1. Introduction

This EMN Country Factsheet provides a factual overview of the main policy developments in migration and international protection in NL during 2015, including latest statistics.

2. Common European Asylum System

During 2015, the Netherlands was confronted with a major influx of asylum seekers, which posed several practical challenges (see also Section 4.3). For instance, for the high workload of the Aliens Police Department, in some instances asylum seekers were sheltered without being registered yet; while the Immigration and Naturalisation Service (IND) had to reallocate internal staff and hire new persons to tackle personnel shortages.

In 2015, several legislative developments occurred in the Netherlands in the context of the Common European Asylum System (CEAS).

The recast Directive on common procedures for granting and withdrawing international protection\(^1\) was transposed in the Dutch legislation in July 2015. Among the changes introduced, there was the Border Procedure\(^2\), whereby third-country nationals who applied for asylum at the border do no longer receive an entry refusal, but a ‘suspension of the admission’. Moreover, with the aim to shorten the time in custody, the authorities have shortened the minimum duration of the so-called "rest and preparation period" to less than six days, depending on the applicants’ needs.

With the implementation of the Directive, the reasons why an applicant received subsidiary protection instead of the refugee status had to be explicitly mentioned. The recast Procedures Directive also introduced a number of grounds for refusal, such as rejecting an application because it is inadmissible or manifestly unfounded. As for the time limit for examining the asylum procedure, with the recast Procedures Directive an extension from 6 to 9 months was allowed in specific cases. The time limit for the judgement on appeals was set at 4 weeks for the general asylum procedures, and at 23 weeks for the extended asylum procedure.

With regard to Dublin cases, the Dublin procedure changed as of 20 July 2015 and Dublin cases, in the country or at the border, would undergo a separate procedure. Following investigations on the reception of asylum seekers in Hungary, the Council of State ruled in November 2015 that Dublin transfers to Hungary would need to be better motivated.

As of January 2015, asylum seekers who could not provide any documentary evidence on the relevant elements for a positive decision would undergo a comprehensive credibility assessment\(^3\).

As for resettlement, in 2015 the 2012-2015 resettlement programme with UNHCR came to an end, accounting for 2,000 refugees resettled in the Netherlands since the programme started in 2012. The new programme will start in 2016, and will concern the same number of persons up to 2019. The Netherlands also agreed to take part in the resettlement programme agreed at the EU level, by resettling 2,000 people over a period of 4 years. In 2015, however, no EU resettlement operation took place yet.

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\(^1\) Directive 2013/32/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 on common procedures for granting and withdrawing international protection

\(^2\) The Border Procedure was envisaged as a possibility also by the original Procedure Directive, however, the Netherlands had not introduced it. It is similar to the procedure applied to the Application Centre Schiphol.

\(^3\) Previously they has to be ‘positively convincing’ as defined by the case law.
The Netherlands also agreed to accept 9,000 asylum seekers from Italy and Greece, in the context of the intra-EU relocation scheme; however, no relocation operation took place yet.

3. Unaccompanied Minors and other Vulnerable Groups

In 2015, the authorities agreed upon a new model for the reception of unaccompanied minors (UAMs), which entered into force in January 2016. The maximum age for minors to be hosted in foster families increased from 12 to 15. UAMs older than 15 or who could not be hosted in foster families would be accommodated in small-scale housing facilities. Moreover, special attention was paid when UAMs were moved across reception centres to ensure they could stay in the same region.

The transposition of the recast Procedures Directive introduced a new procedure to ascertain, within a reasonable time after the asylum application was lodged, whether the applicant was in any vulnerable condition and thus required special support. It was also introduced that the asylum interview for UAMs could only take place in the presence of a legal representative.

4. European Policy on Legal migration and Integration

4.1. PROMOTING LEGAL MIGRATION CHANNELS

The Netherlands developed a programme called Ambitious Entrepreneurship, which aimed at creating an ambitious and attractive business climate to attract new start-up businesses and entrepreneurs from abroad, and in so doing, to contribute to strengthening the Dutch economy. This included the promotion of the newly introduced Start-up scheme (see Section 4.2).

4.2. ECONOMIC MIGRATION

On 1st January 2015, a new scheme for start-up entrepreneurs was introduced. It provided one-year residence permit for start-up entrepreneurs supported by a facilitator, i.e. an experienced mentor based in the Netherlands. After one year, successful applicants could apply for the points-based self-employment scheme, in place since 2004.  

As a measure to facilitate highly skilled migration, as of October 2015, scientific researchers, students, and skilled migrants were exempt from the requirement of obtaining the provisional residency permit MVV (Schengen D-visa) before coming to the Netherlands. This had the expected effect of lightening the administrative procedure for obtaining a residence permit. Moreover, during 2015 discussions were ongoing on possible amendments to the Highly Qualified Migrants Scheme for graduate students.

Some changes were also introduced for au pairs: for instance, in July 2015 it became compulsory for the au pair and the host family to sign a declaration of awareness, in which the conditions for hosting an au pair are spelled out.

4.3. FAMILY REUNIFICATION

One of the measures taken to cope with the major influx of asylum seekers was an extension of the deadline for taking a decision on family reunification of beneficiaries of international protection, which was extended to 9 months.

In 2015 the Court of Justice of the European Union issued a ruling on the application of the civic integration exam as a condition for family reunification and judged that there was not enough leeway for exemptions from the exam obligation and the cost for preparing and sitting the exam was disproportionate. As a consequence, the Dutch authorities broadened the cases of exemption from the civic integration exam and reduced the costs.

The Law on Prevention Forced Marriages approved in December 2015 laid down that both partners must be at least 18 for the marriage concluded abroad to be recognised in the Netherlands, and therefore for spouse to be able to reunite with the sponsor.

4.4. INTEGRATION

To enable migrants to take integration and language courses, in 2015, the government loan to which migrants were entitled to increased from €5,000 to €10,000. Employers were also involved in the integration process, and in January 2015, 29 Dutch employers signed the language agreement ‘Zet in Op Taal!’ (Focus on language!) with the Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment to develop activities to improve their employees’ language skills, with a support from the government.  

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4 During the year 2015, the Dutch authorities worked on how to facilitate the path from the start-up entrepreneur scheme to the self-employment scheme, and new rules entered into force in January 2016.

5 CJEU, 9 July 2015, C-153/14
6 Beneficiaries of international protection were already entitled to €10,000.
7 The plan for 2016 is to expand the number of language agreements at the regional level.
Also, initiatives to increase migrants’ labour market participation were taken. For instance, as of January 2015, the civic integration examination was complemented by a module on orientation in the Dutch labour market.

The Netherlands also has developed counselling and support activities. Since March 2014 up to March 2015, a pilot project involved 13 municipalities taking part in the ‘Declaration of Participation’, which consisted in the commitment to counsel migrants who declared their intention to contribute to the Dutch society and get acquainted with Dutch standards and values.

Finally, in the context of the 2014 Action Plan to Combat Discrimination, the Labour Discrimination Team was established in the Labour Inspectorate in 2015; moreover, the programme Integration and Society was set up in 2015 to systematically gather data on discrimination in the workplace.

In reaction to the major influx of asylum seekers during the second half of 2015 a task force was also set up to counsel and promote the progression of beneficiaries of international protection in higher education. Similarly, in October 2015, a task force was established for the employment and integration of refugees, with the aim of improving their labour market participation, amongst others by investing in an early screening of their skills. Furthermore the Support Team for Asylum Seekers and Residence Permit Holders was established with the purpose of advising municipalities on housing, schooling, and employment opportunities for beneficiaries of international protection.

4.5. MANAGING MIGRATION AND MOBILITY

In 2015 the Netherlands was subject to an evaluation, in the context of the Schengen evaluation and monitoring mechanism.

Moreover, a Dutch Border Security Team was deployed on the Greek island of Chios, designated as hotspot, to help the Greek authorities with border surveillance, screening, identification and registration.

4.6. EXTERNAL DIMENSION OF EU MIGRATION POLICY

Within the context of assisted voluntary return and reunintegration (AVRR), the project Temporary Return of Qualified nationals carried out by IOM ended in late 2015. The aim was to make use of the diaspora’s knowledge for capacity building in countries of origin.

Moreover, support was provided (in partnership with the other organisations, i.e. Spark and Seva) to the members of the diaspora to set up enterprises in the origin countries. Finally, in December 2015 a project for a study by the Scientific Research Documentation Centre of the Ministry of Security and Justice on the involvement of the diasporas in migration issues was started.

5. Irregular Migration and Return

The number of third-country nationals returned to their countries of origin increased in 2015. However, evidence of abuses led to withdrawing the additional repatriation support to Mongolian citizens, Kosovars as well as for Dublin claimants in 2015, and to all citizens of countries that do not require a visa as of January 2016.

On cooperation with third countries, the Netherlands, in cooperation with ICMPD, launched a project with Lebanon to provide trainings to Lebanese border guards.

In the Netherlands, the Mobile Security Monitoring is a supervisory task foreseen by the Dutch law, to carry out random controls on the roads, trains, water and air traffic. In 2015, the controls performed were intensified at the border with Belgium and Germany to counteract illegal migration.

6. Actions against Trafficking in Human Beings

In 2015, an exploratory pilot on providing multidisciplinary counselling to victims of trafficking, which included different areas of expertise (e.g. legal, psychological, anthropological) was successfully completed.

In the context of the inter-ministerial project National Referral Mechanism, started in 2013, the Guide on countering trafficking in human beings was published with the aim of providing support to the victims and to the practitioners.

Moreover, the report ‘Trafficking in human beings: A child-oriented protection system for unaccompanied minors’ was published by the Dutch National Rapporteur on Trafficking in Human Beings and Sexual Violence against Children. The report made five recommendations, and the government was planning to follow up on three of them, specifically the residence arrangements for children, improving detection across the chain of trafficking in human beings and in involving partners in identifying UAMs.

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8 “Managing migration and mobility” refers to the following themes: visa policy, Schengen governance and border monitoring.
Statistical Annex

The Statistical Annex provides an overview of the latest available statistics for the Netherlands on aspects of migration and asylum (2012-2015), including residence, asylum, unaccompanied minors, irregular migration, return and visas. Where statistics are not yet available, this is indicated in the Annex as “N/A”.

1. COMMON EUROPEAN ASYLUM SYSTEM

Figure 1: Asylum applications as a share of the total population in Netherlands, EU average and EU high and low (2012-2015)

![Graph showing asylum applications as a share of the total population in Netherlands, EU average and EU high and low (2012-2015).]

Source: Eurostat migration statistics (migr_asyappctza), data extracted 04/07/2016

Figure 2: Number of asylum applications and as a share of the total number of applications in the EU (2012-2015)

![Graph showing number of asylum applications and as a share of the total number of applications in the EU (2012-2015).]

Source: Eurostat migration statistics (migr_asyappctza), data extracted 04/07/2016

Table 1: Asylum applications: Top five third-country nationalities (2012–2015)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>% of total</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>% of total</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>% of total</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>% of total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nationality</strong></td>
<td><strong>Nr</strong></td>
<td><strong>Syria</strong></td>
<td><strong>Afghanistan</strong></td>
<td><strong>Somalia</strong></td>
<td><strong>Iraq</strong></td>
<td><strong>Eritrea</strong></td>
<td><strong>Stateless</strong></td>
<td><strong>Iraq</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>1,885</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>2,265</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>8,790</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>18,690</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>1,620</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>1,365</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>3,910</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>7,455</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somalia</td>
<td>1,425</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>1,215</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>2,720</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>3,240</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>1,195</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>1,020</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>1,320</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>2,875</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>825</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>955</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>880</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Eurostat migration statistics (migr_asyappctza), data extracted 04/07/2016
Figure 3: Asylum applications: Top five third-country nationalities as a share of EU total per given nationality (2015)

Source: Eurostat migration statistics (migr_asyappctza), data extracted 04/07/2016
Note: the figure reads as: Netherlands received 18,690 asylum applications from Syrians or 5.07% of all asylum applications lodged by Syrians in EU in 2015

Table 2: Asylum applications - First instance decisions by outcome (2012-2015)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total decisions</th>
<th>Positive decisions</th>
<th>Of which:</th>
<th>Humanitarian reasons</th>
<th>Negative decisions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Refugee status</td>
<td>Subsidiary protection</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>13,665</td>
<td>5,505</td>
<td>630</td>
<td>3,325</td>
<td>1,550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>12,190</td>
<td>5,965</td>
<td>1,150</td>
<td>3,350</td>
<td>1,465</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>18,790</td>
<td>12,550</td>
<td>2,485</td>
<td>9,290</td>
<td>775</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>20,465</td>
<td>16,450</td>
<td>6,660</td>
<td>9,400</td>
<td>390</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Eurostat migration statistics (migr_asydcfsta), data extracted 04/07/2016

Figures 4-7: Asylum applications - First instance decisions by outcome (2012-2015)

Source: Eurostat migration statistics (migr_asydcfsta), data extracted 04/07/2016
Figure 8: Negative decision rate for the top five nationalities of applicants at the first instance in comparison with EU for the same given nationality (2015)

Source: Eurostat migration statistics (migr_asydcfsta), data extracted 04/07/2016

Figure 9: Third-country nationals resettled (2012-2015)

Source: Eurostat migration statistics (migr_asyresa), data extracted 04/07/2016

2. UNACCOMPANIED MINORS

Figure 10: Unaccompanied minors applying for asylum (2012-2015)

Table 3: Unaccompanied minors (2012-2015)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unaccompanied minors (total)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unaccompanied minor asylum applicants</td>
<td>380</td>
<td>310</td>
<td>960</td>
<td>3,855</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Eurostat Asylum applicants considered to be unaccompanied minors by citizenship, age and sex Annual data (rounded) [migr_asyunaa], data extracted 04/07/2016; EMN NCPs
3. EUROPEAN POLICY ON LEGAL MIGRATION AND INTEGRATION

Figure 11: First residence permits, by reason (2012-2015)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Family reasons</th>
<th>Education reasons</th>
<th>Remunerated activities</th>
<th>Other reasons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>80,000</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>75,000</td>
<td>55,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>70,000</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>65,000</td>
<td>45,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Eurostat (migr_resfirst), data extracted 04/07/2016

Table 4: First residence permits: Top five third-country nationalities (2012–2013)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nationality</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>China (including Hong Kong)</td>
<td>5,996</td>
<td>6,161</td>
<td>8,474</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>4,470</td>
<td>6,119</td>
<td>6,196</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>4,285</td>
<td>6,119</td>
<td>6,196</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>3,672</td>
<td>4,480</td>
<td>4,927</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>2,020</td>
<td>2,909</td>
<td>3,943</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Eurostat migration statistics (migr_resfirst), data extracted 04/07/2016

Figure 12: Resident population of third-country nationals as a share of total population in Netherlands, EU average, EU high and low (2012-2015)

Source: Eurostat migration statistics (migr_pop1ctz), data extracted 04/07/2016
4. IRREGULAR MIGRATION AND RETURN

Table 5: Number of third-country nationals refused entry at external borders (2012–2015)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Third country nationals:</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Refused entry at external borders</td>
<td>2,515</td>
<td>1,990</td>
<td>2,310</td>
<td>2,295</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Found to be illegally present</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ordered to leave</td>
<td>27,265</td>
<td>32,435</td>
<td>33,735</td>
<td>23,765</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Returned following an order to leave</td>
<td>9,635</td>
<td>8,010</td>
<td>7,995</td>
<td>8,620</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Eurostat migration statistics (migr_eirfs)(migr_eipre)(migr_eiord), data extracted 04/07/2016

Table 6: Third-country nationals returned (2012–2015)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Returned as part of forced return measures</th>
<th>Returned voluntarily</th>
<th>Returned through an Assisted Voluntary Return Programme</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>3,985</td>
<td>4,045</td>
<td>2,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: EMN NCPs

5. SECURING EUROPE'S EXTERNAL BORDERS

Table 7: Number of Schengen visas applications (2012–2016)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Uniform visas (short-stay visas)</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>440,056</td>
<td>458,824</td>
<td>485,267</td>
<td>520,809</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: DG Migration and Home – Complete statistics on short-stay visas issued by the Schengen States

Figure 13: Uniform visa applications received in Netherlands as a share of the total number of uniform visa applications in all Schengen states consulates (2012-2015)

Table 8: Top five countries in which the highest number of visa applications for Netherlands was lodged

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>57,087</td>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>73,826</td>
<td>Russia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>45,535</td>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>47,542</td>
<td>Turkey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>41,996</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>44,363</td>
<td>China</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>36,451</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>34,024</td>
<td>India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>27,366</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>30,581</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: DG Migration and Home affairs

### Table 9: Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF) allocation in euro per area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Areas</th>
<th>AMIF 2014-2020</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asylum</td>
<td>32,643,630</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal Migration and Integration</td>
<td>22,784,726</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return</td>
<td>56,242,671</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical Assistance</td>
<td>6,193,049</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special cases (resettlement/transfer)</td>
<td>9,860,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>127,724,077</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: DG Migration and Home affairs

### Table 10: Internal Security Fund (ISF) allocation in euro per area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Areas</th>
<th>ISF 2014-2020</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ISF Borders</td>
<td>30,609,543</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISF SA Frontex</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISF SA Consular cooperation</td>
<td>3,510,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISF Borders Emergency Assistance</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISF Police</td>
<td>31,540,510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>65,660,053</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: DG Migration and Home affairs

### Table 11: SOLID funds allocation in euro and share of total funds allocated to Netherlands (2007-2013)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SOLID FUNDS</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>European Refugee Fund (ERF)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>3,237,56</td>
<td>3,481,73</td>
<td>4,279,98</td>
<td>4,595,31</td>
<td>5,916,40</td>
<td>6,398,95</td>
<td><strong>27,909,957</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Return Fund (RF)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>2,703,12</td>
<td>3,082,61</td>
<td>3,867,30</td>
<td>5,280,75</td>
<td>7,053,17</td>
<td>8,847,38</td>
<td><strong>30,834,360</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Fund for the Integration of TCN (EIF)</td>
<td>1,621,40 3 (2.5%)</td>
<td>1,812,06 9 (2.3%)</td>
<td>546,283 0 (0.6%)</td>
<td>2,412,32 6 (2.2%)</td>
<td>2,792,42 9 (2.1%)</td>
<td>3,466,82 1 (2.1%)</td>
<td>3,839,55 3 (2.1%)</td>
<td><strong>16,490,883</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External Borders Fund (EBF)</td>
<td>2,557,44 9 (1.8%)</td>
<td>3,096,04 4 (2.3%)</td>
<td>4,111,56 2 (2.6%)</td>
<td>4,599,13 0 (2.4%)</td>
<td>5,899,78 4 (2.5%)</td>
<td>7,403,04 1 (2.3%)</td>
<td>10,368,19 9 (2.4%)</td>
<td><strong>38,035,209</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: DG Migration and Home affairs

### 7. INSPECTIONS CARRIED OUT TO DETECT EMPLOYMENT OF IRREGULAR MIGRANTS

### Table 12: Number of Inspections carried out to detect employment of irregular migrants and share of inspections as a percentage of the employers in sector (in %)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk sector</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</td>
<td>338</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>0.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>707</td>
<td>2.6%</td>
<td>735</td>
<td>3.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles</td>
<td>1,314</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
<td>1,269</td>
<td>1.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accommodation and food service activities</td>
<td>2,159</td>
<td>8.7%</td>
<td>2,049</td>
<td>7.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative and support service activities</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>1,018</td>
<td>6.97</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: DG Migration and Home affairs
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk sector</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th></th>
<th>2015</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>248</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>223</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accommodation and food service activities</td>
<td>247</td>
<td>291</td>
<td>286</td>
<td>337</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative and support service activities</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: DG Migration and Home affairs