusals of entry (see description below)										Total Reasons
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	n.a.	
Top Ten Nationalities												
Russian Federation	41 530	25	10	40 542	18	351	104	145	56	248	66	41 565
Ukraine	7 941	24	35	2 864	9	2 793	473	587	256	78	859	7 978
Albania	4 815	67	18	48	2	1 413	263	1 377	1 469	41	142	4 840
Tajikistan	2 575	0	0	2 515	0	51	0	17	1	1	4	2 589
Serbia	1 759	45	10	106	3	248	684	206	443	13	8	1 766
Belarus	1 527	15	1	656	1	133	109	197	96	164	160	1 532
Turkey	1 224	165	6	768	3	120	70	26	43	12	30	1 243
Moldova	930	2	1	176	0	433	89	133	84	4	14	936
Armenia	906	17	1	832	6	42	1	6	2	0	3	910
Morocco	903	125	15	183	17	288	13	28	105	117	19	910
Others	12 259	1 117	274	3 443	161	3 337	517	1 008	542	152	1 975	12 526
Total	**76 369**	**1 602**	**371**	**52 133**	**220**	**9 209**	**2 323**	**3 730**	**3 097**	**830**	**3 280**	**76 795**

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-month 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

	2015			2016			2016 Q3			
							% change on		per cent of total	Highest share
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	year ago	prev. Qtr		
All Borders										**Nationality**
C) No valid visa	6 766	16 192	14 441	11 390	25 337	**52 133**	222	106	68	*Russian Federation (78%)*
E) No justification	9 023	9 317	8 748	9 591	10 039	**9 209**	-1.2	-8.3	12	*Ukraine (30%)*
G) No subsistence	3 046	2 899	3 186	3 183	3 423	**3 730**	29	9.0	4.9	*Albania (37%)*
Reason not available	3 040	4 038	3 270	2 967	3 370	**3 280**	-19	-2.7	4.3	*Ukraine (26%)*
H) Alert issued	2 595	2 658	2 511	2 526	2 701	**3 097**	17	15	4.0	*Albania (47%)*
F) Over 3 month stay	1 390	1 734	1 915	2 259	1 715	**2 323**	34	35	3.0	*Serbia (29%)*
A) No valid document	1 340	1 580	1 184	1 370	1 489	**1 602**	1.4	7.6	2.1	*Bosnia and Herzegovina (16%)*
I) Threat	648	606	669	730	792	**830**	37	4.8	1.1	*Russian Federation (30%)*
B) False document	450	432	437	381	283	**371**	-14	31	0.5	*Not specified (13%)*
D) False visa	210	234	232	172	191	**220**	-6.0	15	0.3	*Iraq (10%)*
Total All Borders	**28 508**	**39 690**	**36 593**	**34 569**	**49 340**	**76 795**	**93**	**56**	**100**	
Land Borders										**Nationality**
C) No valid visa	4 257	13 675	12 334	9 299	23 012	**49 288**	260	114	78	*Russian Federation (82%)*
E) No justification	4 790	5 448	4 678	5 172	5 276	**4 780**	-12	-9.4	7.6	*Ukraine (56%)*
G) No subsistence	1 896	1 803	1 979	1 920	2 305	**2 536**	41	10	4.0	*Albania (45%)*
H) Alert issued	1 668	1 823	1 583	1 616	1 668	**1 979**	8.6	19	3.1	*Albania (42%)*
F) Over 3 month stay	1 058	1 356	1 504	1 731	1 254	**1 768**	30	41	2.8	*Serbia (36%)*
Reason not available	553	810	652	659	902	**1 043**	29	16	1.7	*Ukraine (78%)*
A) No valid document	670	830	559	711	902	**685**	-17	-24	1.1	*Bosnia and Herzegovina (36%)*
I) Threat	442	470	499	476	571	**645**	37	13	1.0	*Russian Federation (37%)*
B) False document	108	105	81	85	54	**74**	-30	37	0.1	*Ukraine (42%)*
D) False visa	25	41	46	33	42	**33**	-20	-21	0.1	*Russian Federation (42%)*
Total Land Border	**15 467**	**26 361**	**23 915**	**21 702**	**35 986**	**62 831**	**138**	**75**	**100**	
Air Borders										**Nationality**
E) No justification	3 915	3 598	3 801	4 017	4 370	**4 000**	11	-8.5	34	*Albania (9.9%)*
C) No valid visa	2 325	2 279	1 960	1 961	2 151	**2 560**	12	19	22	*Russian Federation (7.8%)*
Reason not available	2 273	3 010	2 421	2 148	2 279	**2 124**	-29	-6.8	18	*United States (12%)*
G) No subsistence	999	882	929	973	857	**1 006**	14	17	8.5	*Algeria (12%)*
H) Alert issued	671	564	665	622	662	**612**	8.5	-7.6	5.1	*Albania (32%)*
F) Over 3 month stay	317	366	401	510	440	**520**	42	18	4.4	*Albania (12%)*
A) No valid document	555	580	525	536	466	**442**	-24	-5.2	3.7	*Not specified (23%)*
B) False document	329	311	327	286	209	**283**	-9.0	35	2.4	*Not specified (16%)*
D) False visa	174	177	162	134	145	**175**	-1.1	21	1.5	*Iraq (13%)*
I) Threat	168	113	143	222	193	**167**	48	-13	1.4	*Suriname (20%)*
Total Air Border	**11 726**	**11 880**	**11 334**	**11 409**	**11 772**	**11 889**	**0.1**	**1.0**	**100**	
Sea Borders										**Nationality**
H) Alert issued	256	271	263	285	371	**506**	87	36	24	*Albania (87%)*
A) No valid document	115	170	100	123	121	**475**	179	293	23	*Turkey (17%)*
E) No justification	318	271	269	400	393	**429**	58	9.2	21	*Morocco (49%)*
C) No valid visa	184	238	147	130	174	**285**	20	64	14	*Turkey (22%)*
G) No subsistence	151	214	278	289	261	**188**	-12	-28	9.1	*Albania (86%)*
Reason not available	214	218	197	160	189	**113**	-48	-40	5.4	*Albania (12%)*
F) Over 3 month stay	15	12	10	18	21	**35**	192	67	1.7	*Albania (40%)*
I) Threat	38	23	27	32	28	**18**	-22	-36	0.9	*Albania (72%)*
B) False document	13	16	29	10	20	**14**	-13	-30	0.7	*Syria (57%)*
D) False visa	11	16	24	5	4	**12**	-25	200	0.6	*Morocco (50%)*
Total Sea Border	**1 315**	**1 449**	**1 344**	**1 452**	**1 582**	**2 075**	**43**	**31**	**100**	

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

Applications for international protection, by top ten nationalities

| | 2015 | | | 2016 | | | 2016 Q3 | | |
| | | | | | | | % change on | | per cent of total |
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	year ago	prev. Qtr	
Top Ten Nationalities									
Syria	43 748	141 826	145 981	100 524	88 609	**86 163**	-39	-2.8	25
Afghanistan	27 743	59 099	82 471	33 567	47 378	**60 050**	1.6	27	17
Iraq	13 775	44 545	54 149	34 797	33 623	**35 861**	-19	6.7	10
Nigeria	5 955	11 016	7 511	5 737	9 227	**15 325**	39	66	4.4
Pakistan	8 519	21 010	10 365	10 726	12 091	**13 662**	-35	13	4.0
Iran	3 160	5 525	14 444	8 772	10 103	**13 374**	142	32	3.9
Eritrea	13 209	17 736	9 618	4 750	8 475	**12 597**	-29	49	3.7
Not specified	6 997	11 550	19 764	13 603	7 697	**8 246**	-29	7.1	2.4
Russian Federation	3 526	5 439	5 179	3 332	7 655	**7 230**	33	-5.6	2.1
Albania	17 209	25 867	12 045	5 243	5 102	**7 158**	-72	40	2.1
Others	66 719	72 563	55 817	50 884	60 193	**85 065**	17.0	41	25
Total	**210 560**	**416 176**	**417 344**	**271 935**	**290 153**	**344 731**	**-17**	**19**	**100**

Annex Table 9. **Document fraud**

Fraudulent document users detected on entry from third countries, by border type and top ten nationalities claimed

	2015			2016		2016 Q3				
							% change on		per cent of total	Highest share
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	year ago	prev. Qtr		
Border Type										**Nationality Claimed**
Air	1 328	1 278	1 237	1 105	957	**1 182**	-7.5	24	63	*Not specified (14%)*
Land	703	721	587	677	607	**566**	-21	-6.8	30	*Ukraine (50%)*
Sea	39	216	69	60	58	**115**	-47	98	6.2	*Morocco (88%)*
Top Ten Nationalities Claimed										**Nationality document**
Ukraine	364	420	250	347	339	**326**	-22	-3.8	17	*Poland (74%)*
Morocco	162	306	205	168	142	**223**	-27	57	12	*Spain (90%)*
Not specified	269	291	274	231	158	**172**	-41	8.9	9.2	*France (34%)*
Iraq	74	48	66	50	47	**113**	135	140	6.1	*Italy (34%)*
Iran	66	96	68	73	92	**95**	-1.0	3.3	5.1	*Austria (32%)*
Albania	89	96	84	87	94	**67**	-30	-29	3.6	*Spain (39%)*
Syria	184	179	124	67	52	**55**	-69	5.8	3.0	*Germany (25%)*
Turkey	21	38	32	72	36	**52**	37	44	2.8	*Germany (54%)*
Russian Federation	11	7	19	24	39	**39**	457	0.0	2.1	*Lithuania (51%)*
Congo (D.R.)	24	38	36	28	31	**39**	2.6	26	2.1	*France (28%)*
Others	806	696	735	695	592	**682**	-2.0	15	37	*France (13%)*
Total	**2 070**	**2 215**	**1 893**	**1 842**	**1 622**	**1 863**	**-16**	**15**	**100**	

Annex Table 10. **Document fraud**

False documents detected on entry from third country, by type of document and type of fraud

	2015			2016			2016 Q3			Highest share	
							% change on		per cent of total		
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	year ago	prev. Qtr		Nationality	Document
Document Type											
Passports	**1 006**	**1 010**	**892**	**744**	**613**	**701**	**- 31**	**14**	**32**	*Not specified (19%)*	
Authentic	401	372	296	270	230	**247**	-34	7.4	35	*France (22%)*	
Forged	376	409	322	264	231	**240**	-41	3.9	34	*UK (7.9%)*	
No more details	101	121	142	122	86	**112**	-7.4	30	16	*Ukraine (8.9%)*	
Counterfeit	99	91	100	75	60	**70**	-23	17	10	*Israel (16%)*	
Stolen blank	28	16	32	13	6	**32**	100	433	4.6	*Turkey (66%)*	
Pseudo	1	1	0	0	0	**0**	n.a.	n.a.			
ID cards	**291**	**320**	**326**	**256**	**268**	**281**	**- 12**	**4. 9**	**13**	*Morocco (35%)*	
Counterfeit	129	129	145	99	101	**101**	-22	0.0	36	*Italy (22%)*	
Authentic	99	122	94	100	89	**101**	-17	13	36	*Spain (67%)*	
Forged	28	26	43	29	42	**46**	77	9.5	16	*Italy (46%)*	
Stolen blank	24	26	26	17	16	**17**	-35	6.3	6.0	*Italy (100%)*	
No more details	10	17	18	11	17	**16**	-5.9	-5.9	5.7	*Italy (56%)*	
Pseudo	1	0	0	0	3	**0**	n.a.	n.a.			
Visas	**505**	**576**	**381**	**580**	**502**	**629**	**9. 2**	**25**	**29**	*Ukraine (35%)*	
Authentic	318	350	194	345	332	**386**	10	16	61	*Poland (51%)*	
Counterfeit	134	130	125	116	114	**176**	35	54	28	*Sweden (19%)*	
Forged	31	38	23	33	33	**42**	11	27	6.7	*Italy (21%)*	
Stolen blank	8	15	7	3	8	**13**	-13	63	2.1	*Germany (69%)*	
No more details	13	43	32	83	12	**12**	-72	0.0	1.9	*France (42%)*	
Pseudo	1	0	0	0	3	**0**	n.a.	n.a.			
Residence permits	**296**	**379**	**376**	**289**	**258**	**318**	**- 16**	**23**	**15**	*Morocco (22%)*	
Counterfeit	114	127	142	120	122	**135**	6.3	11	42	*Spain (23%)*	
Authentic	109	149	135	108	73	**110**	-26	51	35	*Spain (31%)*	
Stolen blank	24	29	23	15	16	**34**	17	113	11	*Germany (68%)*	
Forged	35	49	45	26	29	**29**	-41	0.0	9.1	*France (24%)*	
No more details	14	25	31	20	18	**10**	-60	-44	3.1	*Belgium (50%)*	
Stamps	**214**	**242**	**196**	**197**	**195**	**223**	**- 8**	**14**	**10**	*Ukraine(375)*	
Counterfeit	62	42	24	34	28	**37**	-12	32	17	*Poland (15%)*	
Forged	52	33	20	29	26	**28**	-15	7.7	13	*Germany (21%)*	
No more details	10	9	4	5	2	**9**	0.0	350	4.0	*Not specified (56%)*	
Other	**43**	**45**	**44**	**55**	**46**	**41**	**-8.9**	**- 11**	**1.9**	*Syria (20%)*	
Counterfeit	31	30	30	46	38	**28**	-6.7	-26	68	*Syria (29%)*	
Forged	3	6	5	2	4	**6**	0.0	50	15	*Poland (33%)*	
Authentic	4	7	6	4	1	**3**	-57	200	7.3	*Italy (67%)*	
No more details	1	1	0	0	0	**3**	200	n.a.	7.3	*India (67%)*	
Pseudo	2	1	2	1	3	**1**	0.0	-67	2.4	*FAN (100%)*	
Stolen blank	2	0	1	2	0	**0**	n.a.	n.a.			
Total	**2 355**	**2 572**	**2 215**	**2 121**	**1 882**	**2 193**	**-14.7**	**16.52**	**100**		

Annex Table 11A. **Document fraud**

Fraudulent documents detected on entry from third countries, by document type and top ten combinations of country of issuance and type of document fraud

| | 2015 | | | 2016 | | | 2016 Q3 | | | Highest share |
| | | | | | | | % change on | | per cent of total | |
Document Type	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	year ago	prev. Qtr		Nationality Claimed
Passports	**1 006**	**1 010**	**892**	**744**	**613**	**701**	**- 31**	**14**	**32**	*Not specified (19%)*
FRA-Authentic	67	57	51	43	47	**55**	-3.5	17	7.8	*Not specified (40%)*
ESP-Authentic	23	34	28	26	16	**28**	-18	75	4.0	*Morocco (64%)*
TUR-Stolen blank	0	0	1	0	1	**21**	*n.a.*	*n.a.*	3.0	*Turkey (100%)*
GBR-Forged	18	13	9	14	19	**19**	46	0	2.7	*Iraq (21%)*
IND-Forged	5	4	3	17	14	**14**	250	0	2.0	*India (57%)*
SEN-Forged	17	5	5	7	9	**11**	120	22	1.6	*Senegal (100%)*
ISR-Counterfeit	18	0	2	3	2	**11**	*n.a.*	450	1.6	*Iran (45%)*
ESP-Forged	9	5	6	7	3	**10**	100	233	1.4	*Morocco (30%)*
UKR-No more details	0	0	0	0	1	**10**	*n.a.*	900	1.4	*Ukraine (100%)*
PSE-Forged	3	2	2	3	0	**9**	350	*n.a.*	1.3	*Palestine (100%)*
Others	846	890	785	624	501	**513**	-42	2.4	73	*Not specified (18%)*
ID cards	**291**	**320**	**326**	**256**	**268**	**281**	**- 12**	**4. 9**	**13**	*Morocco (35%)*
ESP-Authentic	50	75	60	60	63	**68**	-9.3	7.9	24	*Morocco (90%)*
ITA-Counterfeit	28	25	33	15	23	**22**	-12	-4.3	7.8	*Mali (9.1%)*
ITA-Forged	6	11	17	12	28	**21**	91	-25	7.5	*Albania (76%)*
ITA-Stolen blank	24	25	25	15	15	**17**	-32	13	6.0	*Syria (29%)*
ESP-Forged	7	6	9	9	2	**11**	83	450	3.9	*Morocco (100%)*
FRA-Authentic	15	15	11	15	12	**11**	-27	-8.3	3.9	*Not specified (55%)*
BEL-Counterfeit	14	18	23	8	9	**11**	-39	22	3.9	*Morocco (45%)*
ITA-No more details	3	3	9	5	12	**9**	200	-25	3.2	*Albania (78%)*
ROU-Counterfeit	18	10	11	13	16	**8**	-20	-50	2.8	*Albania (25%)*
CYP-Counterfeit	3	0	3	6	1	**8**	*n.a.*	700	2.8	*Lebanon (63%)*
Others	123	132	125	98	87	**95**	-28	9.2	34	*Morocco (14%)*
Visas	**505**	**576**	**381**	**580**	**502**	**629**	**9. 2**	**25**	**29**	*Ukraine (35%)*
POL-Authentic	268	305	150	204	231	**195**	-36	-16	31	*Ukraine (95%)*
LVA-Authentic	7	0	10	16	0	**90**	*n.a.*	*n.a.*	14	*Uzbekistan (34%)*
LTU-Authentic	4	8	7	89	84	**61**	663	-27	9.7	*Ukraine (38%)*
SWE-Counterfeit	2	0	3	4	6	**33**	*n.a.*	450	5.2	*Iraq (85%)*
DEU-Counterfeit	19	25	16	20	30	**29**	16	-3.3	4.6	*Iran (34%)*
FRA-Counterfeit	28	12	6	12	9	**26**	117	189	4.1	*Turkey (27%)*
ITA-Counterfeit	23	15	15	9	19	**18**	20	-5.3	2.9	*Iran (22%)*
FRA-Authentic	18	17	10	15	8	**14**	-18	75	2.2	*Not specified (36%)*
NOR-Counterfeit	0	1	1	1	2	**13**	*n.a.*	550	2.1	*Iran (54%)*
ESP-Counterfeit	12	17	21	13	12	**13**	-24	8.3	2.1	*Cuba (15%)*
Others	124	176	142	197	101	**137**	-22	36	22	*Iran (18%)*

Annex Table 11B. **Document fraud**

Fraudulent documents detected on entry from third countries, by document type and top ten combinations of country of issuance and type of document fraud

	2015			2016			2016 Q3			
							% change on		per cent of total	Highest share
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	year ago	prev. Qtr		
Document Type										**Nationality Claimed**
Residence permits	**296**	**379**	**376**	**289**	**258**	**318**	**- 16**	**23**	**15**	*Morocco (22%)*
ESP-Authentic	29	55	39	25	19	**34**	-38	79	11	*Morocco (38%)*
ESP-Counterfeit	21	39	34	27	26	**31**	-21	19	10	*Morocco (68%)*
FRA-Authentic	42	48	41	34	22	**28**	-42	27	8.8	*Not specified (46%)*
ITA-Counterfeit	24	20	43	24	21	**23**	15	9.5	7.2	*Morocco (43%)*
DEU-Stolen blank	14	12	9	2	8	**23**	92	188	7.2	*Iraq (87%)*
BEL-Counterfeit	12	31	17	17	10	**23**	-26	130	7.2	*Morocco (30%)*
ITA-Authentic	13	15	22	26	15	**16**	6.7	6.7	5.0	*Not specified (25%)*
DEU-Counterfeit	13	12	6	3	14	**12**	0.0	-14	3.8	*Iraq (67%)*
FRA-Counterfeit	10	3	15	10	13	**9**	200	-31	2.8	*Morocco (33%)*
GRC-Stolen blank	3	15	11	10	5	**9**	-40	80	2.8	*China (89%)*
Others	115	129	139	111	105	**110**	-15	4.8	35	*Not specified (20%)*
Stamps	**214**	**242**	**196**	**197**	**195**	**223**	**- 8**	**14**	**10**	*Ukraine (37%)*
POL-Counterfeit	23	30	25	18	29	**27**	-10	-6.9	12	*Ukraine (85%)*
FRA-Counterfeit	13	11	17	13	16	**21**	91	31	9.4	*Afghanistan (19%)*
HUN-Counterfeit	12	6	10	10	4	**18**	200	350	8.1	*Ukraine (44%)*
DEU-Counterfeit	4	6	7	2	7	**18**	200	157	8.1	*Iraq (72%)*
SWE-Counterfeit	1	0	1	3	1	**16**	*n.a.*	*n.a.*	7.2	*Iraq (81%)*
LTU-Counterfeit	5	15	15	22	18	**14**	-6.7	-22	6.3	*Ukraine (100%)*
SVK-Counterfeit	18	15	13	28	22	**11**	-27	-50	4.9	*Ukraine (100%)*
GRC-Counterfeit	22	16	11	4	9	**9**	-44	0.0	4.0	*Ukraine (56%)*
ESP-Counterfeit	7	15	20	17	14	**7**	-53	-50	3.1	*Senegal (29%)*
ITA-Counterfeit	3	6	21	16	7	**6**	0.0	-14	2.7	*Russian Federation (17%)*
Others	106	122	56	64	68	**76**	-38	12	34	*Ukraine (21%)*
Other	**43**	**45**	**44**	**55**	**46**	**41**	**- 9**	**- 11**	**1. 9**	*Syria (20%)*
SYR-Counterfeit	3	4	12	5	12	**8**	100	-33	20	*Syria (100%)*
ITA-Counterfeit	9	6	2	13	4	**5**	-17	25	12.2	*Albania (40%)*
UKR-Counterfeit	2	0	2	7	2	**3**	*n.a.*	50	7.3	*Ukraine (67%)*
ITA-Authentic	0	0	0	0	0	**2**	*n.a.*	*n.a.*	4.9	*India (100%)*
GBR-Counterfeit	1	0	0	0	1	**2**	*n.a.*	100	4.9	*Iraq (100%)*
POL-Forged	0	0	1	0	0	**2**	*n.a.*	*n.a.*	4.9	*Ukraine (100%)*
IND-No more details	0	0	0	0	0	**2**	*n.a.*	*n.a.*	4.9	*India (100%)*
BGR-Counterfeit	1	0	0	3	1	**1**	*n.a.*	0.0	2.4	*FYROM* (100%)*
JOR-Counterfeit	0	0	0	0	0	**1**	*n.a.*	*n.a.*	2.4	*Jordan (100%)*
SEN-Counterfeit	0	0	0	0	0	**1**	*n.a.*	*n.a.*	2.4	*Senegal (100%)*
Others	27	35	27	27	26	**14**	-60	-46	34	*Bulgaria (14%)*
Total	**2 355**	**2 572**	**2 215**	**2 121**	**1 882**	**2 193**	**-14.7**	**16.52**	**100**	

* The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia; the definitive nomenclature for this country will be agreed following current negotiations at UN level

Annex Table 12. **Return decisions issued**

Decisions issued by top ten nationalities

	2015			**2016**			**2016 Q3**		
							% change on		**per cent of total**
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	year ago	prev. Qtr	
Top Ten Nationalities									
Afghanistan	4 360	4 984	6 875	6 845	8 781	**8 774**	76	-0.1	11
Iraq	2 961	5 081	6 716	5 845	6 597	**7 350**	45	11	9.4
Ukraine	4 268	4 830	5 363	4 414	5 993	**6 555**	36	9.4	8.4
Morocco	5 798	4 820	6 393	6 036	5 549	**5 334**	11	-3.9	6.8
Albania	6 688	6 410	7 483	5 420	5 310	**4 366**	-32	-18	5.6
Pakistan	3 464	3 043	2 916	4 607	3 535	**4 350**	43	23	5.6
Algeria	1 907	1 424	1 879	1 768	1 918	**2 641**	85	38	3.4
Syria	9 867	8 590	5 233	2 238	1 806	**2 272**	-74	26	2.9
India	2 012	1 861	2 198	2 364	2 193	**1 851**	-0.5	-16	2.4
Nigeria	1 793	1 738	1 805	1 644	1 909	**1 647**	-5.2	-14	2.1
Others	32 653	28 178	29 922	28 211	32 721	**33 018**	17	0.9	42
Total	**75 771**	**70 959**	**76 783**	**69 392**	**76 312**	**78 158**	**10**	**2.4**	**100**

Annex Table 13. **Effective returns**

People effectively returned to third countries by top ten nationalities

	2015			**2016**			**2016 Q3**		
							% change on		**per cent of total**
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	year ago	prev. Qtr	
Top Ten Nationalities									
Albania	7 454	7 685	9 635	6 968	6 875	**6 507**	-15	-5.4	16
Ukraine	3 423	4 249	4 845	3 667	4 887	**5 797**	36	19	15
Iraq	662	864	2 818	3 983	3 408	**2 326**	169	-32	5.8
Kosovo*	3 550	2 267	2 537	2 161	1 905	**2 064**	-9.0	8.3	5.2
Morocco	2 259	1 817	1 808	3 055	2 148	**1 844**	1.5	-14	4.6
Serbia	1 835	1 766	2 160	1 831	1 914	**1 670**	-5.4	-13	4.2
India	1 943	2 755	2 728	3 251	2 506	**1 335**	-52	-47	3.4
Afghanistan	374	364	510	794	1 769	**1 278**	251	-28	3.2
Pakistan	1 889	2 335	1 702	2 084	1 733	**1 184**	-49	-32	3.0
Russian Federation	1 233	1 233	959	858	922	**979**	-21	6.2	2.5
Others	19 713	19 494	18 745	18 482	18 357	**14 778**	-24	-19	37
Total	**44 335**	**44 829**	**48 447**	**47 134**	**46 424**	**39 762**	**-11**	**-14**	**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

| | 2015 | | | 2016 | | | 2016 Q3 | | | |
| | | | | | | | % change on | | per cent of total | Highest share |
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	year ago	prev. Qtr		
Type of Return										**Nationality**
Forced	19 628	17 481	19 415	17 389	21 293	19 554	12	-8.2	49	
Enforced by Member State	14 377	13 941	15 127	12 357	15 612	**14 159**	1.6	-9.3	36	*Albania (32%)*
Not specified	4 712	2 746	3 605	4 102	4 110	**3 639**	33	-11	9.2	*Morocco (33%)*
Enforced by Joint Operation	539	794	683	930	1 571	**1 756**	121	12	4.4	*Kosovo* (36%)*
Voluntary	18 512	23 120	24 271	25 341	25 098	20 200	-13	-20	51	
Others	12 024	15 545	17 249	18 023	15 987	**12 283**	-21	-23	31	*Ukraine (29%)*
IOM-assisted	3 311	3 838	4 135	3 750	5 822	**5 902**	54	1.4	15	*Ukraine (25%)*
Not specified	3 177	3 737	2 887	3 568	3 289	**2 015**	-46	-39	5.1	*Albania (14%)*
Not specified	6 195	4 228	4 761	4 404	33	8	-100	-76	0.0	*Albania (50%)*
Top Ten Nationalities										
Forced										
Albania	2 032	2 773	3 660	3 169	5 450	**5 278**	90	-3.2	13	
Morocco	2 074	1 183	1 668	1 890	1 868	**1 683**	42	-9.9	4.2	
Kosovo*	1 510	970	1 531	1 378	1 293	**1 349**	39	4.3	3.4	
Serbia	975	975	1 361	1 127	1 308	**1 096**	12	-16	2.8	
Tunisia	671	468	562	481	591	**635**	36	7.4	1.6	
Iraq	368	280	182	159	181	**584**	109	223	1.5	
Algeria	632	438	549	602	658	**581**	33	-12	1.5	
Ukraine	491	464	558	389	466	**501**	8.0	7.5	1.3	
FYROM**	209	285	442	339	547	**391**	37	-29	1.0	
India	462	405	455	392	324	**388**	-4.2	20	1.0	
Others	10 204	9 240	8 447	7 463	8 607	**7 068**	-24	-18	18	
Voluntary										
Ukraine	2 909	3 772	4 266	3 257	4 420	**5 296**	40	20	13	
Iraq	227	534	2 601	3 732	3 227	**1 742**	226	-46	4.4	
Albania	651	1 316	2 032	1 665	1 406	**1 225**	-6.9	-13	3.1	
Afghanistan	119	143	257	619	1 466	**1 049**	634	-28	2.6	
India	1 461	2 338	2 236	2 855	2 182	**947**	-59	-57	2.4	
Pakistan	907	1 658	1 098	1 444	1 068	**813**	-51	-24	2.0	
Russian Federation	908	1 057	774	706	690	**760**	-28	10	1.9	
Kosovo*	2 040	1 297	1 006	783	611	**715**	-45	17	1.8	
Serbia	852	780	764	698	606	**574**	-26	-5.3	1.4	
Bangladesh	372	756	664	745	469	**415**	-45	-12	1.0	
Others	8 066	9 469	8 573	8 837	8 953	**6 664**	-30	-26	17	
Total	**44 335**	**44 829**	**48 447**	**47 134**	**46 424**	**39 762**	**-11**	**-14**	**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
** The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia; the definitive nomenclature for this country will be agreed following current negotiations at UN level

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

Data reported by border type and groups of nationalities

| | 2015 | | | 2016 | | | 2016 Q3 | | |
| | | | | | | | % change on | | per cent of total |
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	year ago	prev. Qtr	
Border Type									
Air	30 764 804	36 830 119	24 824 139	28 453 279	30 607 125	**77 002 425**	109	152	64
Land	22 165 214	29 267 860	21 122 028	25 761 705	25 308 284	**34 288 890**	17	35	29
Sea	4 770 601	6 376 486	2 829 754	2 728 408	5 219 343	**8 297 745**	30	59	6.9
Nationality									
Not specified	36 595 412	44 085 167	29 636 084	34 206 765	38 345 082	**93 330 910**	112	143	78
EU	12 057 690	17 129 891	10 303 985	12 069 085	12 709 211	**14 751 044**	-14	16	12
Third country requiring visa	7 544 230	9 381 757	7 508 443	9 030 387	8 360 669	**9 387 506**	0.1	12	7.8
Third country not requiring visa	1 503 287	1 877 650	1 327 409	1 637 155	1 719 790	**2 119 600**	13	23	1.8
Total	**57 700 619**	**72 474 465**	**48 775 921**	**56 943 392**	**61 134 752**	**119 589 060**	**65**	**96**	**100**

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 borders of the EU 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 dis-

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

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

FRONTEX

EUROPEAN BORDER AND COAST GUARD AGENCY