

FRAN Quarterly

QUARTER 4 • OCTOBER–DECEMBER 2014

Q1

Q2

Q3

Q4





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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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Warsaw, April 2015
Risk Analysis Unit
Frontex reference number: 3864/2015

OPOCE Catalogue number TT-AF-14-005-EN-N
ISSN 2363-0566

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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

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List of abbreviations used

BCP	border-crossing point
CIRCA	Communication and Information Resource Centre Administrator
CIREFI	Centre for Information, Discussion and Exchange on the Crossing of Frontiers and Immigration
EDF	European Union Document-Fraud
EDF-RAN	European Union Document-Fraud Risk Analysis Network
EU	European Union
FRAN	Frontex Risk Analysis Network
Frontex	European Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation at the External Borders of the Member States of the European Union
FYR Macedonia	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
ICJ	International Court of Justice
ICONet	Information and Coordination Network for Member States' Migration Management Services
ID	identity document
IOM	International Organization for Migration
JO	Joint Operation
n.a.	not applicable
Q/qtr	quarter of the year
SAC	Schengen Associated Country
SIS	Schengen Information System
UK	United Kingdom
UNSCR	United Nations Security Council Resolution
USA	United States of America

Executive summary

In the fourth quarter of 2014 indicators of irregular migration and asylum exchanged under the Frontex Risk Analysis Network (FRAN) changed only slightly compared the third quarter of 2014. Winter months tend to be marked by substantially lower migration pressure at the external borders, but in Q4 2014 detections of illegal border-crossings and illegal stay dropped less significantly and did not fall to the levels of previous winter seasons. In effect, these two indicators proved the highest out of all fourth quarters since FRAN data collection began in 2007. Compared to the same period in 2013, detections at the external borders increased by more than 160%.

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, far more detections were reported at the Western Balkan route. By contrast, on the Central Mediterranean route, the number of irregular migrants detected in Q4 proved lower than the peak of Q3 2014, as the rough weather conditions at sea led to fewer migrant boats attempting the dangerous crossing.

In line with 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 sub-Saharanans were reported in markedly lower numbers. Syrian migrants continued to be the most reported nationality in the Central Mediterranean, accounting for almost one-third of all detections at this border section. Their most common departure countries were Libya and Turkey.

In contrast to the usual winter decline at the blue border, there was a marked increase in

the number of migrants arriving in the Central Mediterranean from Turkey over the last few months of 2014. This surge was directly related to the use of cargo ships to facilitate mainly Syrian migrants and asylum seekers. Between October and December 2014 eleven cargo ships carrying more than 4 500 migrants departed with the intention to reach Italy mainly from the area around Mersin in Turkey.

The border between Hungary and Serbia along the Western Balkan route has seen an unprecedented growth in irregular migration since September 2014. Of over 25 000 irregular migrants reported on this route in Q4, more than 60% originated from Kosovo.* Syrian and, to a lesser extent, Palestinian and Iraqi migrants involved in secondary movements having initially entered the EU from Turkey added to the pressure at the Hungarian border. In December 2014, Kosovo* citizens were for the first time the migrants most commonly detected illegally crossing the external border of the EU/Schengen area. This peak in migration from Kosovo* is four times higher than in Q2 2013, when a change in the asylum policy of Hungary introduced to harmonise it with EU standards led to a spike in migration from the Western Balkans.

Irregular migration from Kosovo* to the EU has been fuelled by the dire economic situation in the country and widespread rumours among the Kosovo* population, e.g. the belief that France's decision to remove Kosovo* from the national list of safe countries would allegedly make it easier to obtain asylum there. Other rumours claimed that pregnant women would immediately receive asylum in Europe, or that Germany would generally issue work permits to Kosovo* citizens.

* 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.



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Other factors encouraging movement of Kosovo* citizens towards the EU are linked to cheap international bus connections from Kosovo* and to the recent introduction of additional crossing points from Kosovo* that can be crossed with an ID card, which further facilitates their travel through Serbia.

On the Eastern Mediterranean route, detections decreased by one-third since the comparably high summer peak of Q3 2014. While this reduction was mainly reported from the Eastern Aegean Sea, detections at the Bulgarian land border with Turkey also decreased. At this border section, however, significantly more clandestine entries to the EU/Schengen area were reported. During the reporting period, the Bulgarian authorities reported twelve times as many detections of attempted clandestine entry as one year ago, and twice as many as during the previous quarter. This increase was also connected to additional operational and technical measures implemented along the green border between Bulgaria and Turkey.

On the Western Mediterranean route, which leads across the southern Spanish coast as well as the land borders of Ceuta and Melilla, the number of detections of illegal migration from Morocco decreased by 40% since the seasonal peak reported in Q3 2014. The total numbers of detections of illegal border-crossing in this region are at a similar level as one year ago, but in contrast to Q4 2013, around two-thirds were reported from the maritime border in spite of the adverse conditions. Additional measures at the land border of the Spanish exclaves of Ceuta and Melilla significantly reduced the number of illegal entries across the fence.

As regards illegal stay, in Q4 2014 Member States reported more detections than in any previous fourth quarter so far. Com-

pared to Q3 2014, the level of detections was only slightly lower during the reporting period. Most detections were not only made in the western and northern European destination countries of irregular migration, but also along the transit routes across the EU, including in countries such as Spain, Austria, and Bulgaria. Detections of illegal stay thus reflect the current complex picture of irregular migration to the EU in terms of entry points, secondary routes and intended destinations.

With 2 500 reported detections of document fraud in Q4 2014, slightly more cases were reported on entry to the EU/Schengen area from third countries than during the previous quarter. However, the level of detections is similar to one year ago.

At the air borders, Istanbul Atatürk International Airport in Turkey remained the third-country embarkation airport most reported for detections of fraudulent documents. The increase of almost 50% compared to Q3 2014 points to a significant risk at the EU's air borders and marks a return to the relatively high figures recorded in the second half of 2013. Almost one third of the cases of document fraud on the routes from Istanbul involved Syrian nationals travelling on fraudulent Algerian, Bulgarian or French passports.

By the same token, the number of fraudulent document cases reported on intra-EU/SAC movements showed a slight increase compared to Q3 2014. The most significant growth of over 100% was related to Albanian nationals, who were detected in the highest numbers since the beginning of EDF data collection. Most of these cases were related to Albanian nationals on flights from Italy, France, Greece, and Germany to the UK and Ireland, predominantly using fraudulent Italian, Greek and Romanian ID cards.

1. 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 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 the 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. Consistent with standard archival techniques, some information is repeated among sections to serve as context.

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 undertaken by Member State border-control authorities to secure different border sections, and widespread variation in reporting and data-collection practices.

FRAN members, 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 data and other information exchanged within the FRAN community.

Due to the simultaneous release of the Annual Risk Analysis 2015 presenting a comprehensive analysis of the situation in the whole of 2014, the current FRAN Quarterly (Q4 2014) is a short issue containing the statistics and only a general overview of the developments in the reviewed period (see Executive summary).



2. Methodology

This, the 26th issue of the FRAN Quarterly, is a comparative analysis of FRAN data collected between October and December 2014, 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.

During the June 2010 FRAN Meeting, a proposal for a harmonised definition of the return indicator was outlined and several questions were presented in order to motivate discus-

sion among FRAN members in view of establishing the regular collection of monthly return data by Frontex. Subsequently, an online survey of FRAN members was conducted to gather information and further motivate discussion to fine-tune the proposal for the indicator. The 11th FRAN report (Q1 2011) was the first to include analysis of Indicators 7A and 7B, and the definitions of these indicators are included in an annex to that report. Data collection commenced in January 2011.

The FRAN data-exchange has been in place since September 2007. 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 26th issue of the FRAN Quarterly, the target for Member States to upload the monthly data was thus 15 January 2014. 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.

Following the closure of the CIREFI working group in April 2010, most of its mandates and, of particular relevance, the exchange of data were transferred to the FRAN. Fortunately, most CIREFI indicators already overlapped with the monthly data exchange of FRAN members. The exception was the indicator on returns, which was added as part of the regular data exchange within the FRAN at the beginning of 2011.

Monthly data on the following indicators were exchanged among the FRAN community:

- 1A detections of illegal border-crossing between BCPs
- 1B detections of illegal border-crossing at BCPs
- 2 detections of suspected facilitators
- 3 detections of illegal stay
- 4 refusals of entry
- 5 asylum applications
- 6 document fraud (EDF-RAN)
- 7A return decisions for illegally staying third-country nationals
- 7B effective returns of illegally staying third-country nationals

FRAN and EDF-RAN data used in the tables are as of 10 February 2015

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 to illegally cross the external borders, and on all international flights. Data were backdated and joined with those exchanged under a pilot Tailored Risk Analysis released in 2011.

The EDF-RAN data are checked for inconsistencies, and corrections are made to reported totals to bring them in line with reported breakdowns. Corrections are also made to any three-letter nationality codes not present in the reference ISO list of nationality codes.*

External borders refer to the borders between Member States and third countries. The borders between the Schengen Associated Countries (Norway, Iceland and Switzerland) and third countries are also considered as external borders. 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 the Schengen Member States and Schengen candidates (Bulgaria, Cyprus, Croatia and Romania) or non-Schengen Member States (the UK, 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 the category '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.

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, and to the analysts who compile the bi-monthly analytical reports, on which many of the detailed analyses presented here are based.

We are also grateful to Member State representatives who responded to requests for additional information on key topics and emerging trends.

* <http://www.iso.org>

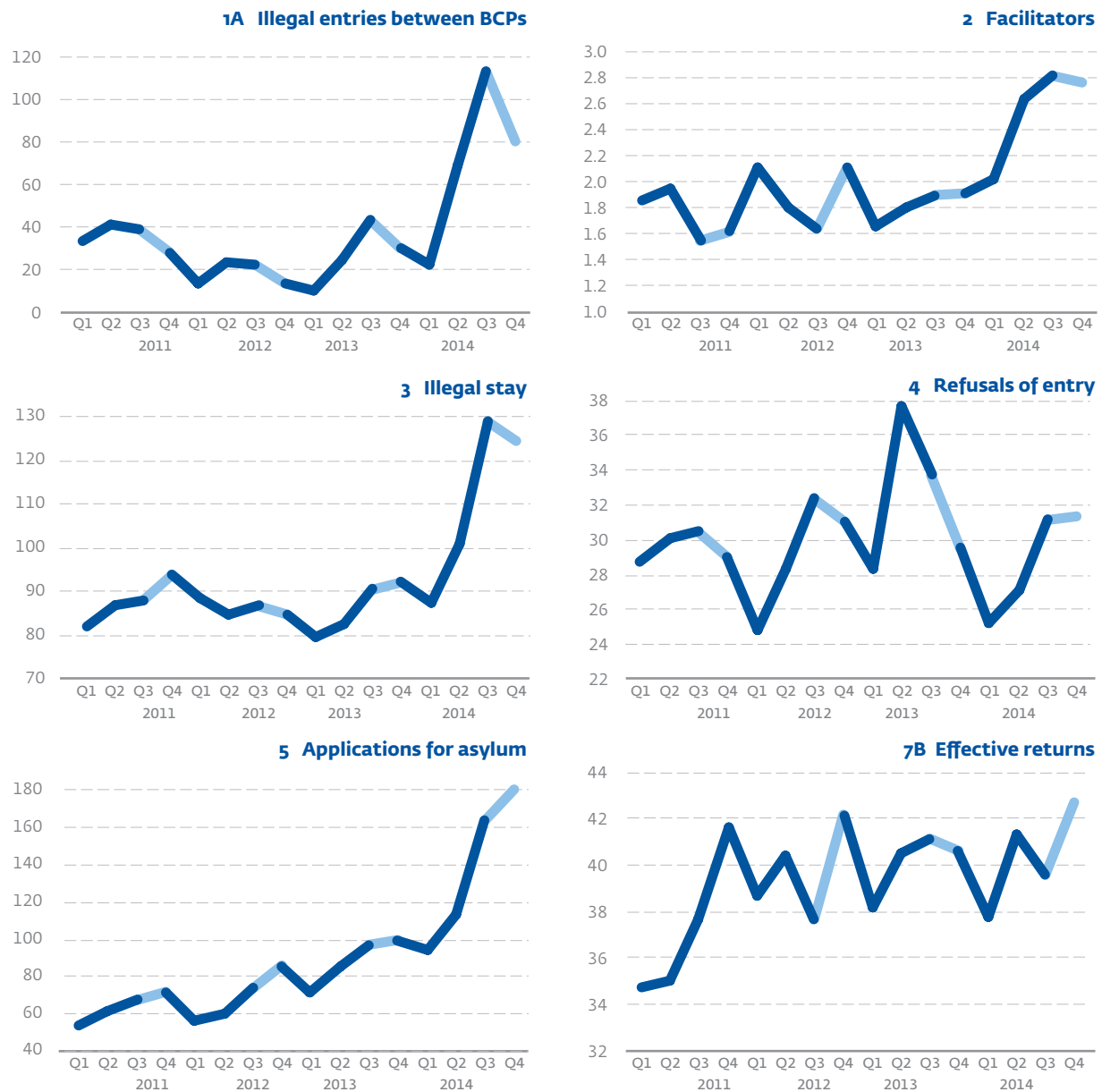


3. Summary of FRAN indicators

Figure 1. Evolution of FRAN indicators

Detections reported by Member States, thousands of persons

Line sections in lighter blue mark changes between third and fourth quarters



Source: FRAN data as of 10 February 2015

4. Statistical annex

LEGEND

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

Source: FRAN and EDF-RAN data as of 10 February 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			2014 Q4		per cent of total	
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	% change on year ago		prev. Qtr
All Borders									
Syria	11 917	9 597	4 771	14 090	37 894	22 414	134	-41	28
Kosovo*	926	387	507	689	3 304	17 569	4 440	432	22
Afghanistan	2 675	3 845	2 054	2 916	7 854	9 308	142	19	12
Albania	2 094	2 630	1 505	2 239	2 372	3 207	22	35	4
Gambia	844	1 332	1 340	2 134	2 684	2 572	93	-4.2	3.2
Unspecified sub-Saharan nationals	0	0	619	11 093	12 139	2 490	<i>n.a.</i>	-79	3.1
Palestine	609	996	172	882	3 953	2 395	140	-39	3
Somalia	2 978	699	1 297	1 906	2 282	2 191	213	-4	2.7
Nigeria	2 161	880	631	2 054	3 847	2 183	148	-43	2.7
Senegal	628	741	848	803	1 088	2 050	177	88	2.6
Others	17 957	8 942	8 294	30 061	35 101	13 730	54	-61	17
Total All Borders	42 789	30 049	22 038	68 867	112 518	80 109	167	-29	100
Land Borders									
Kosovo*	926	387	507	689	3 304	17 569	4440	432	52
Syria	3 148	3 902	1 373	1 599	4 330	5 169	32	19	15
Afghanistan	708	2 713	1 362	1 062	2 181	4 840	78	122	14
Albania	2 052	2 581	1 470	2 221	2 370	3 207	24	35	9.5
Iraq	188	86	41	80	292	526	512	80	1.6
Palestine	193	232	29	92	361	502	116	39	1.5
Pakistan	1 057	239	71	89	107	288	21	169	0.8
Bangladesh	296	124	31	27	78	175	41	124	0.5
Georgia	92	73	48	56	53	103	41	94	0.3
Serbia	61	57	80	63	118	95	67	-19	0.3
Others	4 481	2 992	2 140	1 734	1 392	1 414	-53	1.6	4.2
Total Land Border	13 202	13 386	7 152	7 712	14 586	33 888	153	132	100
Sea Borders									
Syria	8 769	5 695	3 398	12 491	33 564	17 245	203	-49	37
Afghanistan	1 967	1 132	692	1 854	5 673	4 468	295	-21	9.7
Gambia	824	1 314	1 328	2 101	2 655	2 558	95	-3.7	5.5
Unspecified sub-Saharan nationals	0	0	619	11 093	12 139	2 490	<i>n.a.</i>	-79	5.4
Somalia	2 807	547	1 223	1 827	2 242	2 148	293	-4.2	4.6
Nigeria	1 863	792	609	1 989	3 780	2 112	167	-44	4.6
Senegal	522	668	839	803	1 084	2 043	206	88	4.4
Eritrea	6 619	2 433	1 774	16 941	13 637	1 971	-19	-86	4.3
Palestine	416	764	143	790	3 592	1 893	148	-47	4.1
Mali	881	734	1 909	3 831	2 580	1 469	100	-43	3.2
Others	4 919	2 584	2 352	7 435	16 986	7 824	203	-54	17
Total Sea Border	29 587	16 663	14 886	61 155	97 932	46 221	177	-53	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 border type and top ten nationalities

	2013		2014			2014 Q4			
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	% change on		per cent of total
							year ago	prev. Qtr	
Place of Detection									
Land	56	208	301	589	949	1 133	445	19	98
Sea	3	12	10	35	16	19	58	19	1.6
Top Ten Nationalities									
Syria	24	112	79	250	247	515	360	109	45
Afghanistan	13	33	35	138	411	438	1 227	6.6	38
Iraq	2	0	4	6	5	70	<i>n.a.</i>	1 300	6.1
Pakistan	0	13	10	9	12	32	146	167	2.8
Algeria	1	4	9	52	41	18	350	-56	1.6
Myanmar	0	2	2	25	39	17	750	-56	1.5
Guinea	0	3	10	17	25	14	367	-44	1.2
Albania	0	0	4	0	0	9	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	0.8
Iran	0	1	4	4	17	8	700	-53	0.7
Somalia	0	0	11	2	8	6	<i>n.a.</i>	-25	0.5
Others	19	52	143	121	160	25	-52	-84	2.2
Total	59	220	311	624	965	1 152	424	19	100



Annex Table 3. **Facilitators**

Detections reported by place of detection and top ten nationalities

	2013		2014			2014 Q4			
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	% change on		per cent of total
							year ago	prev. Qtr	
Place of Detection									
Inland	1 298	1 281	1 178	1 932	1 742	1 976	54	13.0	72
Land	191	177	227	215	465	307	73	-34	11
Land Intra-EU	158	203	249	170	195	197	-3	1	7.1
Sea	115	78	144	155	177	109	40	-38	3.9
Air	54	72	95	79	77	88	22	14	3.2
Not specified	81	99	125	90	157	85	-14	-46	3.1
Top Ten Nationalities									
Morocco	105	95	91	222	334	312	228	-6.6	11
Not specified	200	183	85	147	212	237	30	12	8.6
Albania	86	72	87	96	94	136	89.0	45	4.9
Syria	70	49	62	100	109	127	159	17	4.6
Italy	187	129	137	134	99	117	-9.3	18	4.2
Spain	41	72	117	167	110	116	61	5.5	4.2
France	59	71	100	115	99	103	45	4	3.7
China	51	145	37	81	69	98	-32	42	3.5
Turkey	64	53	72	99	135	90	70	-33	3.3
Egypt	233	91	51	99	112	90	-1.1	-20	3.3
Others	801	950	1 179	1 381	1 440	1 336	41	-7.2	48
Total	1 897	1 910	2 018	2 641	2 813	2 762	45	-1.8	100

Annex Table 4. **Illegal stay**

Detections reported by place of detection and top ten nationalities

	2013		2014			2014 Q4			
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	% change on		per cent of total
							year ago	prev. Qtr	
Place of Detection									
Inland	76 059	78 748	74 930	88 901	111 411	108 265	37	-2.8	87
Air	8 329	7 608	6 998	6 931	10 199	9 661	27	-5.3	7.8
Land	4 786	4 052	2 779	3 192	5 207	4 167	2.8	-20	3.3
Not specified	4	13	32	726	530	1 084	8238	105	0.9
Land Intra-EU	985	1 300	960	921	1 028	1 020	-22	-0.8	0.8
Sea	236	319	123	139	276	140	-56.0	-49	0.1
Top Ten Nationalities									
Syria	8 206	10 698	11 159	14 771	25 924	22 869	114	-12	18
Afghanistan	4 113	4 603	4 866	3 741	6 141	8 645	88	41	6.9
Kosovo*	1 611	1 453	1 327	1 134	1 471	6 968	380	374.0	5.6
Morocco	6 600	6 230	6 123	6 082	6 595	6 529	4.8	-1	5.2
Eritrea	3 290	3 357	2 220	12 072	13 677	6 508	94	-52	5.2
Albania	4 057	4 770	4 483	4 688	4 733	6 379	34	35	5.1
Not specified	6 531	5 977	4 261	6 135	8 400	5 665	-5.2	-33	4.6
Ukraine	3 400	3 322	2 828	3 456	5 029	5 431	63	8.0	4.4
Algeria	3 430	3 631	3 591	3 006	3 154	3 242	-11	2.8	2.6
Iraq	1 446	1 415	1 333	1 402	2 038	3 004	112.0	47	2.4
Others	47 793	46 702	45 423	44 451	51 665	49 161	5.3	-4.8	40
Total	90 477	92 158	87 614	100 938	128 827	124 401	35	-3.4	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 5. Refusals of entry

Refusals reported by border type and nationality at the external borders

	2013		2014			2014 Q4		per cent of total	
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	% change on year ago prev. Qtr		
All Borders									
Ukraine	4 424	4 109	3 176	3 854	5 201	4 578	11	-12	15
Albania	3 225	2 855	2 978	3 343	3 028	3 650	28	21	12
Russian Federation	5 993	3 110	2 076	2 534	3 351	2 815	-9.5	-16	9
Serbia	2 105	2 449	2 151	2 075	2 154	2 277	-7	5.7	7.3
Georgia	1 777	1 672	803	961	1 223	2 113	26	73	6.7
Belarus	1 102	1 279	1 117	1 191	1 470	1 394	9	-5.2	4.4
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1 348	1 111	1 027	944	1 060	979	-12	-7.6	3.1
Morocco	1 506	1 187	1 392	1 063	1 122	862	-27	-23	2.7
Algeria	446	591	643	753	623	711	20	14	2.3
Turkey	1 187	686	645	597	1 137	669	-2.5	-41	2.1
Others	10 584	10 477	9 249	9 820	10 773	11 305	7.9	4.9	36
Total All Borders	33 697	29 526	25 257	27 135	31 142	31 353	6.2	0.7	100
Land Borders									
Ukraine	4 159	3 835	2 997	3 481	4 842	4 253	11	-12	24
Russian Federation	5 255	2 635	1 718	2 048	2 818	2 429	-7.8	-14	14
Serbia	1 923	2 284	1 933	1 852	1 978	2 105	-7.8	6.4	12
Georgia	1 701	1 563	701	860	1 141	2 014	29	77	11
Albania	1 919	1 535	1 443	1 883	1 782	1 897	24	6.5	11
Belarus	1 042	1 243	1 088	1 158	1 405	1 358	9.3	-3.3	7.6
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1 304	1 071	986	912	1 014	931	-13	-8.2	5.2
Morocco	1 114	852	1 012	697	735	531	-38	-28	3
Armenia	372	421	184	127	252	457	8.6	81	2.6
FYR Macedonia	441	406	435	399	466	407	0.2	-13	2.3
Others	1 688	1 002	786	958	1 786	1 442	44	-19	8.1
Total Land Border	20 918	16 847	13 283	14 375	18 219	17 824	5.8	-2.2	100
Air Borders									
Albania	735	953	1 012	923	710	1 115	17	57	9
Algeria	427	578	624	724	602	692	20	15	5.6
Brazil	542	600	602	606	439	628	4.7	43	5.1
USA	682	541	549	609	622	527	-2.6	-15	4.3
Not specified	395	548	445	375	326	522	-4.7	60	4.2
Nigeria	414	513	351	389	420	493	-3.9	17	4
China	311	226	226	291	472	433	92	-8.3	3.5
Russian Federation	572	446	331	415	467	375	-16	-20	3
India	206	205	200	260	364	357	74	-1.9	2.9
Ukraine	228	256	175	315	330	299	17	-9.4	2.4
Others	6 481	6 916	6 444	6 611	6 713	6 909	-0.1	2.9	56
Total Air Border	10 993	11 782	10 959	11 518	11 465	12 350	4.8	7.7	100
Sea Borders									
Albania	571	367	523	537	536	638	74	19	54
Morocco	154	89	153	145	172	101	13	-41	8.6
Tunisia	33	31	33	25	35	43	39	23	3.6
Syria	60	15	12	27	53	41	173	-23	3.5
Not specified	58	31	36	26	36	28	-9.7	-22	2.4
Ukraine	37	18	4	58	29	26	44	-10	2.2
India	28	19	14	13	34	22	16	-35	1.9
Algeria	16	12	14	23	18	17	42	-5.6	1.4
FYR Macedonia	19	7	16	10	13	16	129	23	1.4
Iraq	16	15	7	21	26	16	6.7	-38	1.4
Others	794	293	203	357	506	231	-21	-54	20
Total Sea Border	1 786	897	1 015	1 242	1 458	1 179	31	-19	100



Annex Table 6. **Refusals of entry**

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

	Refused persons Total	2014 Q4 – 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	4 578	29	28	1 403	4	1 612	459	350	220	14	465	4 584
Albania	3 650	30	29	50	2	866	149	708	1 473	63	309	3 679
Russian Federation	2 815	25	7	2 058	8	217	89	82	44	173	134	2 837
Serbia	2 277	31	8	81	1	633	603	341	503	71	11	2 283
Georgia	2 113	4	2	1 986	6	82	2	14	20	3	3	2 122
Belarus	1 394	37	0	724	0	173	88	90	50	88	152	1 402
Bosnia and Herzegovina	979	176	0	15	0	34	23	365	330	26	11	980
Morocco	862	218	28	179	28	96	1	44	188	84	20	886
Algeria	711	11	11	83	5	318	2	254	2	2	25	713
Turkey	669	31	2	396	10	97	57	26	24	7	27	677
Others	11 305	662	430	2 764	223	2 586	424	695	516	163	3 107	11 570
Total	31 353	1 254	545	9 739	287	6 714	1 897	2 969	3 370	694	4 264	31 733

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			2014 Q4		per cent of total	Highest share	
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	% change on year ago			prev. Qtr
All Borders									Nationality	
C) No valid visa	13 419	9 313	6 754	8 173	10 175	9 739	4.6	-4.3	31	Russian Federation (21%)
E) No justification	6 712	6 700	5 720	6 145	5 988	6 714	0.2	12	21	Ukraine (24%)
Reason not available	3 313	3 449	2 730	3 291	4 487	4 264	24	-5	13	Ukraine (11%)
H) Alert issued	2 689	2 202	2 904	3 106	3 302	3 370	53	2.1	11	Albania (44%)
G) No subsistence	3 089	3 108	2 574	2 789	2 538	2 969	-4.5	17	9.4	Albania (24%)
F) Over 3-month stay	1 130	1 827	1 806	1 575	1 941	1 897	3.8	-2.3	6	Serbia (32%)
A) No valid document	2 506	1 897	1 669	1 657	1 753	1 254	-34	-28	4	Morocco (17%)
I) Threat	695	528	662	749	648	694	31	7.1	2.2	Russian Federation (25%)
B) False document	696	606	548	563	396	545	-10	38	1.7	Not specified (19%)
D) False visa	326	571	295	303	254	287	-50	13	0.9	Morocco (9.8%)
Total All Borders	34 575	30 201	25 662	28 351	31 482	31 733	5.1	0.8	100	
Land Borders										Nationality
C) No valid visa	10 704	7 130	4 763	5 437	7 490	7 505	5.3	0.2	42	Georgia (26%)
E) No justification	3 556	3 073	2 184	2 431	3 030	3 043	-1	0.4	17	Ukraine (50%)
H) Alert issued	1 828	1 396	1 972	2 184	2 434	2 504	79	2.9	14	Albania (42%)
G) No subsistence	2 297	2 069	1 643	1 783	1 554	1 614	-22	3.9	9	Albania (25%)
F) Over 3-month stay	824	1 538	1 258	1 211	1 578	1 519	-1.2	-3.7	8.5	Serbia (38%)
Reason not available	243	251	7	185	665	570	127	-14	3.2	Ukraine (63%)
A) No valid document	1 517	1 061	958	838	921	558	-47	-39	3.1	Morocco (37%)
I) Threat	308	282	393	366	423	433	54	2.4	2.4	Russian Federation (35%)
B) False document	171	111	133	101	97	62	-44	-36	0.3	Ukraine (42%)
D) False visa	57	246	49	43	44	40	-84	-9.1	0.2	Morocco (15%)
Total Land Border	21 505	17 157	13 360	14 579	18 236	17 848	4	-2.1	100	
Air Borders										Nationality
Reason not available	2 932	3 075	2 605	2 912	3 617	3 507	14	-3	28	United States (13%)
E) No justification	2 859	3 466	3 320	3 447	2 674	3 444	-0.6	29	27	Albania (13%)
C) No valid visa	2 288	2 030	1 889	2 554	2 457	2 129	4.9	-13	17	Russian Federation (8.3%)
G) No subsistence	718	973	811	861	860	1 117	15	30	8.8	Algeria (23%)
H) Alert issued	536	596	623	707	599	627	5.2	4.7	4.9	Albania (37%)
A) No valid document	581	698	612	658	582	591	-15	1.5	4.7	Not specified (30%)
B) False document	492	491	401	453	279	467	-4.9	67	3.7	Not specified (20%)
F) Over 3-month stay	281	260	486	353	349	377	45	8	3	Turkey (11%)
I) Threat	356	228	246	353	185	230	0.9	24	1.8	Suriname (17%)
D) False visa	235	311	220	233	184	217	-30	18	1.7	Senegal (8.8%)
Total Air Border	11 278	12 128	11 213	12 531	11 786	12 706	4.8	7.8	100	
Sea Borders										Nationality
H) Alert issued	325	209	259	215	269	239	14	-11	20	Albania (75%)
G) No subsistence	74	66	119	145	124	238	261	92	20	Albania (84%)
E) No justification	297	161	209	267	284	227	41	-20	19	Albania (71%)
Reason not available	138	123	118	194	205	187	52	-8.8	16	Albania (36%)
A) No valid document	408	138	99	161	250	105	-24	-58	8.9	Syria (11%)
C) No valid visa	427	150	95	182	228	105	-30	-54	8.9	Tunisia (18%)
I) Threat	31	18	23	30	40	31	72	-23	2.6	Albania (84%)
D) False visa	34	14	23	27	26	30	114	15	2.5	Syria (47%)
B) False document	33	4	10	9	20	16	300	-20	1.4	Not specified (44%)
F) Over 3-month stay	25	29	62	11	14	1	-97	-93	0.1	Turkey (100%)
Total Sea Border	1 792	912	1 017	1 241	1 460	1 179	29	-19	100	



Annex Table 8. Applications for asylum

Applications for international protection reported by top ten nationalities

	2013		2014			2014 Q4				
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	% change on year ago	prev. Qtr	per cent of total	
Top Ten Nationalities										
Syria	13 963	19 852	18 001	22 259	40 752	40 240	103	-1.3	22	
Kosovo*	3 548	2 347	2 093	1 839	5 473	24 066	925	340	13	
Afghanistan	5 679	7 131	7 994	6 708	10 347	14 611	105	41	8.1	
Not specified	5 674	6 289	3 737	5 988	9 658	9 621	53	-0.4	5.3	
Eritrea	6 631	7 029	3 747	14 020	18 900	8 372	19	-56	4.6	
Serbia	4 509	5 739	4 151	3 109	6 309	7 132	24	13	3.9	
Nigeria	2 672	2 224	3 094	4 617	5 401	5 783	160	7.1	3.2	
Iraq	2 681	2 605	2 671	2 719	5 271	5 501	111	4.4	3	
Pakistan	4 551	3 399	4 331	4 116	5 097	5 386	58	5.7	3	
Ukraine	218	200	799	2 104	4 372	5 098	2449	17	2.8	
Others	47 081	42 967	43 323	45 850	52 490	54 905	28.0	4.6	30	
Total	97 207	99 782	93 941	113 329	164 070	180 715	81	10	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 fraud

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

	2013		2014			2014 Q4				Highest share
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	% change on year ago	prev. Qtr	per cent of total	
Border Type										
Air	1 674	1 794	1 677	1 548	1 523	1 729	-3.6	14	69	Syria (13%)
Land	531	531	432	607	749	696	31	-7.1	28	Morocco (25%)
Sea	219	133	110	127	114	74	-44	-35	3	Syria (35%)
Not specified	9	0	0	31	2	1	n.a.	-50	0	UK (100%)
Top Ten Nationalities Claimed										
Syria	237	361	243	449	348	407	13	17	16	Spain (39%)
Not specified	334	235	163	181	163	235	0	44	9.4	France (51%)
Morocco	229	184	143	120	282	222	21	-21	8.9	Spain (83%)
Iraq	46	37	62	32	87	157	324	80	6.3	Italy (32%)
Albania	223	207	190	133	115	136	-34	18	5.4	Greece (42%)
Nigeria	111	160	141	137	106	132	-18	25	5.3	UK (37%)
Ukraine	159	143	109	132	160	118	-17	-26	4.7	Poland (70%)
Iran	66	68	57	56	75	75	10	0	3	Austria (43%)
Senegal	58	61	54	66	43	71	16	65	2.8	Spain (72%)
Turkey	62	44	97	24	110	63	43	-43	2.5	Spain (46%)
Others	908	958	960	983	899	884	-7.7	-1.7	35	Spain (23%)
Total	2 433	2 458	2 219	2 313	2 388	2 500	1.7	4.7	100	

Annex Table 10. Document fraud

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

Document Type	2013		2014			2014 Q4		per cent of total	Highest share	
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	% change on year ago			prev. Qtr
Passports	1 267	1 228	1 120	1 269	1 233	1 331	8.4	7.9	46	Morocco (13%)
Forged	498	545	474	481	529	571	4.8	7.9	43	Algeria (6.1%)
Authentic	468	367	357	456	449	424	16	-5.6	32	Morocco (35%)
Counterfeit	171	186	157	182	144	180	-3	25	14	Israel (39%)
No more details	112	105	115	137	79	127	21	61	10	France (13%)
Stolen blank	18	24	17	12	32	29	21	-9.4	2.2	Italy (31%)
Pseudo	0	1	0	1	0	0	-100	n.a.	0	
ID cards	265	303	285	359	340	430	42	26	15	Spain (22%)
Counterfeit	87	103	109	122	126	158	53	25	37	Greece (18%)
Authentic	107	115	103	145	142	123	7.0	-13	29	Spain (62%)
No more details	29	17	10	17	16	59	247	269	14	Not specified (34%)
Forged	30	44	42	41	30	44	0	47	10	Italy (43%)
Stolen blank	12	23	20	34	25	43	87	72	10	Italy (100%)
Pseudo	0	1	1	0	1	3	200	200	0.7	Italy (100%)
Visa	464	446	354	373	440	449	0.7	2.0	16	France (29%)
Counterfeit	208	169	172	194	236	234	38	-0.8	52	France (42%)
Authentic	149	191	118	119	150	160	-16	6.7	36	Poland (56%)
Forged	65	44	42	40	38	34	-23	-11	7.6	Italy (44%)
No more details	31	35	19	18	10	20	-43	100	4.5	Not specified (40%)
Stolen blank	11	7	3	2	6	1	-86	-83	0	Greece (100%)
Residence permits	404	477	384	365	380	377	-21	-0.8	13	Spain (18%)
Counterfeit	144	201	166	178	165	161	-20	-2.4	43	Spain (18%)
Authentic	128	99	112	102	110	82	-17	-25	22	Spain (37%)
Forged	37	67	28	19	26	48	-28	85	13	Italy (44%)
Stolen blank	69	68	67	35	42	45	-34	7.1	12	Greece (69%)
No more details	25	42	11	30	36	41	-2.4	14	11	France (29%)
Pseudo	1	0	0	1	1	0	n.a.	-100	0	
Stamps	368	288	281	289	255	222	-23	-13	7.7	Greece (32%)
Counterfeit	298	250	228	199	190	167	-33	-12	75	Greece (38%)
Forged	61	36	49	75	60	44	22	-27	20	Poland (18%)
No more details	9	2	4	15	5	11	450	120	5.0	France (27%)
Other	42	50	50	61	63	59	18.0	-6	2.1	Italy (29%)
Counterfeit	25	27	31	37	46	33	22	-28	56	Italy (42%)
Authentic	11	16	13	11	10	11	-31	10	19	Spain (36%)
No more details	2	0	0	5	0	10	n.a.	n.a.	17	Not specified (80%)
Forged	3	3	4	4	6	4	33	-33	6.8	United States (25%)
Pseudo	0	4	2	4	0	1	-75	n.a.	1.7	Maldives (100%)
Stolen blank	1	0	0	0	1	0	n.a.	-100	0	
Total	2 810	2 792	2 474	2 716	2 711	2 868	5.8	2.7		



Annex Table 11A. Document fraud

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

Document Type	2014 Q4									
	2013		2014				% change on		per cent of total	Highest share
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	year ago	prev. Qtr		
Passports	1 267	1 228	1 120	1 269	1 233	1 331	8.4	7.9	46	Syria (23%)
MAR-Authentic	20	7	17	134	102	148	2 014	45	11	Syria (90%)
ISR-Counterfeit	0	1	7	49	30	70	6 900	133	5.3	Israel (36%)
FRA-Authentic	67	51	44	44	45	52	2.0	16	3.9	Not specified (27%)
DZA-Forged	38	49	19	25	32	35	-29	9.4	2.6	Syria (57%)
ESP-Authentic	26	17	32	41	39	34	100	-13	2.6	Morocco (24%)
SEN-Forged	27	15	12	21	18	34	127	89	2.6	Senegal (56%)
TUR-Forged	35	21	8	8	56	32	52	-43	2.4	Iraq (66%)
GRC-Forged	7	13	46	17	22	29	123	32	2.2	Syria (41%)
TUR-Counterfeit	57	75	44	24	19	26	-65	37	2.0	Turkey (54%)
SWE-Authentic	41	44	40	41	39	25	-43	-36	1.9	Syria (44%)
Others	949	935	851	865	831	846	-10	1.8	64	Not specified (17%)
Id cards	265	303	285	359	340	430	42	26	15	Morocco (20%)
ESP-Authentic	42	52	41	97	85	76	46	-11	18	Morocco (64%)
ITA-Stolen blank	9	16	20	32	24	43	169	79	10	Syria (40%)
GRC-Counterfeit	8	18	25	14	15	28	56	87	6.5	Syria (39%)
ITA-Counterfeit	23	22	15	34	24	23	4.5	-4.2	5.3	Albania (30%)
FRA-Authentic	24	20	15	18	23	22	10	-4.3	5.1	Not specified (23%)
BEL-Counterfeit	16	11	8	13	13	21	91	62	4.9	Morocco (29%)
FRA-Forged	11	22	11	10	8	19	-14	138	4.4	Albania (58%)
FRA-No more details	0	1	0	1	1	18	1 700	1 700	4.2	Iraq (78%)
ROU-Counterfeit	1	5	5	14	4	17	240	325	4.0	Not specified (47%)
BGR-Counterfeit	3	10	11	3	7	13	30	86	3.0	Iraq (38%)
Others	128	126	134	123	136	150	19	10	35	Not specified (19%)
Visa	464	446	354	373	440	449	0.7	2.0	16	Ukraine (13%)
FRA-Counterfeit	63	68	45	41	42	99	46	136	22	Nigeria (25%)
POL-Authentic	99	119	73	82	113	89	-25	-21	20	Ukraine (62%)
DEU-Counterfeit	40	21	24	37	36	37	76	2.8	8.2	Turkey (22%)
ESP-Counterfeit	21	16	17	16	21	28	75	33	6.2	Iran (29%)
FRA-Authentic	22	22	15	9	10	24	9.1	140	5.3	Nigeria (25%)
ITA-Counterfeit	31	17	50	62	106	18	5.9	-83	4.0	Sri Lanka (56%)
ITA-Forged	20	21	6	18	11	15	-29	36	3.3	Bangladesh (27%)
ESP-Authentic	7	6	7	4	3	12	100	300	2.7	Morocco (42%)
GRC-Counterfeit	2	0	3	0	2	12	n.a.	500	2.7	Turkey (33%)
LVA-Authentic	0	2	0	0	0	11	450	n.a.	2.4	Turkey (73%)
Others	159	154	114	104	96	104	-32	8.3	23	Iran (17%)

Total: see Annex Table 11B

Annex Table 11B. Document fraud

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

Document Type	2014 Q4									Highest share Nationality Claimed
	2013		2014				% change on		per cent of total	
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	year ago	prev. Qtr		
Residence permits	404	477	384	365	380	377	-21	-0.8	13	Morocco (19%)
GRC-Stolen blank	50	58	47	10	25	31	-47	24	8.2	Syria (52%)
ESP-Authentic	43	29	28	19	33	30	3.4	-9.1	8.0	Morocco (40%)
ESP-Counterfeit	14	49	39	35	45	29	-41	-36	7.7	Morocco (38%)
BEL-Counterfeit	19	23	22	10	20	25	8.7	25	6.6	Morocco (28%)
ITA-Counterfeit	32	34	29	40	20	24	-29	20	6.4	Morocco (21%)
FRA-Authentic	58	35	40	38	34	23	-34	-32	6.1	Not specified (65%)
ITA-Forged	5	12	8	3	6	21	75	250	5.6	Morocco (38%)
CYP-Counterfeit	0	6	0	1	5	15	150	200	4.0	Ghana (47%)
GRC-Counterfeit	20	34	44	26	30	12	-65	-60	3.2	Pakistan (25%)
FRA-Counterfeit	20	15	5	18	21	12	-20	-43	3.2	Tunisia (33%)
Others	143	182	122	165	141	155	-15	10	41	Morocco (15%)
Stamps	368	288	281	289	255	222	-23	-13	7.7	Albania (27%)
GRC-Counterfeit	159	131	106	92	60	64	-51	6.7	29	Albania (84%)
POL-Counterfeit	30	19	16	18	18	16	-16	-11	7.2	Ukraine (100%)
ESP-Counterfeit	9	7	7	8	5	14	100	180	6.3	Dominican Republic (21%)
FRA-Counterfeit	24	9	9	12	12	11	22	-8.3	5.0	Iran (18%)
ITA-Counterfeit	13	13	13	6	13	10	-23	-23	4.5	Sri Lanka (40%)
DEU-Counterfeit	3	6	6	7	1	10	67	900	4.5	Armenia (20%)
ISR-Counterfeit	0	0	2	0	0	9	n.a.	n.a.	4.1	Israel (100%)
POL-Forged	13	4	5	4	8	8	100	0	3.6	Ukraine (88%)
HUN-Forged	9	3	7	12	13	6	100	-54	2.7	Serbia (67%)
HUN-Counterfeit	9	2	10	8	12	5	150	-58	2.3	Ukraine (40%)
Others	99	94	100	122	113	69	-27	-39	31	Ukraine (23%)
Other	42	50	50	61	63	59	18	-6.3	2.1	Morocco (15%)
ITA-Counterfeit	16	12	10	9	25	14	17	-44	24	Morocco (21%)
FALSE-COUNTER-No more details	0	0	0	0	0	7	n.a.	n.a.	12	Not specified (71%)
ESP-Authentic	0	0	0	0	0	4	n.a.	n.a.	6.8	Morocco (50%)
GRC-Counterfeit	0	0	4	2	2	3	n.a.	50	5.1	Morocco (67%)
ROU-Counterfeit	0	0	0	0	0	3	n.a.	n.a.	5.1	Albania (33%)
ITA-Authentic	9	16	3	8	8	3	-81	-63	5.1	Bangladesh (67%)
GTM-Counterfeit	0	0	0	0	0	2	n.a.	n.a.	3.4	Colombia (50%)
BGR-Counterfeit	0	4	1	0	1	2	-50	100	3.4	Morocco (50%)
Unknown-Authentic	0	0	0	0	0	2	n.a.	n.a.	3.4	Not specified (100%)
POL-No more details	0	0	0	0	0	2	n.a.	n.a.	3.4	Ukraine (100%)
Others	17	18	32	42	27	17	-5.6	-37	29	Nigeria (12%)
Total	2 810	2 792	2 474	2 716	2 711	2 868	5.8	2.7		



Annex Table 12. **Return decisions issued**

Decisions issued by top ten nationalities

	2013		2014			2014 Q4			
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	% change on year ago	prev. Qtr	per cent of total
Top Ten Nationalities									
Syria	3 555	5 476	6 118	5 312	8 399	6 654	22	-21	11
Albania	4 528	5 029	4 574	5 086	5 228	6 398	27	22	10
Morocco	2 802	3 003	4 621	5 185	5 412	4 567	52	-16	7.4
Afghanistan	2 592	2 218	2 585	1 883	3 552	3 837	73	8	6.2
Ukraine	2 587	2 376	1 817	2 280	3 181	3 829	61	20	6.2
Pakistan	3 973	3 837	3 919	3 449	3 239	3 108	-19	-4	5
India	2 182	2 485	2 581	2 591	1 820	1 864	-25	2.4	3
Algeria	1 888	2 100	2 342	1 836	1 878	1 730	-18	-7.9	2.8
Nigeria	2 032	1 945	2 042	1 822	1 658	1 614	-17	-2.7	2.6
Brazil	781	1 024	1 253	1 098	1 003	1 270	24	27	2.1
Others	30 772	28 214	32 734	29 951	29 796	26 887	-4.7	-9.8	44
Total	57 692	57 707	64 586	60 493	65 166	61 758	7	-5.2	100

Please note the nationality of returned migrants does not necessarily correspond to the country of return.

Annex Table 13. **Effective returns**

Decisions issued by top ten nationalities

	2013		2014			2014 Q4			
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	% change on year ago	prev. Qtr	per cent of total
Top Ten Nationalities									
Albania	4 845	6 330	4 514	6 225	6 639	9 064	43	37	21
Ukraine	2 224	2 098	1 419	1 929	2 814	3 420	63	22	8
Morocco	1 657	1 584	1 822	2 228	2 281	2 264	43	-0.7	5.3
Pakistan	2 829	3 122	2 798	2 427	2 132	2 252	-28	5.6	5.3
India	2 224	2 080	2 140	2 211	1 601	1 657	-20	3.5	3.9
Serbia	1 643	1 465	1 636	1 701	1 442	1 464	-0.1	1.5	3.4
Russian Federation	2 410	2 331	1 838	1 692	1 775	1 347	-42	-24	3.2
Kosovo*	1 734	1 268	1 147	1 129	1 126	1 342	5.8	19	3.1
Nigeria	1 292	1 293	1 168	1 085	1 042	1 054	-18	1.2	2.5
Syria	208	439	474	436	632	953	117	51	2.2
Others	20 074	18 607	18 788	20 228	18 088	17 885	-3.9	-1.1	42
Total	41 140	40 617	37 744	41 291	39 572	42 702	5.1	7.9	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

Please note the nationality of returned migrants does not necessarily correspond to the country of return.

Annex Table 14. **Effective returns by type of return**

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

Type of Return	2013		2014			2014 Q4			
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	% change on		per cent of total
							year ago	prev. Qtr	
Forced	22 157	23 262	15 139	18 616	17 860	17 785	-24	-0.4	42
Enforced by Member State	20 026	20 662	12 055	13 156	12 823	12 384	-40	-3.4	70
Not specified	1 865	1 957	2 802	4 698	4 667	4 847	148	3.9	27
Enforced by Joint Operation	266	643	282	762	370	554	-14	50	3.1
Voluntary	17 119	15 347	16 333	16 375	15 243	15 945	3.9	4.6	37
Others	8 480	8 302	9 629	10 046	8 778	9 035	8.8	2.9	57
Not specified	3 928	3 245	3 436	3 703	3 836	4 108	27	7.1	26
IOM-assisted	4 711	3 800	3 268	2 626	2 629	2 802	-26	6.6	18
Not specified	1 864	2 008	6 272	6 300	6 469	8 972	347	39	21
Total	41 140	40 617	37 744	41 291	39 572	42 702	5.1	7.9	100
TEN TOP NATIONALITIES									
Forced									
Morocco	726	724	994	2 021	2 070	2 073	186	0.1	12
Albania	4 524	5 917	1 410	1 559	1 514	1 823	-69	20	10.0
Serbia	815	828	635	1 051	697	781	-5.7	12	4.4
Kosovo*	903	625	577	699	683	749	20	9.7	4.2
Pakistan	1 763	2 233	689	801	711	741	-67	4.2	4.2
Algeria	696	686	699	829	565	718	4.7	27	4.0
Tunisia	823	752	680	802	873	693	-7.8	-21	3.9
Nigeria	652	702	627	594	647	620	-12	-4.2	3.5
India	795	646	516	654	570	574	-11	0.7	3.2
Syria	185	390	305	277	388	534	37	38	3.0
Others	10 275	9 759	8 007	9 329	9 142	8 479	-13	-7.3	48
Total Forced Returns	22 157	23 262	15 139	18 616	17 860	17 785	-24	-0.4	100
Voluntary									
Ukraine	1 806	1 667	1 130	1 541	2 453	2 998	80	22	19
Russian Federation	1 997	1 911	1 367	1 223	1 356	1 072	-44	-21	6.7
India	1 424	1 428	1 554	1 517	999	1 041	-27	4.2	6.5
Pakistan	1 057	852	1 145	890	788	684	-20	-13	4.3
Serbia	817	629	987	637	731	665	5.7	-9	4.2
Albania	303	373	430	439	521	623	67	20	3.9
Kosovo*	831	643	569	430	443	593	-7.8	34	3.7
Syria	23	49	111	149	214	419	755	96	2.6
Nigeria	605	541	489	478	383	417	-23	8.9	2.6
China	577	643	811	783	443	354	-45	-20	2.2
Others	7 679	6 611	7 740	8 288	6 912	7 079	7.1	2.4	44
Total Voluntary Returns	17 119	15 347	16 333	16 375	15 243	15 945	3.9	4.6	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.

Please note the nationality of returned migrants does not necessarily correspond to the country of return.



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 States and by Joint Operations) for Belgium, Finland, Iceland and the Netherlands.



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For Public Release

Risk Analysis Unit

Reference number: 3864/2015

TT-AF-14-005-EN-N
ISSN 2363-0566

Warsaw, April 2015