



AD HOC QUERY ON 2021.46 Migration risk analysis

Requested By EMN NCP Poland on 20 July 2021

Responses from Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden (21 in Total)

Disclaimer:

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1. Background information

In connection with the ongoing analytical project on assessing risks related to migration inflow to Poland, the Ministry of the Interior and Administration is working on further development of its risk analysis capacity.

The main goal of the project is to create an analytical tool allowing for the assessment of migratory risk for the purpose of visa proceedings. In conclusion of these consultations the catalogue of the quantitative and qualitative criteria related to migratory security of the state and the chosen criteria have been implemented into the assessment tool (model of the migratory risk assessment).

The quantitative criteria of the model include the following factors and related data: number of issued Schengen and national visas, number of refusals and cancellations of visas, number of applications sent to Poland in relation to proceedings under the Dublin III regulation, number of illegal entries, number of registered illegal stays on the territory of Poland and cases of illegal employment and data on asylum proceedings.

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The qualitative criteria taken into account are: the condition of economies of the origin countries including trends and forecasts, level of wealth, unemployment, population structure, social services level, governance and stability, crime rates, internal and external conflicts, respect for human rights, tendency of people to migrate, position of the state towards emigration, cooperation on returns and readmission and assessment of migratory risk in the framework of the consular cooperation of Schengen MS.

Moreover I would like to add that the analysis were subjected to the Eastern Partnership countries and some countries of Asia and Africa, from which in recent years, Poland notes the increase migration.

A Working Group on Migratory Risk Assessment for Countries Under Visa Obligation is responsible for running the project. The Group includes representatives of:

1. Ministry of the Interior and Administration;
2. Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
3. Border Guard;
4. Office for Foreigners.

The Chair of the Group may invite other institutions to join the works and create additional working parties for particular tasks e.g. to prepare in depth analyses required to forward the work of the Group.

2. Questions

1. Do you conduct migration risk analyses on migratory risk assessment of countries under visa obligation in your Member State?

Available choices: Yes, No, Not Applicable

2. If you answer YES to question 1, who carries out such analyses (e.g. police, intelligence services, immigration services) in your Member State?

3. If you answer YES to question 1, how do your Member State conduct these analyses (content, criteria, structure)? If possible, please provide the main titles/chapters (English).

We would very much appreciate your responses by **14 September 2021**.




3. Responses

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¹ If possible at time of making the request, the Requesting EMN NCP should add their response(s) to the query. Otherwise, this should be done at the time of making the compilation.

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		Wider Dissemination ²	
	EMN NCP Austria	No	This EMN NCP has provided a response to the requesting EMN NCP. However, they have requested that it is not disseminated further.
	EMN NCP Belgium	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. The Belgian Immigration Office. 3. The Belgian Immigration Office evaluates such risks through country analysis and trend analysis. Important sources for such a country or trend analysis are statistics, information from partners like for example the Federal Public Service Foreign Affairs, and input from units within the Immigration Office that are confronted with migration fraud. There is not really a written methodology. The emphasis is more on qualitative analysis than on statistical analysis.
	EMN NCP Bulgaria	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No 2.

² A default "Yes" is given for your response to be circulated further (e.g. to other EMN NCPs and their national network members). A "No" should be added here if you do not wish your response to be disseminated beyond other EMN NCPs. In case of "No" and wider dissemination beyond other EMN NCPs, then for the Compilation for Wider Dissemination the response should be removed and the following statement should be added in the relevant response box: "This EMN NCP has provided a response to the requesting EMN NCP. However, they have requested that it is not disseminated further."



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			3.
	EMN NCP Croatia	Yes	<p>1. Yes</p> <p>2. Migration risk analysis are the result of assessment done by the MFA, the Ministry of Interior and SOA (Security and Intelligence Agency).</p> <p>3. The migration risk analysis is carried out on the basis of data collected by the MFA and the Ministry of the Interior who is responsible state authority for the control of the state border.</p> <p>The data that are taken into account refer to: the rejection rate of visa application, the number of illegal entries, the number of refusals of entry, the number of overstays, the number of international protection seekers.</p>
	EMN NCP Cyprus	No	This EMN NCP has provided a response to the requesting EMN NCP. However, they have requested that it is not disseminated further.
	EMN NCP Czech Republic	Yes	<p>1. Yes</p> <p>2. The Czech Republic does not have any specific methodology for risk analysis. However, based on current needs we conduct such an analysis regularly (usually monthly). The Department of Migration and Asylum Policy of the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic in</p>




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			<p>cooperation with other partners (such as the Alien Police of the Czech Republic, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and its embassies, national authorities which carry out integration services or controls etc.) carry it out.</p> <p>3. The analysis are based on current needs. Migration risks are regularly evaluated. The evaluation is based on wide range of criteria such as quantitative indicators (we monitor almost the same quantitative indicators which are mentioned in the background of this ad-hoc query) and qualitative indicators such as ration of successful integration, problems with integration etc.</p>
	EMN NCP Estonia	Yes	<p>1. Yes</p> <p>2. Police and Border Guard Board (in Estonia the police and immigration authority are operating within one organisation).</p> <p>3. The analysis usually contains an overview of the current situation (e.g. have there been any irregular migrants from these countries, trends, possible push and pull factors), current and possible future threats and risks.</p>
	EMN NCP Finland	Yes	<p>1. Yes</p> <p>2. The Finnish Border Guard carries out analysis on a number of threats, migratory risk assessment is one of the main threats identified. We do not carry out continuous analysis regarding specific countries per se, but rather focus on the most pressing ones at any given time. For example, right now Belarus and Afghanistan are very much under the scope but they still perform risk analysis on northern African countries as well.</p> <p>3. The Finnish Border Guard uses the Common Integrated Risk Analysis Model (CIRAM) that has been developed together with Frontex and the member states (the Polish Border guard should be familiar with</p>




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			the model). The very short answer is that the model concentrates on external threats, vulnerabilities and impacts of the threats. The qualitative and quantitative criteria specified in the ad hoc query are very much in line with the indicators that the Finnish Border Guard follows in their analysis, especially the qualitative ones. However, most of their analysis products do not follow the same structure nor established titles.
	EMN NCP France	No	This EMN NCP has provided a response to the requesting EMN NCP. However, they have requested that it is not disseminated further.
	EMN NCP Germany	Yes	<p>1. Not Applicable The German Federal Office for Migration and Refugees is currently working on the examination of an analytical tool allowing for a better analysis and fore-casting of irregular international migratory movement. It is planned that the geographical scope includes third countries relevant for migration (countries under visa obligation and countries without visa obligation).</p> <p>2. N/A</p> <p>3. N/A</p>
	EMN NCP Hungary	Yes	<p>1. No</p> <p>2. -</p> <p>3. -</p>




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	EMN NCP Italy	Yes	<p>1. Yes</p> <p>2. Ministry of Foreign Affairs with the support of Ministry of Interior – Department of Public Security – Central Directorate for Immigration and Border Police</p> <p>3. We analyze data about irregular immigration of the nationals of the third country being assessed. In particular cases of illegal crossings of the borders, and the consequent refusals of entry, and the detections in the national territory, and the consequent return decisions. We also take into consideration cases of false documents (includes visas) used by TCNs at the borders.</p>
	EMN NCP Latvia	Yes	<p>1. No</p> <p>2. N/a</p> <p>3. N/a</p>
	EMN NCP Lithuania	Yes	<p>1. Yes</p> <p>2. Migration risk analyses are performed by the State Security Department of Lithuania, the Police Department under the Ministry of the Interior, and the State Border Guard Service under the Ministry of the Interior.</p> <p>3. The State Security Department, the Police Department, and the State Border Guard Service draw up lists of foreign states. When visa services review applications for the issue of the Schengen or national visas submitted by all or certain categories of citizens of states that are included on the aforementioned lists, the visa services have to consult the respective institution: - the State Security Department must be consulted on whether the foreigner can pose a threat to national</p>


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			<p>security;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the State Border Guard Service must be consulted on whether there are grounds to believe that the foreigner poses a serious risk of illegal migration; - the Police Department must be consulted on whether the foreigner can pose a threat to public order or society. <p>The State Security Department, the State Border Guard Service, and the Police Department submit in writing the said lists of states to the Migration Department immediately upon drawing up or amending such lists. If there are no changes to the previous year's list, the Migration Department is informed of this in writing by January 10 every year.</p>
	EMN NCP Luxembourg	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No 2. N/A. 3. N/A.
	EMN NCP Netherlands	No	<p>This EMN NCP has provided a response to the requesting EMN NCP. However, they have requested that it is not disseminated further.</p>
	EMN NCP Poland	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. Works on the project of this document are carried out by the working group of the Interministerial Committee on Migration including the representatives of Ministry of the Interior and Administration, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, The Board Guard, Office for Foreigners. 3. This document contains quantitative and qualitative criteria for the third countries taken into account that



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			<p>determine the level of migration risk.</p> <p>The quantitative criteria of the model include the following factors and related data: number of issued Schengen and national visas, number of refusals and cancelations of visas, number of applications sent to Poland in relation to proceedings under the Dublin III regulation, number of illegal entries, number of registered illegal stays on the territory of Poland and cases of illegal employment and data on asylum proceedings.</p> <p>The qualitative criteria taken into account are: the condition of economies of the origin countries including trends and forecasts, level of wealth, unemployment, population structure, social services level, governance and stability, crime rates, internal and external conflicts, respect for human rights, tendency of people to migrate, position of the state towards emigration, cooperation on returns and readmission and assessment of migratory risk in the framework of the consular cooperation of Schengen MS.</p> <p>Moreover I would like to add that the analysis were subjected to the Eastern Partnership countries and some countries of Asia and Africa, from which in recent years, Poland notes the increase migration.</p> <p>A Working Group on Migratory Risk Assessment for Countries Under Visa Obligation is responsible for running the project. The Group includes representatives of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ministry of the Interior and Administration; 2. Ministry of Foreign Affairs; 3. Border Guard; 4. Office for Foreigners. <p>The Chair of the Group may invite other institutions to join the works and create additional working parties for particular tasks e.g. to prepare in depth analyses required to forward the work of the Group.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Slovakia</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No The Slovak Republic (Bureau of Border and Foreign Police of the Police Force Presidium) does not conduct migration risk analysis of countries under visa obligation. 2. NA 3. NA


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	<p>EMN NCP Slovenia</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Yes</p> <p>2. The Police carry out such analysis.</p> <p>3. The content of the analysis is related to the countries of interest, namely the countries of origin and transit countries with relevance for Slovenia. The focus is on the main threats and migration potential in those particular countries. The analysis serves as the third country situation monitoring mechanisms. The analysis might as well serve as the source of information in the visa related procedures.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Spain</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Yes</p> <p>2. Police services at borders. Consular services at Embassies and Consulates.</p> <p>3. At borders, such risk analysis is not carried out systematically nor for all third countries, but rather on an ad-hoc basis. It may include risk of irregular migration through BCPs, irregular border crossings or return related issues. At Embassies and Consulates, risk analysis takes place in the frame of the Visa Code implementation. - Article 21: Verification of entry conditions and risk assessment. 1. In the examination of an application for a uniform visa, it shall be ascertained whether the applicant fulfils the entry conditions set out in Article 5(1)(a), (c), (d) and (e) of the Schengen Borders Code, and particular consideration shall be given to assessing whether the applicant presents a risk of illegal immigration or a risk to the security of the Member States and whether the applicant intends to leave the territory of the Member States before the expiry of the visa applied for. There is a dual analysis: country-risk (the risk analysis differs from country to country) and personal risk analysis. Country-risk analysis would depend on factors such as illegal immigration rate of nationals of that country in Spain and personal-risk analysis would involve the study of the documents provided by the</p>

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			<p>applicants related to the use of previous Schengen visas, personal and economic situation, ties in the country of origin, etc.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Sweden</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Yes</p> <p>2. Sweden does not carry out general migratory risk assessments as such, but the competent authorities have developed procedures to identify and analyse situations of rapid increases in the number of visa defections and to take appropriate steps to deal with such situations, if necessary. The aim of these analyses and procedures is to reduce the number of third-country nationals who misuse the visa system. Analyses of this kind are initiated by the Swedish Migration Agency. If needed, further analysis is carried out by the Government Offices such as the Ministry for Foreign Affairs or the Ministry of Justice.</p> <p>3. The analytical process is initiated by the Swedish Migration Agency, which prepares a report based on the information available, such as the profile of visa applicants, entry patterns and trends, travel history, etc. If needed, other relevant authorities are consulted before the report is submitted to the Government Offices (the Ministry for Foreign Affairs or the Ministry of Justice). The Government Offices may inform other Member States in cases where other Member States represent Sweden with regard to issuing visas. The Swedish Migration Agency has also developed a system for analysing risks of visa misuse for cases that are managed by Sweden's missions abroad. The Migration Agency is providing consulates with monthly updates on recent VIS-hits/visa defections. This provides them with useful information in order to conduct further analysis of specific categories of applicants. The monthly reports are also useful for consulates with regard to assessing migratory risks when processing applications for Schengen visas. The reports are also used by key authorities for quality assessments of the visa management and for discussing key trends within the local Schengen cooperation. Consulates with detected visa misuse (identified through VIS-hits upon submission of an asylum application) are required to prepare a quarterly report to the Swedish Migration Agency. They complete a digitalized form, which is made accessible through an online tool. The form is automatically sent to the Swedish Migration Agency. The information provided is anonymised, only personal data such as gender, age, residence, or profession is entered as well as information such as the purpose of the visa, travel history etc. The web-based survey tool will automatically collect the data</p>

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			registered and, based on that, create a report.
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