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Ad-Hoc Query on 2024.1 Forecasting methods of future migration trends

Requested by EMN NCP Finland on 26 January 2024

Responses from EMN NCP Austria, EMN NCP Belgium, EMN NCP Bulgaria, EMN NCP Croatia, EMN NCP Cyprus, EMN NCP Czech Republic, EMN NCP Estonia, EMN NCP Finland, EMN NCP Germany, EMN NCP Greece, EMN NCP Italy, EMN NCP Lithuania, EMN NCP Luxembourg, EMN NCP Norway, EMN NCP Poland, EMN NCP Portugal, EMN NCP Serbia, EMN NCP Slovakia, EMN NCP Slovenia, EMN NCP Sweden (20 in Total)

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1. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The Finnish Immigration Service (FIS) has launched a project ENNACOI (Foresight Country Information), co-funded by the EU's Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF). The project aims to enhance the methods of the Country Information Service of the FIS to produce information relevant for predicting and analysing future migration trends and developments on the basis of the information needs identified

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in Finland's national forecasting process. The project was launched in January 2024 and will last approx. two years. The project will establish a methodology for creating foresight-oriented information products for both public and official use.

To receive an up-to-date picture of the practices and methods adopted for this purpose in different EMN Member and Observer Countries, we invite you to answer the following Ad-Hoc Query, which updates a similar query from 2020 (AHQ 2020.49 on Forecasting methods that inform policy making at EU and national level).

If you have any questions about the query, please contact EMN Finland National Contact Point at emn@migri.fi, as usual. If you wish to know more or establish contacts with the ENNACOI project, you can contact them directly at skeema@migri.fi.

We would like to ask the following questions:

1. Does your EMN Member or Observer Country make use of methods or models for predicting/analysing future migration trends and developments? YES/NO. If you answered "yes" Please provide details of your model (please specify what type of model it is: forecasting, foresight, scenario building, risk analysis, machine-learning, etc.).
2. If you answered "yes" to question 1, which data sources are used to inform/feed these models (e.g. administrative data, survey data, expert interviews, etc.)
3. If you answer "yes" to question 1, what is the time horizon of migration predictions (e.g. 12 months, 18 months, 2 years, 10 years, 30 years)?
4. If you answered "yes" to question 1, who conducts the analysis for these models (ministries, migration authorities, other government institutions, research institutions, etc.)?
5. If you answered "yes" to question 1, which institutions (ministries, migration authorities, other government institutions, research institutions, etc.) makes use of the results of the analysis?


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6. If you answered “yes” to question 1, are the results of the analysis made public and, if so, in what form (please provide links, if available)?

We would very much appreciate your responses by **26 February 2024**.

2. RESPONSES

		Wider Dissemination	
	EMN NCP Austria	Yes	<p>1. Yes. Austria uses methods of forecasting, scenario building and risk analysis. In order to be able to take appropriate precautions or measures, the Federal Ministry of the Interior conducts analyses of the future trends regarding asylum and migration. As a base the “Irregular migration analytical invasive model” in combination with the CIRAM 3.0 method is being used in order to analyze the migration trends and risks in the future. (Irregular Migration Analytical Invasive Model: In order to comprehensibly analyze irregular migration, it is necessary to understand the concept of a qualified migration of plenty humans as well as the individual, correlating, migration causing factors, Push-, Pull-Factors and socio-psychological components (Vogl 2015 Presented at: Conference EMCSR 2016 Avantgarde, 30.03.-02.04.2016 in Vienna Published in German: “Wissensmanagement im ÖBH” – Einführung in die Informationslogistik als Grundlage zur Wissens- und Organisationsentwicklung – Band 20/2015 p 57-74 Published in English: academia.edu). In addition the Austrian Mol, Department of integrated border management participates in the Frontex process for elaboration of the Strategic Risk Analysis.---Source: Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>2. The Austrian Federal Ministry of the Interior uses – among other – the CIRAM 3.0 model on risk analysis, which also includes scenario building. Since trends in migration figures and the number of asylum applications depend on a wide range of factors (political measures, trafficking opportunities, etc.), the Austrian MOI mostly engages in scenario building (base, best case, worst case) based on a</p>

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			<p>number of assumptions. The process is enhanced through the involvement of the knowledge of the migration analysis unit of the Austrian Ministry of Defence. From January 1st, 2019 to December 31st, 2020, the Federal Ministry of the Interior took part in the now completed cooperative research and development project Migration Trend Analysis (MiTrAs), which was funded in the Austrian security research program KIRAS and operationally led by the AIT (Austrian Institute of Technology). The main result was a low-threshold prototype/demonstrator, which demonstrated the basic functionalities of a system for processing, merging and analyzing data from open source media, social media and the use of satellites.---Source: Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>3. The Austrian Federal Ministry of the Interior has extended the previous short to medium term analyses (weeks & months) to a long-term horizon via the participation in Horizon 2020 projects dedicated to Migration Forecasting and Foresight (ASGARD and STARLIGHT) and the participation in the Frontex SRAN. A demonstrator is being tested at the moment which means "searching and finding" by geolocation, keywords, tagging according to predefined terms (semantics), "text mining" in the metadata, easy and quick visual capture of the information content of a "message". The metanalysis which is happening in the framework of Frontex SRAN is meant to be a policy document and only partially a foresight usability for the Austrian MoI but is the initial status quo analysis which leads to a vulnerability and impact assessment and in continuation to a concept of capability development and other risk mitigation measures as part of the IBM-process. The completed "MiTrAs" research project focused on up to date event detection combined with the deduction of medium-term trend analysis.---Source: Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>4. The described analysis of the future development of the number of asylum applications is carried out by Unit V/B/6 (long term) and by V/B/8/a (short to medium term), Controlling of Asylum and Migration Affairs, of the Federal Ministry of the Interior. The Department Integrated Border Management (Dep. V/B/6) of the Austrian Federal Ministry of the Interior uses the CIRAM 3.0 model on risk analysis. The Department for National and International Migration Strategy of the Austrian Federal Ministry of the Interior is tasked with the medium and long term analysis of political, social</p>
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			<p>and economic developments in third countries in particular regarding its influence on asylum related factors. "MiTrAs" was a research project. As part of an internal follow-up, the prototype dashboard was made available to the responsible organizational units of the Migration and International Directorate in a test environment. Project results and implementation requirements (including legal framework conditions) are currently being used in an internal review and needs assessment process. --Source: Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>5. Ministries and, in the case of Horizon 2020 (Point 3), Law enforcement agencies (Mol), research institutions and industry make use of the results of the analysis. All results of analysis are made available to the leading officials of the Federal Ministry of the Interior and serve as a basis for planning and decision-making. Concerning MiTras, feasible components could eventually be implemented also by other involved Ministries. Whether or to what extent this may already be happening is not known here. ---Source: Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>6. No, the results of the migration analysis is not made public. However the results of the joint efforts in the Frontex Strategic Risk Analysis Network – the Strategic Risk Analysis – as part of the policy process of the European Commission which provides foresight on how megatrends and possible future events might develop and affect EU border and migration management between now and 2032 is published by Frontex and the EC. (Strategic Risk Analysis 2022 (europa.eu) - https://www.frontex.europa.eu/publications/strategic-risk-analysis-2022-Kj2kic) A short summary of MiTrAs can be found here – insbes. Neubauer, G. (2021). MiTrAs. in Wissenschaft(f)t Sicherheit - geförderte KIRAS-Projekte 2016-2018 (Band 2021, S. 100-101): https://www.kiras.at/fileadmin/downloads/projektband/Projektband_210x297_v01_barrierefrei.pdf ---Source: Ministry of the Interior</p>
■	EMN NCP Belgium	Yes	<p>1. Yes, the Belgian authorities have developed scenario's for what concerns the asylum influx. For 2023 we had 3 scenario's (low, medium, high) with a seasonal effect included. For 2024 the scenario's and methodology is being fine-tuned and the scenarios for the 2024 asylum influx are not</p>



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			<p>available yet.</p> <p>2. Historical data, Trends in other EU MS, expert opinions (country of origin experts, analytical experts and expert opinions expressed by colleagues from other EU+ countries), EUAA reports and analysis. The Office of the Commissioner General for Refugees and Stateless Persons (CGRS) is cooperating with EUAA and experts in some member states to exchange best practices related to statistics and forecasting.</p> <p>3. Due to the volatility of inflow and intake parameters, the time horizon of our scenarios is currently limited to 12 months.</p> <p>4. This analysis is discussed within the framework of the monitoring of the asylum chain (coordinated by the cabinet for asylum and Migration).Monitoring of the asylum chain: In collaboration with asylum authorities, the Cabinet of the State Secretary for Asylum and Migration closely monitors the asylum chain (inflow–outflow). In this context, to determine the necessary housing capacity, several factors are taken into account, including historical data on arrivals and departures during a reference period (usually at least 12 months); the workload of CGRS and Immigration Office; the number of decisions that can be made per month (both positive and negative); the proportion of persons appealing a negative international protection decision and the number of applicants residing outside the reception network.</p> <p>5. Cabinet for Asylum and Migration, the federal reception agency (Fedasil), the Office of the Commissioner General for Refugees and Stateless Persons (CGRS), the Immigration Office, Budget. Div.</p> <p>6. Yes the scenario's for 2023 were made public by the Cabinet end August 2023. On 31 August 2023 an article about this analysis was published in a major Belgian newspaper: https://www.hln.be/binnenland/exclusief-staatssecretaris-de-moor-geeft-belgische-</p>
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	EMN NCP Bulgaria	Yes	<p>1. For the purposes of effective integrated border management, we apply different analytical methods and tools to collect, process and interpret data. We analyze the main trends and try to predict future scenarios. The most common method is usage of historical data. In addition, we apply Delphi method and Devil advocacy tools.</p> <p>2. We use mainly administrative data and analytical reports from other institutions.</p> <p>3. The longest time period is 10 years.</p> <p>4. Strategic and situational analysis are conducted by Border police authorities.</p> <p>5. Border police and Ministry of Interior.</p> <p>6. The results of the analysis are not public, because they include sensitive data.</p>
	EMN NCP Croatia	Yes	<p>1. Yes, In Croatia, a risk analysis of threats to the security of the national border is being prepared.</p> <p>2. The data collected through national databases are used, including: the National Information System for State Border Management, the Information System of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, reports of police officers at the local level, open data sources, etc.</p> <p>3. The analysis is made on an annual basis (12 months).</p> <p>4. The analysis is made by police officers for risk analysis of the border police within the Ministry of the Interior.</p>



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			<p>5. The risk analysis is used by the Border Police of the Ministry of the Interior.</p> <p>6. The risk analysis is a classified document available to the bodies involved in the integrated border management of the Republic of Croatia (border police, customs, etc.)</p>
	EMN NCP Cyprus	Yes	<p>1. NO</p> <p>2. N/A</p> <p>3. N/A</p> <p>4. N/A</p> <p>5. N/A</p> <p>6. N/A</p>
	EMN NCP Czech Republic	Yes	<p>1. Yes. The Czech Republic uses the CIRAM 2.1 model (Common Integrated Risk Analysis Model), which is designed to systematically examine the components of risk in order to produce a risk analysis and subsequently inform decision-making. Furthermore, in the context of risk analysis specific predictions are prepared as required.</p> <p>2. OSINT, HUMINT and information from internal sources are used to feed these models.</p> <p>3. Predictions are made in time horizons as needed. According to the situation and issue under consideration, the time horizon may be a period of 6 months or 12 months.</p> <p>4. The analysis of these models is conducted by Police of the Czech Republic, Directorate of Foreign Police of the Czech Republic and National Situational Centre for Border Protection.</p>

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			<p>5. Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic and the Security Forces of the Czech Republic use the results of the analysis.</p> <p>6. The direct results of the analysis are not public and National Situational Centre for Border Protection shares them only with the above mentioned institutions. In other words, the results of the analysis are for internal use of government institutions only.</p>
	EMN NCP Estonia	Yes	<p>1. Yes, Estonia is compiling an annual risk analysis to predict new and continuing migration trends and risk imposed by that. We use the CIRAM (Common risk analysis model) model for that. In some cases, we have also used scenarios, e.g. in case of different possibilities of mass migration.</p> <p>2. Administrative data, open-source information, sometimes expert interviews.</p> <p>3. 1-2 years.</p> <p>4. The Analysis Unit of the Estonian Police and Border Guard Board.</p> <p>5. It is shared on a need-to-know basis with the governmental institutions.</p> <p>6. These analyses are only for internal use.</p>
	EMN NCP Finland	Yes	<p>1. Yes. The Finnish Immigration Service (FIS) has a separate Analysis and Foresight Team which maintains situational awareness and produces qualitative and quantitative forecasts on migration to Finland. The team creates the forecasts in cooperation with different interest groups, and is responsible for coordinating the work of the foresight network. At the moment, FIS has four thematic groups working on the following topics: 1) international protection; 2) temporary protection and Ukrainians in Finland; 3) international students; and 4) labor migration. FIS also has a separate operation for contingency planning and preparedness which may use all the reports created by the</p>


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			<p>Analysis and Foresight Team.</p> <p>The Analysis and Foresight Team publishes up-to-date analysis about immigration to Finland three times a year. In addition to analysis, the team also publishes updated prognoses about immigration to Finland for the coming years.</p> <p>The Ministry of the Interior (Moi) has a foresight team with participants from FIS and other institutions in Moi's administrative branch. Joint strategic foresight activities include: continuously observing of the operating environment, maintaining trend cards which describe factors driving change in internal security in the medium term, identifying weak signals and emerging phenomena, creating future scenarios as necessary. The purpose of this work is to provide background information for reports, strategies and futures reviews and provide a shared outlook for the branch's performance guidance model. In order to produce information relevant for Moi's future planning, the foresight team has experimented with different models (including scenario building, backcasting, etc.).</p> <p>The Finnish Border Guard forecasts and evaluates the irregular migration situation in EU and in Finland using mostly CIRAM 2.1. (Common Integrated Risk Analysis Model) methodology, established by Frontex.</p> <p>In January 2024, FIS launched ENNACOI (Foresight Country Information) project, co-funded by the EU's Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF). The project will last approximately two years and it aims to enhance the methods of FIS's Country Information Service to produce information relevant for predicting and analysing future migration trends and developments on the basis of the information needs identified in Finland's national forecasting process. In addition to information gathering, structured analytic and foresight techniques are used to map out possible developments in origin and transit countries that impact migration trends. The project will establish a practice model and methodology for creating foresight-oriented information products for both public and official use.</p>
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			<p>2. Administrative data provided by FIS's Statistics Services; expert group discussions with participants including Country of Origin Information (COI) researchers, senior officers from FIS's Asylum Unit, Permit and Nationality Unit and Reception Unit, experts from the MoI, the Finnish Border Guard, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and academic experts.</p> <p>3. The time horizon for FIS's Forecast Model is two to six years. The main focus is in the short period (12-24 months) but the quantitative prognoses are also made for current and five upcoming years in order to serve the needs of financial planning.</p> <p>4. Migration authorities including foresight experts from the Analysis and Foresight Team, COI researchers, senior officers from FIS's Asylum Unit, Permit and Nationality Unit and Reception Unit.</p> <p>5. The results of the Analysis and Foresight Team's quantitative prognoses about migration to Finland and about asylum seekers arriving in Finland are used to support the operational management and financial planning of FIS.</p> <p>6. The forecasts and situational analysis can be accessed via: https://migri.fi/en/forecasts https://migri.fi/maahanmuuton-tilannekuva-suomessa (in Finnish)</p>
	EMN NCP Germany	Yes	<p>1. No. Germany has intensified its activities to evaluate the development of a migration forecasting tool under the auspices of the German Federal Office for Migration and Refugees (BAMF). BAMF conducted a feasibility study to assess existing approaches for the use of AI instruments for crisis prevention in other government institutions and a possible approach for migration forecasting. Currently, BAMF is working on increasing its analytical and forecasting capabilities in the context of irregular migration.</p> <p>2. N/A</p>

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			<p>3. N/A</p> <p>4. N/A</p> <p>5. N/A</p> <p>6. N/A</p>
	EMN NCP Greece	Yes	<p>1. YES. According to the Directorate- General of Information and Communication Technology of the Ministry of Migration and Asylum, presently there are not consistently applied or used methods for predicting future trends on a regular basis in the field of migration. In order to address specific, ad hoc requests from the administration, the competent Service proceeds with an approximate estimation of future trends in the area of international protection, using the available historical data of the service and, more specifically, the methodology of time series, as well as the trends that have been reflected in the asylum processes during various time periods. Moreover, the National Coordination Center for Border Control, Immigration and Asylum of the Ministry of Citizen Protection issues periodically, as well as ad hoc, risk analysis products. Those products are disseminated accordingly, in order to provide insights to the upcoming risks and aid the decision-making processes. The results of the analyses may refer to possible future developments, provided that it is in line with the tasting and the analyzed data are adequate for exporting such insights.</p> <p>2. Ministry of Citizen ProtectionThe analyzed data are operational data for the most part. Non-operational data, as well as open sources may be used after being submitted to the proper evaluation process.</p> <p>3. Ministry of Citizen ProtectionPossible future predictions can be relevant for the upcoming period (typically 1-3 months), as the dynamic nature of all the aspects related to the migration have been proven to change vastly with numerous factors in long periods of time. However, it is possible for</p>

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			<p>strategic level products to refer to longer periods, provided that the results of the analysis are given in a less specific way and those results are being monitored for evaluation in later periodical or ad hoc products. In general, forecasting for long periods usually results in a deficit on accuracy or specificity.</p> <p>4. Please see answer in question 1.</p> <p>5. Ministry of Citizen Protection The risk analysis products are drafted according to the current CIRAM Model (2.1). Given the sensitive nature of analyses, the products are disseminated on a need-to-know basis, exclusively to the competent Authorities and no public dissemination of the results have been authorized until now.</p> <p>6. Please see answers in questions 1 and 5.</p>
■	EMN NCP Italy	Yes	<p>1. Yes. The Italian National Statistics Institute (ISTAT) oversees the production of official population projections with respect to Italy as a whole and to its regions, provinces and municipalities that comprise it. International migrations are implemented in the projection model being one of the key components of the population change over time and space. The overall aim is to represent the possible future population trend, both in terms of total numbers and age and sex structure. The methodological approach, around which the forecasting model works, is of a semi-probabilistic nature. The fundamental characteristic of probabilistic forecasts is to consider the uncertainty associated with the predicted values, determining the confidence intervals of the demographic variables, and giving the user the possibility to independently choose the degree of confidence to be assigned to the results. A panel of national experts supported ISTAT in formulating the long-term assumptions (2080) on migration for Italy as a whole. Short term and regional assumptions, on the other hand, were handled on the basis of a specific bridging methodology between the national and regional assumptions. To capture more recent trends, regional projections of foreign migration flows focus the analysis on the last five years, namely 2016-2019 and 2021. The year 2020 was</p>



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			<p>deliberately censored to avoid incorporating the effects of the lockdown in the projections. The associated age and sex breakdowns are derived by applying the Castro-Rogers model (Rogers and Castro, 1981) to the 2016-2019 and 2021 series. Through this model it is shown that the characteristic age profile of migrants can be described, regardless of the intensity of the phenomenon, by a mathematical function composed of 4 additive components and up to 11 predictive parameters. These parameters are kept constant in the forecast period. The conclusive result is therefore that the global intensity of migratory flows with abroad may vary over time but on the basis of a constant composition by age.</p> <p>2. The main source is the current annual elaboration on internal and international migrations of the resident population, carried out by ISTAT at municipal level. Administrative data on changes of residence are first collected from the national population register (ANPR, "anagrafe nazionale della popolazione residente") and then transformed into statistical information through specific data control, correction and consolidation systems. Other potential sources on migration (e.g. number of seasonal workers, permits of stay) do not enter directly into the model but are taken into account in order to better formulate short term assumptions.</p> <p>3. The time horizon is usually 50 years at least. The last exercise run from 2022 (basic/starting year) to 2080.</p> <p>4. The Italian National Statistics Institute (ISTAT).</p> <p>5. Projections (on migration included) produced by ISTAT are largely used by the principal ministries not only for information purposes but often to develop further derivative forecasts from them. Among them, a not exhaustive list comprehends the Ministry of economy and finance, the Ministry of labour, the Ministry of health and the Ministry of education. Other government institutions interested are the Bank of Italy, the National social security institute and National institute for insurance against accidents at work. At local level there is a strong interest coming from regional authorities,</p>
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			<p>mainly attracted by municipal projections. Last, there is also a strong demand coming from Universities and Research institutions.</p> <p>6. Press release, data and metadata are available on ISTAT website and yearly updated: https://demo.istat.it/app/?i=PPR&l=enhttps://www.istat.it/en/archivio/288492https://www.istat.it/en/archivio/273736</p>
	EMN NCP Lithuania	Yes	<p>1. No</p> <p>2. N/A</p> <p>3. N/A</p> <p>4. N/A</p> <p>5. N/A</p> <p>6. N/A</p>
	EMN NCP Luxembourg	Yes	<p>1. No. In Luxembourg, the major part of migration concerns the mobility from EU citizens from other EU member states. Moreover, as Luxembourg does not have external borders with the exception of the international airport it is almost impossible to develop a method or model for predicting/analyzing future migration trends and developments from third countries as the model will depend on external variables that cannot be controlled by the Luxembourgish authorities.</p> <p>2. N/A.</p> <p>3. N/A.</p>

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			<p>4. N/A.</p> <p>5. N/A.</p> <p>6. N/A.</p>
	EMN NCP Norway	Yes	<p>1. YES</p> <p>Norway analyses possible scenarios for numbers of asylum seekers on a quarterly basis as input to budgeting and planning. We make three scenarios: low, middle and high probability. Norway normally uses the current situation as a starting point. We then identify different factors that can affect the number of asylum seekers who might come to Norway in the future – as compared to the current levels. Each factor can have different outcomes, which we call events. We assess each of the possible events based on consequences and likelihood. We then consider the degree of certainty of our analysis for each factor.</p> <p>Each factor is then categorized into one of four groups according to relevance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very important (4) • Important (3) • May be of great importance, but it is unlikely to occur (2) • Has little significance (1) <p>Based on this analysis, three different scenarios are created. Under each scenario we describe the different events we believe must occur for the particular scenario to happen. This method is partly based on ISO 310000:2009 (https://www.iso.org/standard/43170.html).</p> <p>Norway also analyzes other possible trends in relation to migration in connection with labour, education and family reunification to Norway, but this analysis is primarily based on recent trends in</p>

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			<p>migration to Norway.</p> <p>2. Norway primarily uses quality data. Experts from the Directorate of Immigration, National Police Immigration Service, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Immigration Appeals Board and Ministry of Justice take part in the analysis.</p> <p>3. Norway operates with a 2 year time horizon.</p> <p>4. The Norwegian Directorate of Immigration (UDI) is responsible for the analysis and choice of methods.</p> <p>5. The middle scenario – a relatively probable scenario – is distributed to relevant government ministries and agencies and used for planning and budget calculations.</p> <p>6. Yes, the results of the analysis are made public on UDI's official website Anslag for antall søknader om beskyttelse (asyl) 2024–2025 per januar 2024 - UDI</p>
	EMN NCP Poland	Yes	<p>1. YES. The Office for Foreigners forecasts future migration trends and developments - both issues related to international protection and managed migration. These are usually short-term forecasts, prepared using a naive method that takes into account the seasonality of migration phenomena. Most often, forecasts are prepared based on three event scenarios. Additionally, representatives of the Office for Foreigners participate in the migration risk analysis process carried out and coordinated by the Ministry of the Interior and Administration. Risks identified by the Border Guard in the area of migration, illegal stay and smuggling are assessed in accordance with the risk analysis methodology developed by the Frontex Agency, i.e. Common Integrated Risk Analysis Model (CIRAM). CIRAM assumes conducting risk analysis in order to provide information (analyses) enabling actions to be taken to reduce and minimize risk, as well as to ensure the appropriate effectiveness of the actions taken by their appropriate targeting.</p>



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		<p>2. To monitor developments in third countries that may affect the migration situation in Poland in the future, the following data sources are used (among others): - information held by the Border Guard (data concerning illegal migration, cross-border traffic)- information obtained from other services and bodies at the national and international level (including reports prepared by the other EU Member States and EU agencies), - information obtained from ongoing monitoring of the so-called open sources of information, conducted in terms of events related in particular to illegal migration and other types of cross-border criminal activity. The main factors that are monitored include: internal conditions (social, political) that may constitute push factors from the countries of origin or countries where migrants reside. The Office for Foreigners uses various data sources as an input to forecasting method: administrative data, analysis of historical data and the knowledge of the employees and experts (information about countries of origin, diasporas in Poland and other European countries, current migration practices of citizens of a given country of origin, etc.), scrutinizing of publications (reports, surveys, etc.) on migration issued by public institutions and non-governmental organisations, exchange of information with national and foreign partners.</p> <p>3. Border Guard: short and long-term predictions (e.g. 6 months, 12 months). Office for Foreigners: usually 12-24 months, but sometimes simplified ten-year forecasts are prepared</p> <p>4. - The Polish Border Guard: conducts risk analysis on 3 levels: tactical (Border Posts), operational (Regional Divisions), strategic (Bureau of Analyses and Situational Awareness in the Polish Border Guard Headquarters). - Office for Foreigners, Bureau of the Head of the Office, Migration Analysis and Statistics Division.</p> <p>5. Analyses prepared by the Border Guard: Ministry of the Interior and Administration, other state services. The risk analysis products take into account forecasts assuming scenarios of the development of the situation. Conclusions/forecasts are used to support decision-making processes aimed at reducing or mitigating risk, increasing risk awareness in the area of crime, which is combated by the Border Guard, and supporting the typing/choosing system for checking people and</p>
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			<p>means of transport. Analyses prepared by the Office for Foreigners: ministries, migration authorities, research institutions and scholars make use of the results of the forecasts on migration trends and developments.</p> <p>6. Analyses prepared by the Border Guard: risk analysis products are prepared only for internal use. Analyses prepared by the Office for Foreigners: the results of the analysis are not made public, however are presented at the Migration Analytical Center meetings, chaired by the Office for Foreigners – an expert forum, which consists of the representatives of public institutions, NGOs and research centers. At the same time, the results of the analysis are not published on the website.</p>
	EMN NCP Portugal	Yes	<p>1. No.</p> <p>2. N/a</p> <p>3. N/a</p> <p>4. N/a</p> <p>5. N/a</p> <p>6. N/a</p>
	EMN NCP Serbia	Yes	<p>1. Yes. Border Police Directorate in its work applies the Common Integrated Risk Analysis Model (CIRAM), developed by the European Border and Coast Guard Agency (Frontex). Performing border control (border checks and surveillance), planning the actions at the strategic, regional and local level as well as making decisions on the deployment of staff and material-technical resources is based on risk analysis. Source: Ministry of Interior/Border Police Directorate</p> <p>2. Data sources that are used are: 1. Informations from third countries – e.g. Frontex's analytical</p>


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			<p>products concerning third countries; data exchanged within Western Balkan Risk Analysis Network via Frontex information platform; data obtained from the liaison officers and the Embassies of the Republic of Serbia in third countries; open sources – media, internet, etc. 2. Data from neighboring countries – e.g. data collected through cross-border police cooperation including joint patrols and joint contact centers, etc. ;3. Informations collected during border control operations- border checks and state border surveillance;4. Statistical data collected from the organizational units of Border Policy Directorate at regional level (in accordance with the Frontex methodology);5. Data and information from national electronic data bases of the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Serbia.Source: Ministry of Interior/Border Police Directorate</p> <p>3. An analytical product that assesses the risk of illegal crossings of the state border, i.e. irregular migration, provides forecasts and recommendations related to directing and investing in the capacities of the border police and determines priorities for the actions of the border police, is created for a period of 12 months (annual risk analysis).Source: Ministry of Interior/Border Police Directorate</p> <p>4. The analytical product used for risk assessment is prepared by organizational units of the Border Police Administration at the central, regional and local levels (annual risk analysis).Source: Ministry of Interior/Border Police Directorate</p> <p>5. Превод: Analytical products that identify risks, provide forecasts and recommendations are prepared for internal use within the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Serbia.Source: Ministry of Interior/Border Police Directorate</p> <p>6. The results of the analysis are not publicly available.Source: Ministry of Interior/Border Police Directorate</p>
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	EMN NCP Slovakia	Yes	<p>1. Currently, the Slovak Republic does not use specific mathematical models, based on machine learning or other algorithms, to predict future migration trends, while the biggest obstacle is the economic, personnel and time demands of such a project. However, within the Border and Foreign Police Service, the so-called "Assumption of the Development of Irregular Migration in the Slovak Republic" is elaborated, which is part of the strategic risk analyses processed at the Bureau of Border and Foreign Police on the basis of CIRAM and which is primarily based on continuous monitoring and assessment of current trends and development of irregular migration in Slovakia and the EU (especially within the migration routes affecting the Slovak Republic), evaluation of pull and push factors, so-called "drivers" of migration, including seasonality assessment and historical data from previous years. The result of this process is a general assumption in the form of a finding of an increase, decrease or continuation of a trend in an uncertain short term, which depends on the manner and speed of change in the factors observed. When monitoring trends and developments in irregular migration in the EU, the Slovak Republic mainly use products from Europol, Frontex (analytical products and media monitoring), Blueprint networks (ISAA reports) and data transmitted by other Member States as part of a regular exchange of information. Monitored factors or "drivers" include (non-exhaustive list): Push factors: security, economic, social and climatic conditions in source (and partly transit) migration countries, smuggling network activity, digitalisation of smuggling services Pull factors: number of diasporas in destination countries and attractive socio-economic as well as asylum conditions in destination countries, state of return policy from the EU, legislative status and changes in individual EU countries, information shared through social networks attracting migration to EU countries, and others.</p> <p>2. NA</p> <p>3. NA</p> <p>4. NA</p>
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			5. NA 6. NA
	EMN NCP Slovenia	Yes	<p>1. We use forecasting within risk analysis according to the CIRAM 2.1 model.</p> <p>2. We use the statistical data and information from the central police database. In addition to that, we also use information from open sources.</p> <p>3. The time span does not exceed 12 months.</p> <p>4. The Police do the respective risk analysis. Border police division within General Police Department is in charge of risk analysis in terms of illegal migration.</p> <p>5. We provide risk analysis for our own needs.</p> <p>6. Only the statistical reports are made public. They are available at https://www.policija.si/eng/about-the-police/statistical-data/statistical-reports-on-illegal-migration</p>
	EMN NCP Sweden	Yes	<p>1. YES. The prognosis model of the Swedish Migration Agency is essentially a baseline model that uses previous prognosis assessments as the baseline. However, mathematical predictions, based on historical data, are also used as a reference point. After that, qualitative analysis is added to see what needs to be changed. Three scenarios are outlined in each prognosis paper, both for the total number of claims as well as for the biggest countries/regions of origin. Scenario building and forecasting are used in combination.</p> <p>2. As the baseline of the prognosis model is the prognosis assessments made in the previous prognosis, the question of data used in the model is very simple. The Swedish Migration Agency simply uses the previous assessment. However, in the mathematical predictions also used as a</p>

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			<p>reference point, back-data on the number of incoming applications is used.</p> <p>3. Assessments are made on the number of incoming claims for the current year and the following three years after that. Assessments are made for each individual year.</p> <p>4. The Swedish Migration Agency.</p> <p>5. The Swedish Migration Agency is commissioned to report four forecasts per year to the Swedish government. The forecasts are tied to the government budget process and aims to give a regular updates on the expected migration related costs. The state budget has a four year horizon – that is also why the prognoses also have the same timeframe. Other stakeholders can make use of the results, i.e. regions, municipalities, the media and other agencies.</p> <p>6. The prognosis reports are published on the SMA:s website: https://www.migrationsverket.se/Om-Migrationsverket/Vart-uppdrag/Styrning-och-uppfoljning/Prognoser.html</p>
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