



2022

ANNUAL REPORT

MISSING PERSONS



GOBIERNO
DE ESPAÑA

MINISTERIO
DEL INTERIOR

SECRETARÍA DE ESTADO
DE SEGURIDAD

DIRECCIÓN GENERAL
DE COORDINACIÓN
Y ESTUDIOS



CNDES
CENTRO NACIONAL
DE DESAPARECIDOS



ANNUAL REPORT ON PERSONS REPORTED MISSING IN 2021

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EXTRACTO

Durante estos cuatro años de andadura, el Centro Nacional de Desaparecidos (CNDES), no ha dejado de trabajar en pos de las personas desaparecidas y sus familiares, siendo su objetivo principal la temprana localización de la persona desaparecida y la atención a sus familiares y allegados, impulsando entre otras medidas, la colaboración con las universidades para fomentar la investigación científica.

La incertidumbre sobre la suerte que ha corrido el ser querido es una dura realidad para innumerables familias, que violenta y perturba sus vidas. Desconocer la situación en la que se pueda encontrar la persona desaparecida, provoca un proceso de duelo, que no pueden cerrar, ni emprender el necesario proceso de reconciliación a nivel personal o comunitario, surgiendo problemas de orden psicológico, jurídico, administrativo, social y económico.

Estamos ante la globalización de este fenómeno social de las desapariciones. En todo el mundo, hay padres, hermanos, cónyuges e

hijos que buscan desesperadamente a familiares desaparecidos, siendo un fenómeno complejo y multifacético, cuyo tratamiento requiere una respuesta adecuada por parte de las instituciones implicadas, públicas, privadas y del tercer sector social.

Desde el CNDES, con el objetivo principal de reducir el número de personas desaparecidas, se viene desplegando un amplio abanico de medidas como la concienciación, la sensibilización, la denuncia y las acciones judiciales, así como el desarrollo de investigaciones, que a través del método científico generen un conocimiento empírico del fenómeno, fomentando un diálogo constructivo entre todos los actores implicados con el fin de adoptar las acciones que han de tomarse en favor de las personas desaparecidas y de sus familiares.

El Informe anual del CNDES está disponible en los formatos habituales, siendo posible su descarga a través de la pestaña dedicada a publicaciones de su página web: <https://cndes-web.ses.mir.es/>.

ABSTRACT

During its four years of existence, the National Centre for Missing Persons (CNDES) has not stopped working for the missing persons and their families, its main objective being the early location of the missing person and the care of their families and relatives, promoting, among other measures, collaboration with universities to promote scientific research.

Uncertainty about the fate of their loved one is a harsh reality for countless families, which violates and disturbs their lives. Not knowing the situation in which the missing person may be, causes a process of mourning, which they cannot close, nor undertake the necessary process of reconciliation at a personal or community level, giving rise to psychological, legal, administrative, social and economic problems.

We are facing the globalisation of this social phenomenon of disappearances. All over the world, there are parents, siblings, spouses and children who are desperately

searching for missing relatives. It is a complex and multifaceted phenomenon, whose treatment requires an adequate response from the institutions involved, public, private and third social sector.

The CNDES, with the main objective of reducing the number of missing persons, has been deploying a wide range of measures such as awareness-raising, sensitisation, denunciation and judicial actions, as well as the development of research, which through the scientific method generates empirical knowledge of the phenomenon, promoting a constructive dialogue between all the actors involved in order to adopt the actions to be taken in favour of the missing persons and his or her family members.

The CNDES Annual Report is available in the usual formats, and can be downloaded through the publications tab on its website: <https://cndes-web.ses.mir.es/>

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INTRODUCTION



INTRODUCTION

International scientific literature establishes that the phenomenon of disappearances is a problem that affects, or is common to, all societies and generates great social alarm. The most serious repercussions of this phenomenon are suffered, on the one hand, by the persons who disappear (direct victims) and, on the other hand, by the relatives of the disappeared persons (indirect victims) who also suffer psychological impact derived from the absence and from not knowing the whereabouts of their relative.

The National Missing Persons Centre (CNDES), organically and functionally under the Directorate General for Coordination and Studies of the Secretariat of State for Security of the Ministry of the Interior, is the centralised management body for the effective and permanent coordination of the Missing Persons System used by the Security Forces.



Image 1: National Police
Source: National Police Instagram



Image 2: Guardia Civil
Source: Guardia Civil Instagram

It also acts as a point of contact for the development of cooperation measures with public administrations and other institutions, as well as with authorised public and private organisations, both national and international, including organisations representing the third social sector, universities and the media, whose participation is essential for forecasting purposes and for the eventual dissemination of warnings, alerts or requests for collaboration from the population.

It is also responsible for analysing and assessing proposals from relatives of missing persons and any other issues that may be of interest with regard to

the Missing Persons and Unidentified Human Remains System (PDyRH) and to improve the protocols for action in the field of disappearances.

The CNDES has managed to consolidate, achieving the objectives initially set and is currently continuing to broaden its horizons, with the aim of developing new public initiatives that contribute to improving the scenario in which a phenomenon of great social impact such as missing persons is combated.

The globalisation of this phenomenon has meant that, in recent years, different countries have increased the development of protocols¹ that standardise the institutional response to disappearances.

In this way, the CNDES has positioned itself among the European Union countries that are most active in this area. It promotes cross-border cooperation between European countries in the dissemination of warnings, while at the same time fostering relations for the exchange of good practices, as well as training and participation in prevention and awareness campaigns.

The novelty, which comes as a result of the common effort of all sectors involved during this 2021 with the aim of promoting measures to improve procedures, tools and means of investigation, is the elaboration of the “**1st Strategic Plan on Missing Persons (2022-2024)**”, which encompasses the lines of action, with the objectives to be achieved and the necessary measures for the development of this pioneering 1st Plan.

The central point of this report is established among the functions conferred² to the CNDES: “to elaborate, disseminate and publish information periodically, of a general or statistical nature, on the cases of missing persons known to the Security Forces”.

This annual report on missing persons aims to highlight the figures of registered disappearances and, therefore, to give visibility to those numbers that represent cases of people. People who, together with their families, are the main focus of action of the National Missing Persons Centre.

¹ Instruction 3/2019, of 9 March, of the Secretariat of State for Security, which approves the Protocol of Action by the Security Forces in cases of Missing Persons.

² Instruction 2/2018, of 5 February, of the Secretariat of State for Security, which creates the National Missing Persons Centre.

2021



THIS IS HOW WE WORKED DURING 2021

As a result of the commitments acquired in terms of improving the quality and effectiveness in cases of missing persons, the CNDES has quantitatively enhanced four specific areas: assistance to families, technology, regulations and finally, data quality.

Within the aforementioned areas, initiatives have been developed during 2021 to enable the prosecution of cases that have come to the attention of both the State Security Forces and the regional Police forces in the area of missing persons, with the aim of locating them as soon as possible.

GEOPOSITIONING TECHNOLOGY SOLUTION

The social alarm that the phenomenon of missing persons has been generating in recent times requires a rapid and multidisciplinary response from the authorities and institutions involved.

For all of these reasons, during the months of February and April 2021, working groups have been held between the State Security Forces, regional Police forces, the Ministry of Justice and the Public Prosecutor's Office, with the aim of providing police units with legal tools with which to take advantage of all the technological advances in communication, such as the use of data that can be provided by the telephone companies operating in our country, relating to the geolocation of mobile devices.

The Ministry of Justice proposes a new wording of Articles 1 and 7 of Law 25/2007, with the aim of regulating the duty to transfer this data or other relevant data for the purposes of detection, investigation and prosecution of serious crimes included in the Criminal Code or in special criminal laws and for the location of missing persons who are in a situation of distress or vital risk.



Image 3: Geolocation
Source: Norak Group

AID WITHOUT BORDERS

The main objective of the CNDES is to rapidly locate the missing person by the Security Forces, thereby avoiding the emotional mourning that relatives and loved ones go through. One of the concerns is the migrant population that disappears in our country, thus, during 2021, meetings have been held with public interest voluntary humanitarian institutions, such as the Spanish Red Cross, in order to establish channels of collaboration and communication, which will lead to a future legal instrument.



Image 4: Red Cross logo
Source: Red Cross website

A TOOL TO IMPROVE SEARCH AND LOCATION

THE CNDES MAKES A PREDICTIVE TOOL AVAILABLE TO ALL STATE SECURITY FORCES TO ASSIST IN MISSING PERSONS INVESTIGATIONS

In Spain, public authorities are responsible for guaranteeing to relatives that all the necessary steps are taken and that all the necessary means are provided to find the missing person, as was recalled in the Special Commission for the study of the problem of missing persons without apparent cause, created in the Senate¹ in 2013. In this regard, for the CNDES, attention to cases of missing persons, their treatment and statistical recording is a matter of relevance, which is why it has been working in this regard, promoting measures and actions aimed at learning about and adopting initiatives in this field, as well as issuing different Instructions from the Secretariat of State for Security².



Image 5: National Police
Source: Press office of the Police Directorate General



Image 6: Guardia Civil
Fuente: Guardia Civil Instagram

Under these instructions, a protocol for police action in cases of missing persons has been drawn up, and a national network of police officers responsible for dealing with cases of disappearances has been set up.

¹ BOCG, 650/000003, of 23 December 2013.

² Inst. 1/2009, of 20 May 2009; Inst. 14/2014 of 3 July 2014; Inst. 1/2017 of 24 April 2017; Inst. 2/2018 of 5 February 2018; Inst. 3/2019 of 9 March 2019.

From the research carried out by the CNDES in collaboration with universities, providing them with scientific rigour, it was found that in Spain there are:

- › Four prevailing scenarios in the field of disappearances: Voluntary-Escape, Voluntary-Dysfunctional, Involuntary-Accidental and Involuntary-Forced.
- › Three types of outcome: healthy, physically/psychologically injured, and deceased.

On the other hand, until now there was almost no empirical research that could establish causal relationships between variables, and that would favour the prevention of the phenomenon of missing persons.



Image 7: Artificial intelligence
Source: ITConnet

For all these reasons, in order to improve the preventive activities already underway, a risk prediction tool has been developed that will help the investigative units of the State Security Forces to identify the most likely scenario of the disappearance, as well as the type of outcome, in order to activate the most appropriate response to each case in the shortest period of time.

OBJECTIVE: EARLY LOCATION OF THE VICTIM

Another tool for the prompt location of the missing person is the cross-referencing of information contained in databases managed by other public and private bodies.



Image 8: Datatools
Source: Norak Group

The quantity and quality of the data in these databases will facilitate the location of persons reported missing.

The CNDES, in its eagerness to provide the Police forces with the greatest number of tools for prompt location, uses all regulatory resources³, in order to provide police units with the necessary legal backing to assist in the investigation.

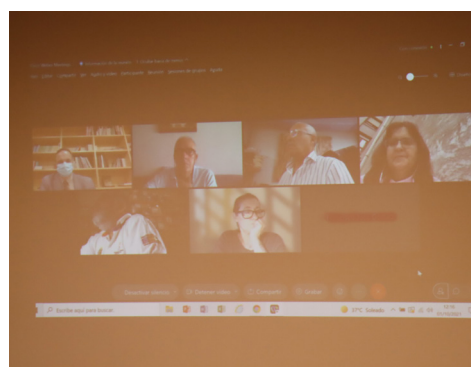
Thus, for example, through the implementation of a forthcoming legal instrument with the National Statistics Institute (INE), it will be possible to carry out consultations of the registers of all municipalities in the national territory.

On 21 April 2021, officials from the CNDES and the Directorate General for Protection and Emergencies met, with the aim of providing the State Security Forces with an additional resource in the search and location of missing persons, in order to technically regulate the training of canine guides belonging to voluntary associations.

THE CITIZEN AND THE FAMILIES: THE PROTAGONISTS

Behind every person who disappears in Spain, there is a family that suffers the consequences of that absence. Every day they are faced with the uncertainty, doubt and silence of not knowing what happened and where their loved one is.

Image 9: Virtual meeting with foundations and associations of missing persons
Source: CNDES



EARLY REPORTING AS THE MAIN TOOL FOR FAMILIES

The CNDES maintains permanent contact to citizens through the “collaboration” email, trying to resolve any doubts they may have, guiding them on how to act in accordance with the Protocol established in matters of missing persons or managing the information received on cases, which has meant an increase in the exchange of information of more than 400 emails compared to the previous year.

MORE THAN A HUNDRED FAMILY MEMBERS AND RELATIVES HAVE CONTACTED THE CNDES IN THE LAST YEAR

³ Law 7/1985, of 2 April, regulating the basis for local scheme, in its section 3 Article 17



NDES citizen collaboration channel:
colaboracion-cndes@interior.es

CNDES maintains direct contact with the families, with the aim of determining or learning more information that will help solving the cases.

COLLABORATION WITH FOUNDATIONS AND ASSOCIATIONS

For the CNDES, the third sector is an indispensable support in helping families. They represent a support to mitigate the psychological and psychosocial impacts of the victims. They have the possibility of assisting to and giving a voice to the families who, together with the CNDES, are making an effort to put problems and solutions in common to improve. Regular contact is maintained with all of them and meetings are held to plan and study the initiatives they send to the CNDES, always with the aim of improving the response mechanisms in this area.

COOPERACIÓN INCONDICIONAL PARA AVANZAR JUNTOS



Image 10: Collaborating foundations and associations
Source: Prepared by CNDES using logos from the websites of the foundations and associations.

The most relevant **activities** include:

During the month of March, as a result of health restrictions, the events to commemorate the “**Day of the missing person without apparent cause**” on 9 March were replaced by a virtual meeting on 18 March, chaired by the Minister of the Interior, Mr. Fernando Grande-Marlaska, and attended by the main foundations and associations, as well as the heads of the CNDES.

Likewise, in October, foundations and associations and members of the CNDES met to exchange experiences and proposals for new collaborative projects.



Image 11: Meeting with the third sector on missing persons
Source: CNDES

MEDIA AND SOCIAL MEDIA AS A RESOURCE

The media have become a perfect window to make this social phenomenon more visible, to raise awareness among the public and to shape the behaviour of society and public opinion. Their contribution at national and international level is undeniable. Therefore, for the CNDES, the value of their collaboration cannot go unnoticed as part of the support tools used to publicise its work.

The interest is mutual, as these media come into contact with the CNDES, to echo the cases of missing persons, to collaborate and extend the publications of cases, articles and alerts to the public, among others. Thus, during the year 2021, these contacts have been encouraged in order to increase the dissemination of cases.

Likewise, social media have become an essential space for communicating events, with greater influence on certain age groups.

The CNDES, through the Communication Office of the Ministry of the Interior, **has published** different alerts and news of interest **on social media and in the media.**

As a novelty during 2021, the CNDES has implemented an **awareness and sensitisation campaign**, with the aim of giving greater visibility to the group of families, through the recording of a video in which relatives of missing persons are the protagonists and express the emotional situation they are going through. This video was well received by the public, the media and social media.



Imagen 12: Captura de vídeo de concienciación social
Fuente: CNDES

CNDES' participation in radio stations as well as in the press should also be mentioned, once again arousing public interest in how this National Centre works. This is the case of the group "Prensa Ibérica" (a new project, which feeds up to 24 newspapers such as Diario de Mallorca, Periódico de España, Periódico de CATALONIA, Faro de Vigo, etc.), and the International Journal of Missing Persons, who have requested the publication of informative articles in their pages.

In broadcast media, we have participated in a documentary for Canal Sur, to provide visibility to the work of the CNDES, as a national coordinator in the field of missing persons, as well as an international reference, talking about the functions entrusted to it.

ALLIANCE WITH ALL SECURITY FORCES

The CNDES would not have become the National Centre of reference for missing persons without the support and collaboration of the State Security Forces and the regional Police forces.



Image 13: Photographs of members of the Navarra regional Police, Basque Country regional Police and Catalonia regional Police

Source: official social media accounts of the respective Police forces

The improvements in the investigation procedures for solving cases, despite the increase in disappearances both nationally and internationally, have been possible thanks to the close collaboration between the police forces with competences in citizen security: National Police, Guardia Civil, Navarra regional Police, Basque Country regional Police and Catalonia regional Police.

COOPERATION AND ASSISTANCE AMONG ALL POLICE FORCES WITH COMPETENCE IN PUBLIC SECURITY AS CORNERSTONES

During the months of October and November, members of the CNDES visited the respective headquarters of the **regional Police forces** in the framework of the constant collaboration with this National Centre, in order to share new initiatives and projects, as well as to gather their contributions and comments. The meetings were very fruitful and satisfactory.

Also in November, as part of the regular **meetings** that are held at the CNDES offices with the **State Security Forces**, they were informed of the preparation of the “**1st Strategic Plan on Missing Persons (2022-2024)**”, requesting their contributions and lines of action.

In the same month, officials from the Communication Office of the Ministry of the Interior, the Press Office of the Directorate General of the Police and the Office of Information and Social Relations of the Directorate General of the Civil Guard were convened to coordinate the implementation of a future **AMBER Alert drill**.

THE IMPORTANCE OF TRAINING

In order to enhance the performance of the Security Forces, the CNDES is entrusted with the task to train its members to reinforce and increase their knowledge. The evolution of the CNDES, its tools, databases and other strategic and technological developments, implies more knowledge and therefore more need for training.

The training activities where the CNDES has participated in 2021 are summarised in the following chart:

DATE	TITLE	MODALITY	TARGET AUDIENCE
February	CNDES webinar (Universidad de Nebrija)	on-line	Professionals from various fields
March	Training day for regional Police Forces on the "PDyRH System"	on-line	90 members (30 from Navarra regional Police force, 30 from Basque Country regional Police force and 30 from Catalonia regional Police force)
	Training for Central Units specialized in missing persons	on-line	60 members (30 from National Police and 30 from Guardia Civil)
November	Resources for assistance to victims (UNED-Almería)	on site	Professionals from various fields
	Structure and functions of the CNDES. Amber Alert and Older person missing alert	on site	Members of Judicial Unit in Guardia Civil

DATE	TITLE	MODALITY	TARGET AUDIENCE
Decembre	Update on the Crime Statistical System	on site	Members of the Secretary of State for Security
	CEPOL training "Improving the investigation of missing person cases"	on-line	Members of the State Security Forces

Table 1: Training delivered in 2021
Source: CNDES

GROWING BEYOND OUR BORDERS

In the framework of **international police cooperation**, the CNDES is involved in an increasing number of working groups, with which it maintains a close and continuous relationship.

The CNDES is part of the European organisation "**Police Expert Network on Missing Persons (PEN-MP)**", which has been officially recognised by the Council of the European Union as the most important international expert group on missing persons.



Image 14: Virtual meeting with the General Prosecutor's Office of Mexico
Source: CNDES

Regarding international cooperation, during 2021 the following meetings have been attended:

- › Annual PEN-MP International Conference, under the Slovenian Presidency (Ljubljana) on 1 and 2 September.
- › With members of the Sub-Directorate General for International Police Cooperation of the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, European Union and Cooperation, to exchange information on improving missing persons procedures, on 7 September.

-
- › With the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, European Union and Cooperation, in relation to the UN Working Group on Enforced Disappearances on 8 and 17 September.
 - › With Advisors and Attachés from the Ministry of the Interior, Consulates, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, European Union and Cooperation, and international police agencies, such as Sirene and Interpol, on a regular basis, to improve Protocols and provide assistance in cases under their competence.
 - › With the General Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Mexico to address a cooperation project for the exchange of experiences and good practices.
 - › With the head of Facebook in Spain, to learn about the possible functionalities for the publication of alerts, limiting them to the areas of influence of the disappearance.

DATA QUALITY IS ESSENTIAL FOR IDENTIFICATION

The priority objective set for 2021 by the Data Quality and Identification Department has been to optimise the use of existing information in the databases, especially biometric information, as this is what allows the reliable identification of an unidentified corpse and the location of a missing person.



Imagen 15: Identificación
Fuente: 123rf

Optimization focuses on three main pillars:

- › Data quality.
- › Review of lophoscopic information on unidentified corpses in the PD&HR System.
- › Harmonisation of the biological information contained in the databases (PDyRH System and Police Database of DNA identifiers - police database).

DATA QUALITY

One of the premises of any database is that the information contained therein should be as accurate and complete as possible, for which purpose those responsible should establish mechanisms to detect any possible errors that may exist and to fill in any gaps in information.

During the year 2021, the activity related to the improvement of data quality has focused on the following aspects:

- › Verify in the PDyRH System that the ante-mortems of missing persons and the post-mortems of unidentified bodies include the CODIS identifier with which the genetic profiles are registered in the police database.
- › Detect those corpses that, although identified, their identification has not been registered in the PDyRH System.
- › Include biometric information (face photograph and fingerprints -right index and left index finger-) from the DNI Image Server into the missing persons reports, which are active in the PDyRH System.

- › Locate those genetic profiles that are registered in the Police Database and yet are related to missing persons reports that are already closed.
- › That the fingerprints of unidentified corpses included in the PDyRH System have an optimal resolution that allows for a lophoscopic study.

REVIEW OF LOPHOSCOPIC INFORMATION

The protocol for action when an unidentified corpse is found includes, among other aspects, obtaining fingerprints from the ten fingers of the hand. The lophoscopic analysis is considered by INTERPOL, in its Disaster Victim Identification Guide, as one of the three primary identification methods whose application allows the reliable identification of a corpse.



Imagen 16: Investigación
Fuente: mcbakita.blogspot.com

During 2021, a working group was set up to review the lophoscopic information (corpses' fingerprints) of unidentified corpses in the PDyRH System. This working group was made up of personnel from the:

- › National Missing Persons Centre.
- › Central Unit for Identification at the General headquarters of the Forensic Science Police under National Police.
- › Identification Department of the Criminology Service at the Guardia Civil.

The lophoscopic examination, which is carried out by the State Security Forces, has the following advantages:

- › The fingerprints of unidentified corpses are being processed by specialised personnel from both institutions, regardless of the police force that found the body.
- › The corpses' fingerprints have been anonymised by the CNDES so as not to condition either the work carried out by specialised personnel or the results that may be obtained from the aforementioned studies.

- › Within each institution, the processing of the corpses' fingerprints is being carried out by different professionals. It should be noted that in the study of dubious samples (e.g., corpses' fingerprints) in the Automated Biometric Identification System (ABIS), the intervention of the expert is critical in terms of the result that can be obtained, hence the importance of the lophoscopic studies being carried out by different experts in the field.

The search for the corpses' fingerprints is also being carried out in the Identification System of the countries that make up the Prüm Treaty, of which Spain is a member, together with: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia and Slovenia.

It should be noted that the lophoscopic examination of unidentified corpses, which began in May, has yielded the first positive results, with 80 unidentified corpses having been studied by the end of 2021.

HARMONIZATION OF BIOLOGICAL INFORMATION

The biological profiles of missing persons and unidentified bodies are registered in the Police DNA Identifier Database. However, the data concerning the samples taken for DNA collection, the date of collection, the donors of the samples and the CODIS identifier under which the genetic profile is registered in the Police Database are contained in the PDyRH System.

The objective is to harmonise these databases in such a way that the information provided is consistent, as the first database contains anonymised information and the second database contains nominal data, and should complement each other, so that the genetic profiles can be included in INTERPOL's I-Family Database. This database was launched by INTERPOL in May 2021 and aims to include the genetic profiles of relatives of missing persons to be matched with the profiles of unidentified bodies.

TECHNOLOGY AT THE SERVICE OF THE SECURITY FORCES

The CNDES has always considered new technologies as a truly important aspect, both for citizens and for the State Security Forces. The incessant technological evolution and globalisation that society is experiencing makes it necessary for any institution to invest a large part of its resources in studying new technological tools and learning how they work in order to finally make use of them to the best advantage.

The PDyRH System has implemented numerous improvements since it was launched, and is currently the reference tool used by agents of the State Security Forces whose duties are related to the investigation of missing persons in any of its phases: from the collection of the report, during the investigation, and subsequently at the time of the termination or cancellation of the case.

The fact that it is being used by the National Police, Guardia Civil, Navarra regional Police force, Basque Country regional Police force and Catalonia regional Police force means that a report of disappearance can be consulted by any police force, allowing for greater coordination and efficiency between them.

WEBSITE, THE LINK BETWEEN CNDES AND THE CITIZENS

Since its launch in 2019, the CNDES website (cndes-web.ses.mir.es) is the place of reference for citizens. This space publishes regular information on the main activities carried out, documentation and resources that may be useful for citizens, such as, for example, the Protocol for police action in the case of disappearances of persons or the annual reports that have been published since 2017.

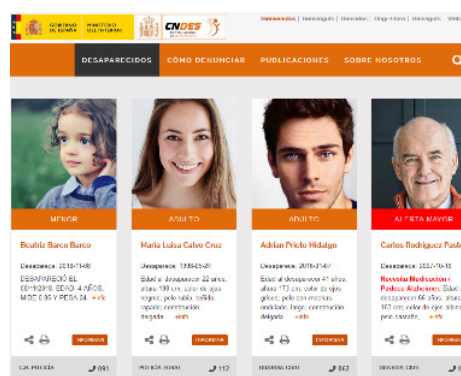


Image 17: Missing persons alert
Source: CNDES website

On this web portal, the collaboration mail (colaboracion-cndes@interior.es) is also available to the public, being the direct channel for citizen collaboration, permanently supported. Not only does it allow for the swift reception of important information in cases under investigation, but it is also used to solve any type of doubt expressed by citizens on how to proceed in the event of the disappearance of a loved one, being especially useful for people who are outside the national territory and who do not have other means of contacting the State Security Forces.

579 MISSING PERSON ALERTS WERE ISSUED DURING THE YEAR 2021

The CNDES website is the official website of the Ministry of the Interior where posters or alerts of missing persons whose relatives so wish can be displayed

and disseminated. In the year 2021 the visibility of the images of the alerts on social media has been improved.

AMBER/OLDER PERSON ALERT - GOOD COORDINATION CAN SAVE LIVES

As stated in previous reports, AMBER/OLDER PERSON alerts, which can be activated in cases of disappearances where there is an imminent danger to the life or physical integrity of the missing person, represent a mechanism of mass dissemination of the case, in order to reach the greatest number of people, so that a satisfactory resolution of the case can be achieved.



Imagen 18: Alerta Amber
Fuente: página oficial de Amber Europa
amberalert.eu

In the event of activation of an AMBER or OLDER PERSON alert, the following bodies are involved: the corresponding central Judicial Police unit of the Police force in charge of the investigation, the Permanent Information and Coordination Centre of the Ministry of the Interior (CEPIC), the Communication Office of the Ministry of the Interior, the Press Office of the General Directorate of Police, the Press Office of the Guardia Civil, the CNDES and the Director General of Coordination and Studies, as well as the entities and bodies with which there is some kind of legal instrument for collaboration.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF STATISTICAL DATA

As with previous annual reports, in which the last day of the year prior to the publication of each report was taken as a reference, all the statistical data shown in this document are based on the information existing on **31 December 2021** in the Missing Persons and Unidentified Human Remains System (PDyRH). In this information system, the State Security Forces register the reports of disappearances, as well as the corpses and human remains found and, therefore, it has served as a source of data to extract the information shown in this report.

On the aforementioned date (31 December 2021), there were a total of **243,768** reports of disappearance in the PDyRH System, of which 230,251 have been resolved, which represents 94.45% of the total number of reports filed. **2.22% (5,411 reports) remain active¹**, and there are 8,106 cases of minors absent from centres².

ELTHE TOTAL NUMBER OF ACTIVE REPORTS (5,411) IS LOWER THAN BEFORE THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

The number of active reports is significantly higher than the 4,685 cases as at 31 December 2020, however, it is still below the figure reported two years ago (31 December 2019) when there were a total of 5,529 active reports. As indicated in the "Missing Persons Annual Report 2021", during the year 2020, due to the social change brought about by the pandemic, there was a large reduction in the number of reports filed with respect to previous years, which caused the number of active reports to fall to 4,685 records at the end of the year. During the year 2021, with the gradual **return to normal life and the lack of mobility restrictions, figures similar to pre-pandemic years have been registered again.**

Continuing with active reports, a total of 1,928 of the 22,285 reports received during 2021 are in active status, which represents 8.65%. As the year 2022 progresses, many of these disappearances will be resolved, and as was the case in previous years, **the percentage of active reports within the calendar year is expected to be clearly below 2%** (see Table 1).

¹ The active reports also include minors who have been absent from protection centres in the last 6 months and who have not reached the age of majority by 31 December 2021.

² In the "Missing Persons Annual Report 2021", these reports were categorised as "foreign minors without guardianship and escaped from protection centres". In this report, these cases have been categorised as "absent minors", and correspond to foreign minors without guardianship absent from protection centres who have been missing for more than 6 months or are of legal age as of 31 December 2021.

The STATISTICAL REPORT provides a breakdown of the 22,285 reports collected in 2021, according to variables such as age, sex, nationality or province of the missing persons. By way of summary, of all the reports registered in **2021, 66% correspond to minors. In terms of gender, 58 % correspond to men and 42 % to women.** Taking into account the nationality, **68 % correspond to Spanish citizens.** Finally, the provinces with the highest incidence are, in this order, **Las Palmas, Madrid and Barcelona.**

It should be noted that, in percentage terms, the figures for each of the main variables - sex, nationality, age and province - are similar to those recorded in the years prior to the COVID-19 health crisis. The data analysed for 2021 have been previously disaggregated to take into account cases of recidivism (repeatedly disappeared), which could distort the reality of the phenomenon.

These 22,285 reports correspond to 14,777 persons, i.e., many of the reports belong to **recidivist persons.** Specifically, of these 14,777 persons, 3,990 have been reported missing more than once - either in 2021 or in previous years - so that, of the persons reported missing in 2021, **10,787 can be considered as non-recidivists.** The STATISTICAL REPORT has also analysed the main variables according to status (active, ceased or absent minors).

Finally, the data on unidentified corpses in the System are presented, where the **226 discoveries of corpses** stand out, this being the highest figure in recent years. The work carried out by the Data Quality and Identification Department, together with the Security Forces, meant that during 2021 a total of **117 bodies** were **identified, the highest figure since this information is recorded.**

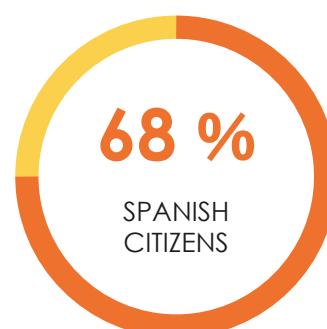
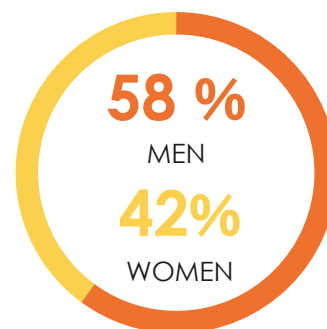
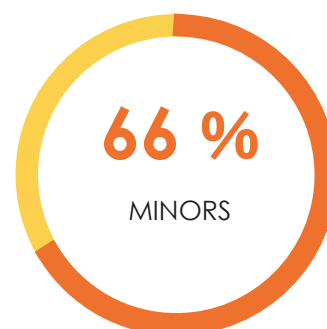


Gráfico 2: Datos Relevantes 2021
Fuente: CNDES

ANNUAL EVOLUTION OF THE NUMBER OF REPORTS

The following section shows an extract of the evolution of the number of complaints registered in 2021 compared to data from previous years. The table shows the annual volume of reports since the PDyRH system was operational, indicating their status and including the annual increase compared to the previous year.

YEAR OF REPORT	ACTIVE	ABSENT MINORS	CEASED	TOTAL	INCREASE/DECREASE	ACTIVE	% ABSENT MINORS	% CEASED
BEFORE 2010	919	10	454	1,383	-	66.45 %	0.72 %	32.83 %
2010	74	7	3,111	3,192	130.80 %	2.32 %	0.22 %	97.46 %
2011	109	45	7,602	7,756	142.98 %	1.41 %	0.58 %	98.01 %
2012	86	133	20,015	20,234	160.88 %	0.43 %	0.66 %	98.92 %
2013	119	85	19,310	19,514	-3.56 %	0.61 %	0.44 %	98.95 %
2014	131	126	22,368	22,625	15.94 %	0.58 %	0.56 %	98.86 %
2015	128	127	25,160	25,415	12.33 %	0.50 %	0.50 %	99.00 %
2016	161	285	21,130	21,576	-15.11 %	0.75 %	1.32 %	97.93 %
2017	495	1,015	23,384	24,894	15.38 %	1.99 %	4.08 %	93.93 %
2018	535	3,699	25,619	29,853	19.92 %	1.79 %	12.39 %	85.82 %
2019	389	1,768	25,403	27,560³	-7.68 %	1.41 %	6.42 %	92.17 %
2020	337	493	16,651	17,481³	-36.57 %	1.93 %	2.82 %	95.25 %
2021	1,928	313	20,044	22,285	27.48 %	8.65 %	1.40 %	89.94 %
TOTAL	5,411	8,106	230,251	243,768	⁴	2.22 %	3.33 %	94.45 %

Table 3: Annual evolution of reports
Source: CNDES PDyRH System

³ In the total number of reports for 2019 (26,567) and 2020 (16,528) there is an increase with respect to the data provided in table 4-1 of the "Report on Missing Persons in Spain 2021". Due to a computer error between the information system used by the Catalonia regional Police force and the PDyRH system, some reports were not consolidated correctly. This incident was solved and the figures provided in this table are correct.

⁴ The Increase/decrease column expresses the percentage increase or decrease of total reports with respect to the previous year. The PDyRH system became fully operational in 2012, so the increase between 2010 and 2012 is particularly high. The significant decrease in 2020 (as a consequence of COVID) is also noticeable. For these reasons, it is not relevant to express a total increase/decrease of reports.

As can be noted, during the years prior to the pandemic, an average of between 25,000 and 30,000 reports were recorded, while 2020 experienced the lowest figure since 2012. Specifically, as can be seen in Table 3, after two consecutive years with a decrease in the total number of reports, the year 2021, with 22,285 cases, represented an increase of 27.48% compared to 2020. However, this figure is still below the average of recent years.

As the year 2021 has progressed, the number of reports has increased, especially in the second half of the year, with more than 2,000 cases per month.

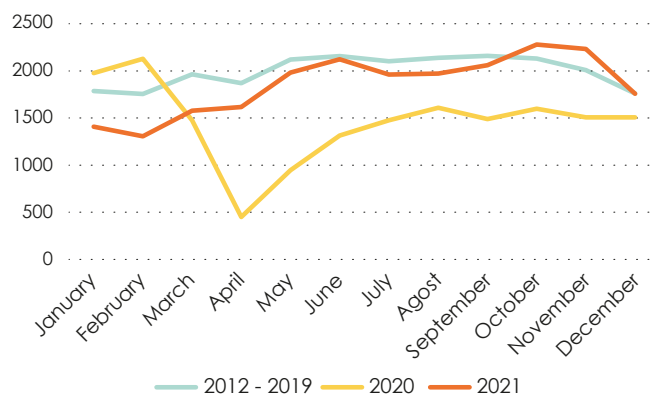


Chart 4. Monthly evolution in the number of reports since 2012
Source: CNDES PDyRH System

The percentage of minors and adults remains constant at approximately 65% (minors) and 35% (adults), both in 2021 and in previous years.

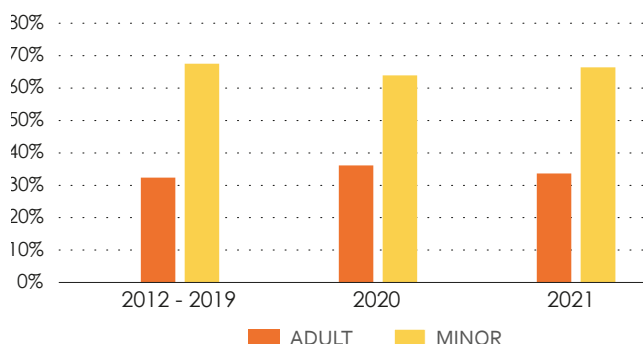


Chart 5. Percentage distribution of reports based on the age of the missing person
Source: CNDES PDyRH System

The percentage of reports from Spanish nationals remains close to 68.01%. Moroccan and Romanian nationals are the next highest number of cases.

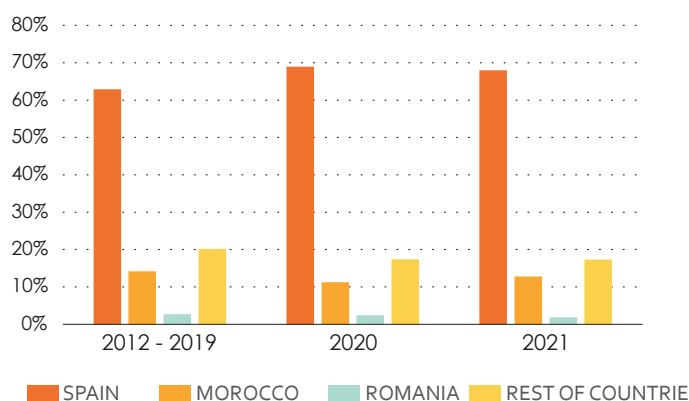


Chart 6. Percentage distribution of reports based on the nationality of the disappeared person
Source: CNDES PDyRH System

STATISTICAL REPORT



STATISTICAL REPORT

YEAR 2021

The following section shows the main statistical data on the reports registered in the year 2021, the variables considered to be of interest are: type, status, sex, age, province and nationality of the missing persons. A profile of recidivist persons (repeatedly disappeared) and non-recidivist persons has also been obtained and the reports of Spanish citizens missing abroad have been studied. Finally, data on the alerts published on the CNDES website are presented.

DURING 2021 A TOTAL OF 22,285 REPORTS WERE FILED

TYPE

TYPE	REPORTS
Sin catalogar ¹	2,013
Forzosa	103
Involuntaria	733
Voluntaria	19,436
TOTAL	22,285

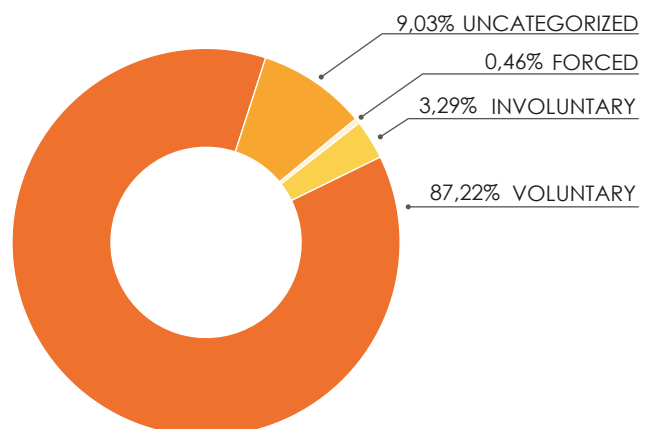


Chart and table 7. Reports registered in 2021, disaggregated by type
Source: CNDES PDyRH System

87 % OF REPORTED DISAPPEARANCES IN 2021 WERE CATEGORIZED AS VOLUNTARY

SEX, AGE AND PROVINCE

As was observed in the statistical reports of previous years, there is a constant in terms of the sex of the missing persons reports. Normally, there is a ratio of about 60% male and 40% female. The year 2021 was no exception, and the percentage of reports corresponding to men was 58.25%. Among minors, it has been observed that the percentage of men and women is similar (53%

¹ The Security Forces have the possibility of categorizing the reports within the categories defined in the "Protocol of action of the Security Forces in cases of Missing Persons" (forced, voluntary or involuntary). In certain cases, the reports appear as not categorized, pending the collection of evidence that allows the case to be classified into one of the three categories.

and 47% respectively), however, within the group of older persons, the rate of disappearances of males exceeds 68%.

EL 58 % DE LAS DENUNCIAS DE 2021 CORRESPONDEN A HOMBRES

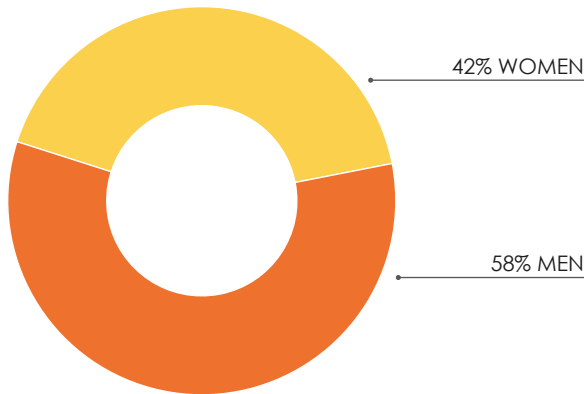


Chart 8. Reports registered in 2021, disaggregated by sex
Source: CNDES PDyRH System

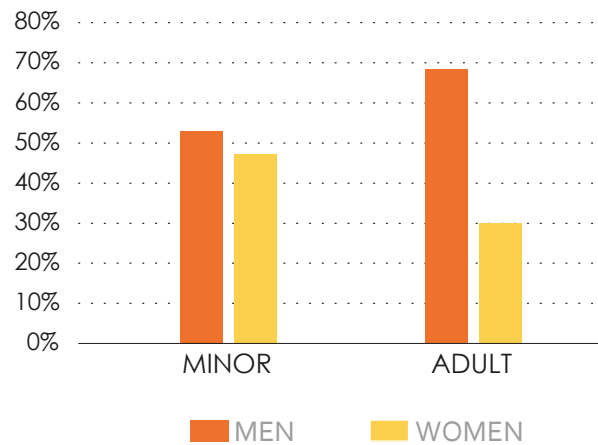


Chart 9. Reports registered in 2021, disaggregated by sex and age (adult/minor)
Source: CNDES PDyRH System

Taking into account the province of disappearance, Las Palmas (3,446), Madrid (2,205), Barcelona (2,179) and Valencia (1,085) had the highest number of cases in 2021. Annex I shows the variables province, sex and age as a whole. Considering only minors, the same provinces account for the highest number of cases: Las Palmas (3,111), Madrid (1,172), Barcelona (830) and Valencia (711); while, for older persons, Barcelona (1,349) is the province with the highest number of cases, followed by Madrid (1,033), Valencia (374) and Las Palmas (355).

LAS PALMAS IS THE PROVINCE WITH THE HIGHEST NUMBER OF REPORTS (3,446), OUT OF WHICH ALMOST 90 % CORRESPOND TO MINORS

Taking into account the sex of the missing persons, these four provinces continue to stand out above the rest, in terms of both male and female cases. There are several provinces in which the number of female minors is higher than the number of male minors, with Madrid standing out, with a difference of 298 cases, Barcelona (218), La Rioja (174) and Segovia (141)².

² See Annex I of this report

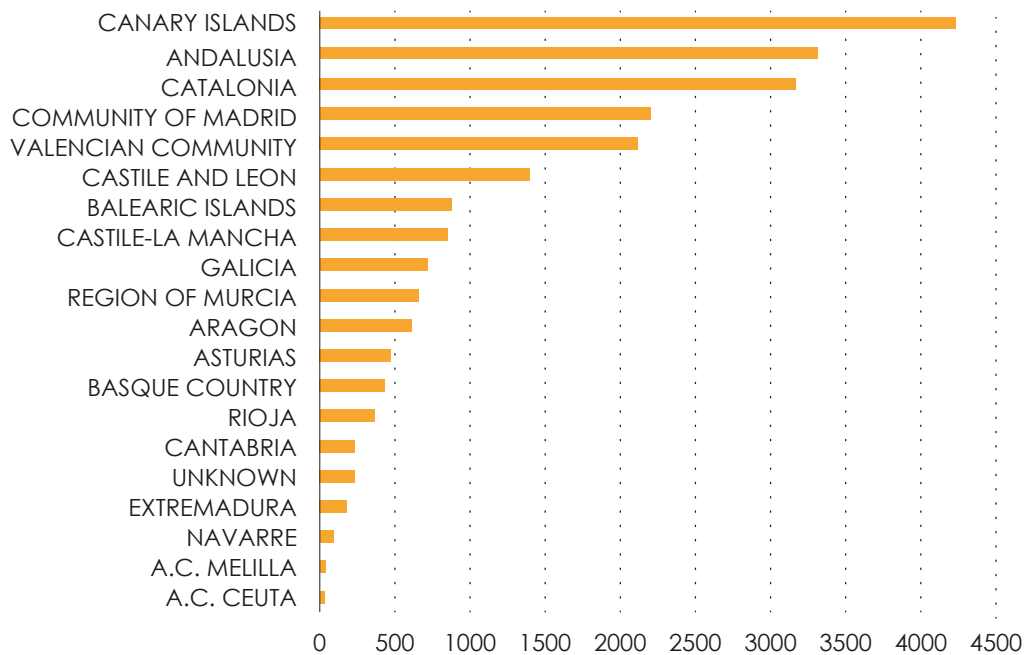


Chart 10. Reports registered in 2021, disaggregated by autonomous communities
Source: CNDES PDyRH System

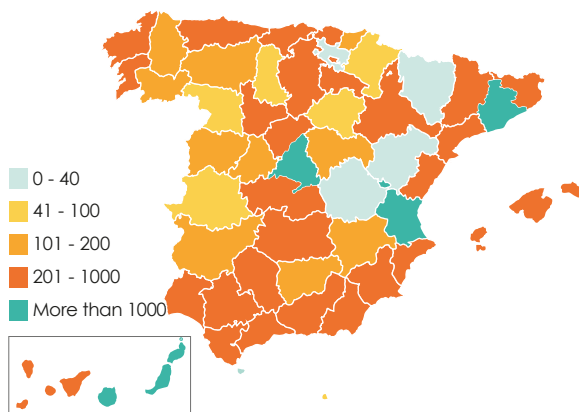


Chart 11. Reports registered in 2021, disaggregated by province
Source: CNDES PDyRH System

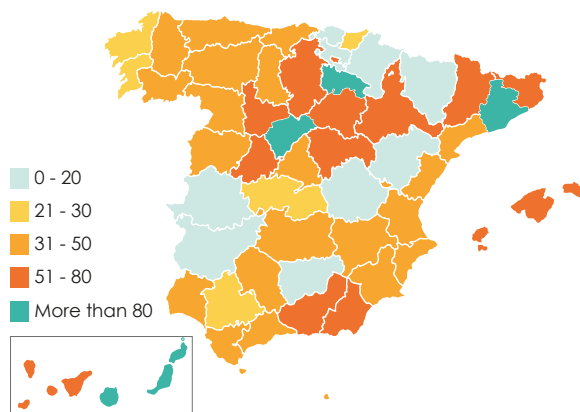


Chart 12. Reports registered in 2021, disaggregated by province for every 100,000 inhabitants
Fuente: CNDES PDyRH System

AGE GROUPS

The age group with the highest incidence of cases in 2021 corresponds to minors between 13 and 17 years of age, accounting for 63.97 % of the total number of reports registered in the year. It is also worth noting that 4 % of these reports correspond to persons over 65 years of age.

63.97 % OF THE REPORTS REGISTERED IN 2021 CORRESPOND TO MINORS BETWEEN 13 AND 17

AGE	REPORTS
12 o menos	533
13-17	14,256
18-35	3,070
36-64	3,523
65 o más	903
TOTAL	22,285

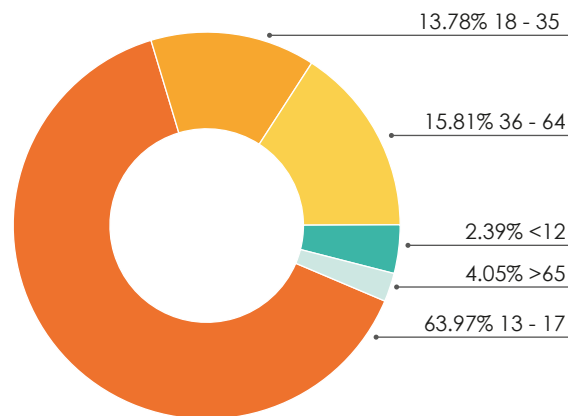


Chart and table 13. Reports registered in 2021, disaggregated by age groups
Source: CNDES PDyRH System

SEX, AGE AND NATIONALITY

Spanish nationality, with 15,155 cases in 2021 (68.01%) is the most frequent in 2021, followed by nationals of Morocco (12.82%), Algeria (3.26%) and Romania (1.86%).

The rate of Spanish missing persons is higher when it comes to the elderly (72.97%), while for minors it is 65.49%.

Around 68.01% of the reports registered in 2021 correspond to Spanish nationals. There are a total of 113 different nationalities (see Annex II). Among Moroccan and Algerian nationals, the disappearance of men is much more frequent than that of women. As for countries such as Romania and Bulgaria, more cases of women than men have been registered, most of them being minors.

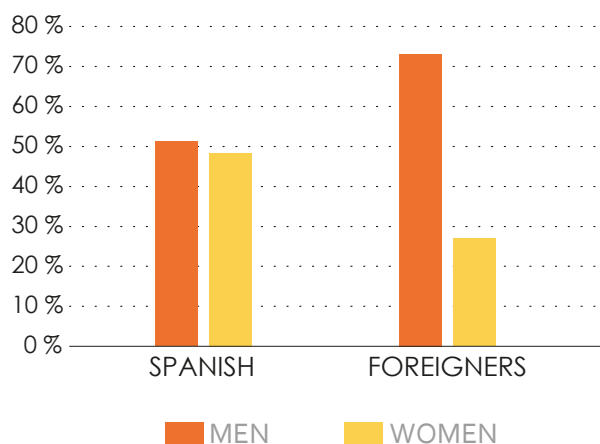


Chart 14. Reports registered in 2021, disaggregated by sex and nationality
Source: CNDES PDyRH System

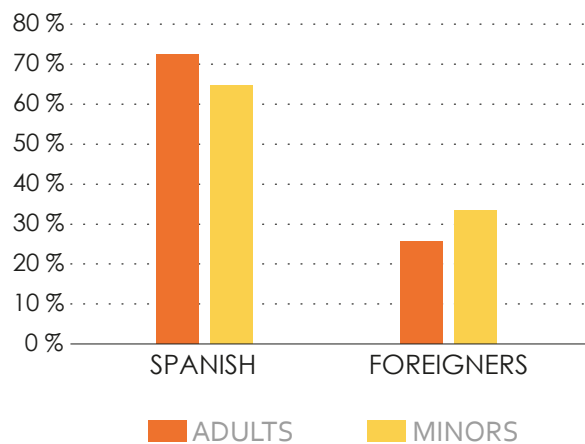


Chart 15. Reports registered in 2021, disaggregated by sex and age (adults/minors)
Source: CNDES PDyRH System







		♂			♀		
		ADULT	MINOR	TOTAL	ADULT	MINOR	TOTAL
Spain		3.736	4.034	7.770	1.734	5.651	7.385
Morocco		433	2.058	2.491	106	259	365
Algeria		43	661	704	6	16	22
Romania		115	66	181	55	179	234
Colombia		60	127	187	34	136	170
Others		754	895	1.649	420	707	1.127

Table 16. Reports registered in 2021, disaggregated by nationality
Source: CNDES PDyRH System

RECIDIVISM IN CASES OF DISAPPEARANCES

As mentioned in the executive summary, the 22,285 reports registered last year correspond to 14,777 persons, of whom 10,787 had their first episode of disappearance, while the remaining 3,990 persons are considered recidivist cases, having more than one report. These 3,990 persons increase the remaining cases (11,498) to 22,285, which means an average of 2.88 episodes per recidivist person. The case with the highest number of reports filed during 2021 is that of a minor whose parents have reported her disappearance on 95 occasions.



Chart 17. Profile of (recidivist and non-recidivist) missing person
Source: CNDES PDyRH System

The most frequent age group between recidivist and non-recidivist persons is 13-17 years. However, in the case of non-recidivists, the percentage of minors is lower than in the case of recidivists, and older recidivists account for a very high percentage of cases, over 51 %.

	RECIDIVIST ³		NON-RECIDIVIST	
PROVINCE	BARCELONA	458	MADRID	1,409
	PALMAS (LAS)	420	BARCELONA	1,167
	MADRID	418	PALMAS (LAS)	850
	VALENCIA	262	VALENCIA	519
	ALICANTE	172	MÁLAGA	476
	BALEARIC ISLANDS	166	ALICANTE	472
	SANTA CRUZ DE TENERIFE	159	MURCIA	424
	OTHERS	1,935	OTHERS	5,469
SEX	MAN	2,158	MAN	6,852
	WOMEN	1,832	WOMEN	3,935
AGE	UNDER 13	54	UNDER 13	351
	13 - 17	2,835	13 - 17	4,921
	18 - 35	551	18 - 35	2,075
	16 - 64	493	16 - 64	2,629
	OVER 65	57	OVER 65	811
NATIONALITY	SPAIN	2,929	SPAIN	6,817
	MOROCCO	411	MOROCCO	1,431
	ROMANIA	120	ALGERIA	382
	OTHERS	531	ROMANIA	250
			OTHERS	1,906

Table 18. Data about the reports on missing persons (recidivist and non-recidivist)
Source: CNDES PDyRH System

DISAPPEARANCES OF SPANIARDS ABROAD

During the year 2021, 74 of the reports of missing persons correspond to Spanish citizens who have disappeared abroad. France (15), Germany (10) and the United Kingdom (8) are the countries with the highest number of cases.

³ Recidivist persons are considered those who were reported missing in 2021 and who had been reported missing previously, either in 2021 or in previous years. The data in the table correspond to the last report registered for each missing person.

67 out of the 74 reports filed regarding Spaniards disappeared abroad were solved.

Since records have been kept, there were a total of 743 such reports, 86% of which have been resolved.

COUNTRY OF DISAPPEARANCE	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL
FRANCE	13	2	15
GERMANY	10		10
UNITED KINGDOM	3	5	8
NETHERLANDS	6	1	7
ITALY	4	3	7
UNITED STATES	4	1	5
MEXICO	1	2	3
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	3		3
ALGERIA	2		2
SWEDEN	1	1	2
PORTUGAL	1		1
FRENCH POLYNESIA	1		1
BELGIUM		1	1
BOLIVIA	1		1
POLAND		1	1
GUYANA	1		1
SWITZERLAND		1	1
COLOMBIA		1	1
ARGENTINA		1	1
CAMBODIA		1	1
MOROCCO	1		1
IRAQ	1		1
TOTAL	53	21	74

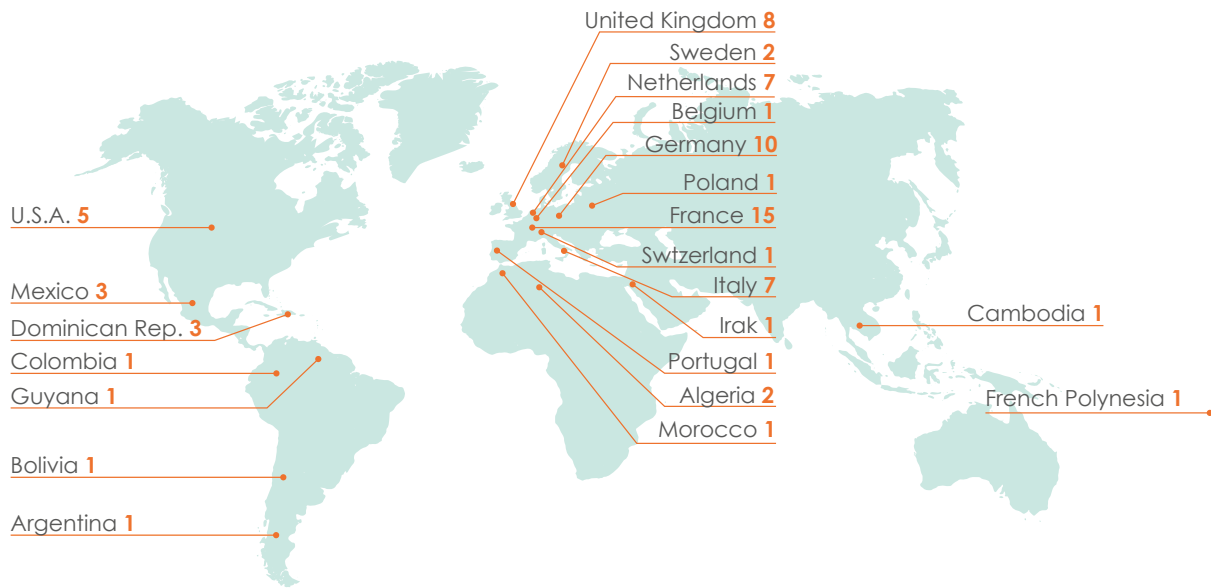


Chart and table 19. Reports registered in 2021 for Spanish citizens abroad
Source: CNDES PDyRH System

PUBLICATION OF ALERTS ON THE CNDES WEBSITE

The website of the National Missing Persons Centre (<https://cndes-web.ses.mir.es/>) is the medium to disseminate the posters of missing persons that the Security Forces in charge of investigations have considered to be of interest.

86 % OF DISAPPEARANCES PUBLISHED ON THE WEBSITE IN 2021 WERE SOLVED

During 2021, a total of 579 cases were published, of which 70 remained active as of 31 December 2021.

STATUS	REPORTS
ACTIVE	70
ABSENT MINOR	2
CEASED	507
TOTAL	579

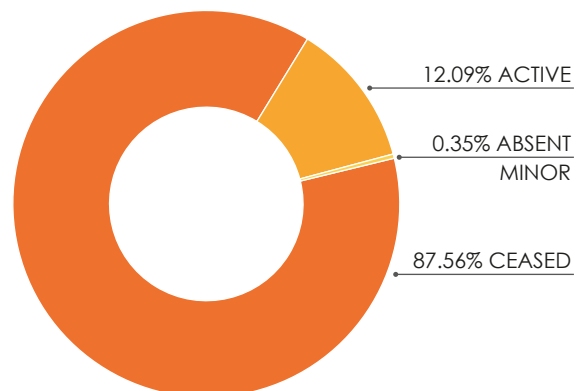


Chart and table 20. Alerts published on the website, disaggregated by Status of the report
Source: CNDES PDyRH System

MINORS BETWEEN 13 AND 17 YEARS OLD WERE THE MOST FREQUENT AGE GROUP

AGE	TOTAL
UNDER 14	24
13-17	244
18-35	108
36-64	159
OVER 65	44
TOTAL	579

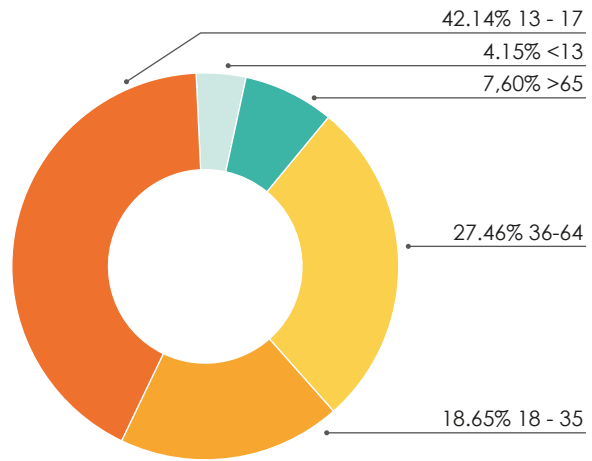


Chart and table 21. Alerts published on the website, disaggregated by age groups
Source: CNDES PDyRH System

70 % OF THE DISAPPEARANCES PUBLISHED ON THE WEBSITE WERE SOLVED IN THE FIRST 14 DAYS

DURATION	TOTAL
LESS THAN 48 HOURS	58
2 - 4 DAYS	134
5 - 7 DAYS	83
8 - 14 DAYS	78
15 - 30 DAYS	57
30 - 90 DAYS	69
MORE THAN 90 DAYS	28
TOTAL	507⁴

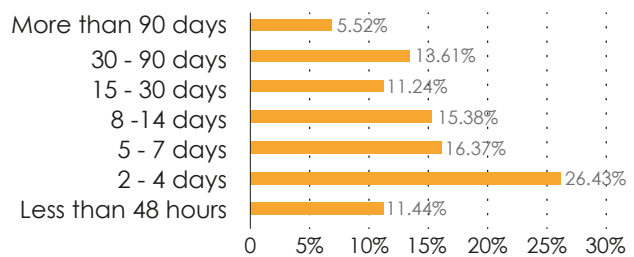


Chart and table 22. Alerts published on the website, disaggregated by duration of the disappearances
Source: CNDES PDyRH System

⁴ The 507 disappearances correspond to cases that are solved, so the cessation date is available. The 70 active cases were not included.

ACTIVE REPORTS

The following section shows the breakdown of the 5,411 reports that remain active. A significant portion of these complaints (1,928 cases) have been filed during 2021, which, as in previous years, will be reduced as disappearances are resolved during 2022.

80 % OF ACTIVE CASES CATEGORIZED ARE CONSIDERED TO BE VOLUNTARY

TYPE

TYPE	REPORTS
Not categorized ⁵	2,652
Forced	78
Involuntary	530
Voluntary	2,151
TOTAL	5,411

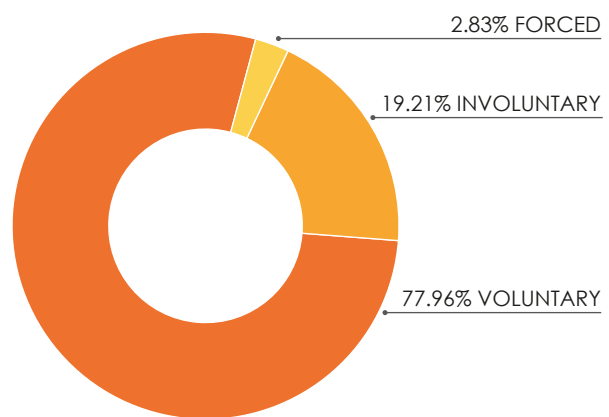


Chart and table 23. Total active reports, disaggregated by type of disappearance
Source: CNDES PDyRH System

SEX, AGE AND PROVINCE

WITHIN THE ACTIVE DISAPPEARANCES, 76 % OF THE CASES ARE MEN AND THE REMAINING 24 % ARE WOMEN

More than 76% of the active reports correspond to men gone missing. This percentage is higher than usual (60%) in the total number of reports received. In other words, as disappearances are resolved, cases involving women are resolved at a higher rate than those involving men.

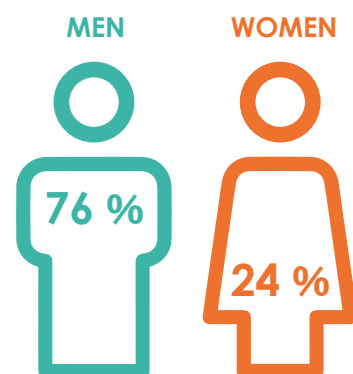


Chart 24. Active reports by sex
Source: CNDES PDyRH System

⁵ The percentages shown in the graph do not include reports that have not been categorized.

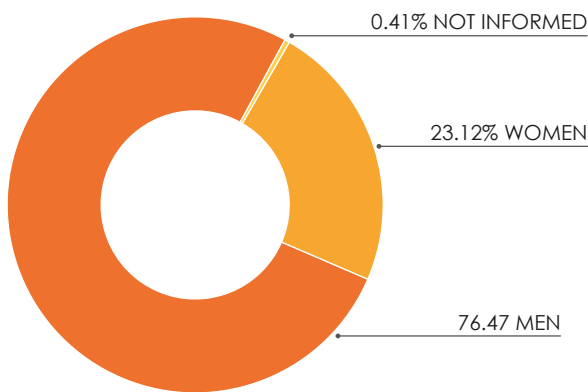


Chart 25. Total active reports, disaggregated by sex
Source: CNDES PDyRH System

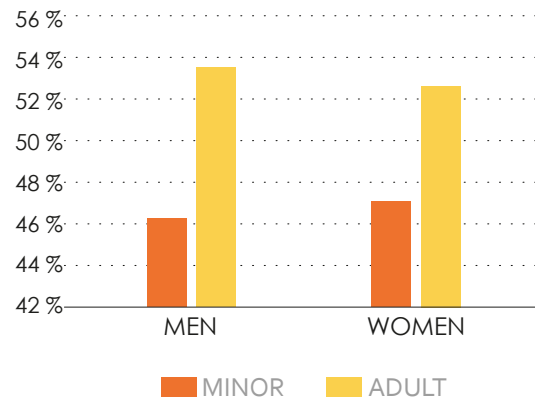


Chart 26. Total active report, disaggregated by sex and age (minor/adult)
Source: CNDES PDyRH System

On the other hand, it is observed that, although in general terms there are more disappearances of minors than of adults, as these disappearances are resolved, the percentage of active reports corresponding to minors is lower than that of adults. Specifically, 46.61% (2,522 cases) correspond to minors and 53.21% (2,879) to adults, with 10 reports in which the age of the missing person was not stated.

The provinces with the highest number of active disappearances are Cadiz (733), Las Palmas (482), Barcelona (359) and Madrid (327). Considering the female sex together with the province, Madrid, Barcelona, Valencia and Barcelona appear as outstanding provinces, while Cadiz, Las Palmas, Barcelona and Granada are the provinces with more active male cases.

A large part of the active reports in the province of Cadiz (495 cases) correspond to Moroccan male minors, many of whom disappeared between 2016 and 2018.

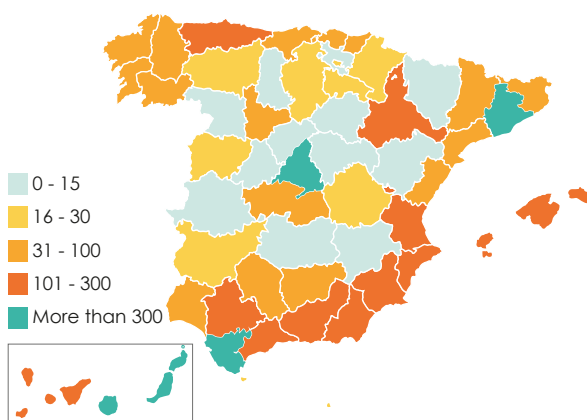


Chart 27. Total active reports, disaggregated by provinces
Source: CNDES PDyRH System

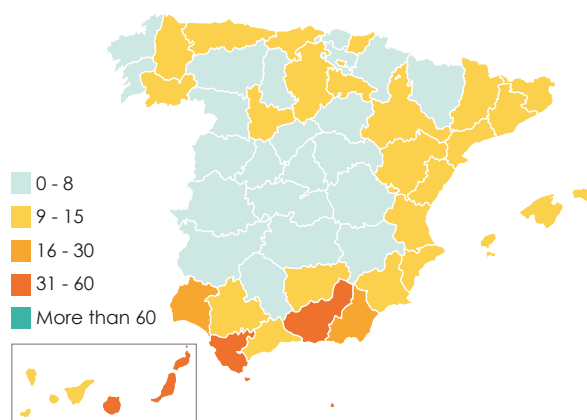


Chart 28. Total active reports, disaggregated by provinces for every 100,000 inhabitants
Source: CNDES PDyRH System

In all provinces there are more active reports of missing men than women, except in Palencia (2 men and 3 women) and in La Rioja (11 men and 14 women).

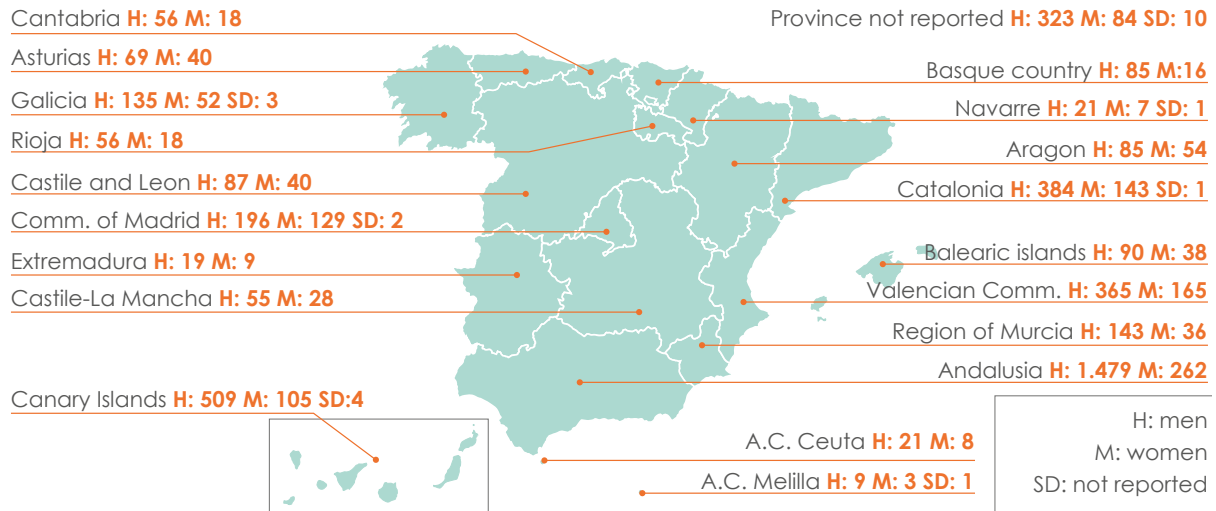


Chart 29. Total active reports by autonomous community
Source: CNDES PDyRH System

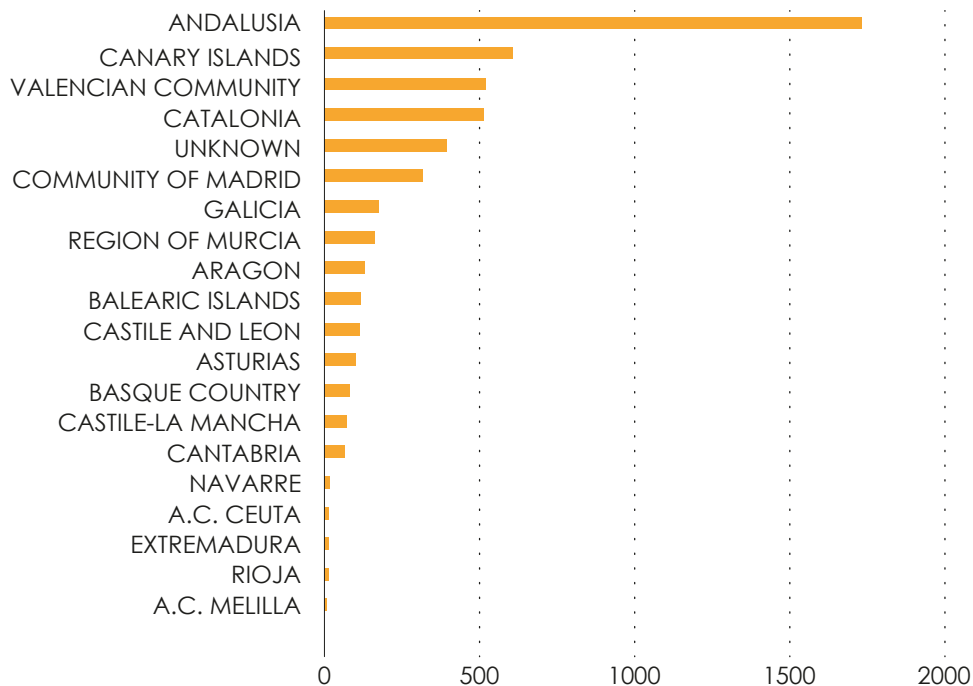


Chart 30. Total active reports, disaggregated by autonomous community
Source: CNDES PDyRH System

AGE GROUPS

MORE THAN 46% OF THE ACTIVE REPORTS CONCERN MINORS. THERE ARE 424 ACTIVE DISAPPEARANCES OF PERSONS OVER 65 YEARS OF AGE

AGE	TOTAL
12 or under	224
13-17	2,285
18-35	1,227
36-64	1,241
65 or over	424
Not specified	10
TOTAL	5,411

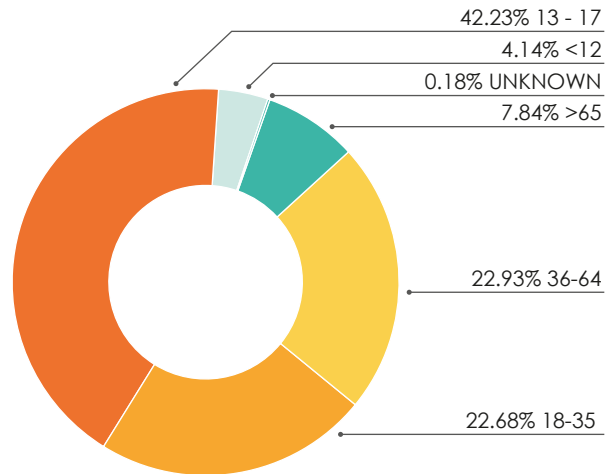


Chart and table 31. Total active reports by age groups
Source: CNDES PDyRH System

SEX, AGE AND NATIONALITY

SLIGHTLY MORE THAN 50% OF ACTIVE MISSING PERSONS REPORTS CONCERN CITIZENS OF OTHER COUNTRIES

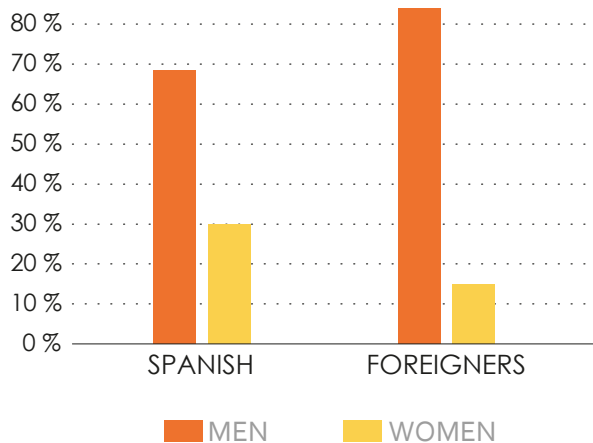


Chart 32. Total active reports, disaggregated by sex and nationality
Source: CNDES PDyRH System

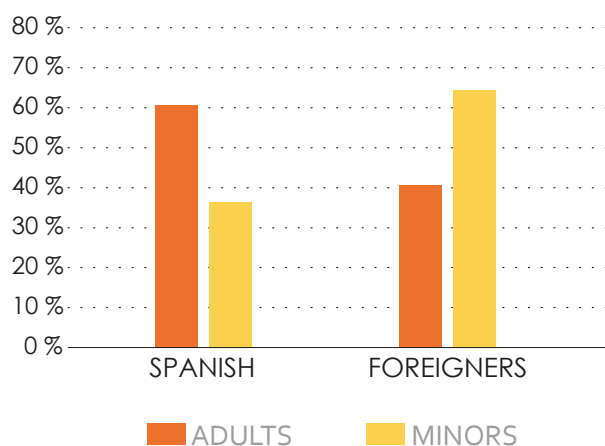


Chart 33. Total active reports, disaggregated by sex and age (adult/minor)
Source: CNDES PDyRH System

Apart from Spanish citizens, who account for 49.07% of active reports with 2,655 cases, Morocco stands out with 1,136 active cases (21% of the total).

Among adults, there are more Spanish citizens than foreigners; however, this trend is reversed among minors, with more active cases of foreigners than Spaniards.

115 NATIONALITIES (SEE ANNEX III)









		♂			♀		
		ADULT	MINOR	TOTAL	ADULT	MINOR	TOTAL
Spain		1.368	471	1.839	365	442	807
Morocco		239	822	1.061	49	26	75
Algeria		53	199	252	6	4	10
Guinea		12	85	97	11	8	19
Mali		12	96	108	2	2	4
Côte d'Ivoire		18	71	89	4	15	19
Romania		36	5	41	23	21	44
Others		480	169	651	200	72	273

Chart 34. Total active reports, disaggregated by nationality
 Source: CNDES PDyRH System

ABSENT MINORS

The following section breaks down the 8,106 reports classified as “absent minors”, which includes all reports of foreign minors absent from the centres where they reside, whose disappearance occurred more than 6 months ago or who have reached the age of majority.

ANNUAL BREAKDOWN

Most of these disappearances occurred during 2018 and 2019, coinciding with greater migratory flows into Spain. The number of cases of missing minors that remain unresolved has decreased slightly compared to 2020, with 8,376 cases. More than 96 % of these minors are male. In 2021, the lowest figure in the last five years was recorded.

YEAR OF DISAPPEARANCE	TOTAL
BEFORE 2016	533
2016	285
2017	1,015
2018	3,699
2019	1,768
2020	493
2021	313
TOTAL	8,106

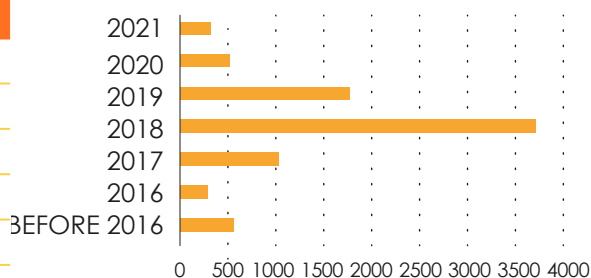


Chart and table 35. Reports on absent minors, disaggregated by age
Source: CNDES PDyRH System

AGE GROUPS

MORE THAN 87 % OF THE CASES CORRESPOND TO MINORS BETWEEN 15 AND 17 YEARS OF AGE, AND 13 % UNDER THE AGE OF 15

AGE	TOTAL
UNDER 12	108
12	86
13	259
14	597
15	1,430
16	2,714
17	2,912
TOTAL	8,106

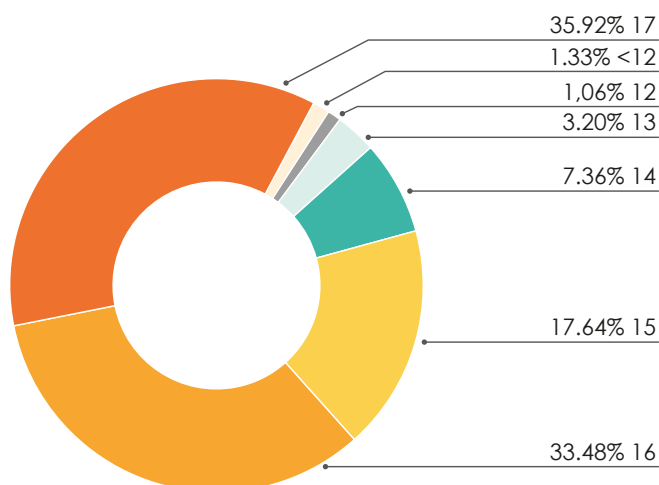


Chart and table 36. Reports on foreign minors without guardianship in 2021 by age
Source: CNDES PDyRH System

PROVINCE OF DISAPPEARANCE

THE ANDALUSIAN COASTAL PROVINCES ARE THE ONES WITH THE HIGHEST NUMBER OF REPORTED CASES. CADIZ IN PARTICULAR ACCOUNTS FOR MORE THAN 51% OF THE CASES REGISTERED AT NATIONAL LEVEL

PROVINCES	TOTAL
ANDALUSIA	6,806
ALMERIA	693
CADIZ	4,168
CORDOBA	43
GRANADA	717
HUELVA	163
JAEN	29
MALAGA	375
SEVILLE	618
ARAGON	50
TERUEL	2
ZARAGOZA	48
HUESCA	0
ASTURIAS	5
BALEARIC ISLANDS	24
CANARY ISLANDS	263
PALMAS (LAS)	251
STA. CRUZ DE TENERIFE	12
CANTABRIA	38
CASTILE-LA MANCHA	25
ALBACETE	2
CIUDAD REAL	3
CUENCA	7
GUADALAJARA	2
TOLEDO	11
CASTILE AND LEON	29
AVILA	3
BURGOS	9
LEON	2
SALAMANCA	3
SEGOVIA	5
SORIA	2
VALLADOLID	5

PROVINCES	TOTAL
CATALONIA	9
BARCELONA	6
GIRONA	2
LLEIDA	0
TARRAGONA	1
COMMUNITY OF MADRID	15
VALENCIAN COMMUNITY	295
ALICANTE	212
CASTELLON	27
VALENCIA	56
EXTREMADURA	14
BADAJOS	13
CACERES	1
GALICIA	11
A CORUÑA	3
LUGO	3
OURENSE	1
PONTEVEDRA	4
RIOJA	2
A.C. MELILLA	6
A.C. CEUTA	0
REGION OF MURCIA	470
NAVARRRE	26
BASQUE COUNTRY	4
GUIPUZKOA	3
ALAVA	0
BISCAY	1
NOT REPORTED	14
TOTAL	8,106

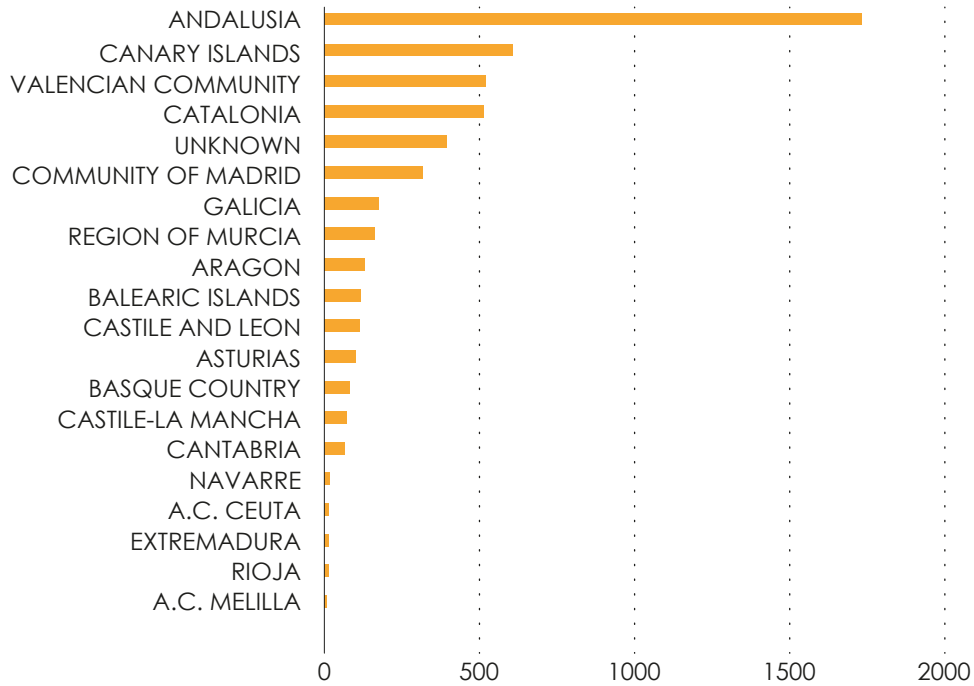


Chart and table 37. Total active reports, disaggregated by province
Source: CNDES PDyRH System

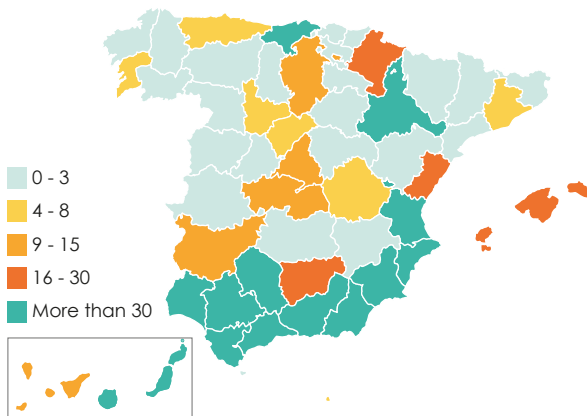


Chart 38. Reports on absent minors, disaggregated by province
Source: CNDES PDyRH System

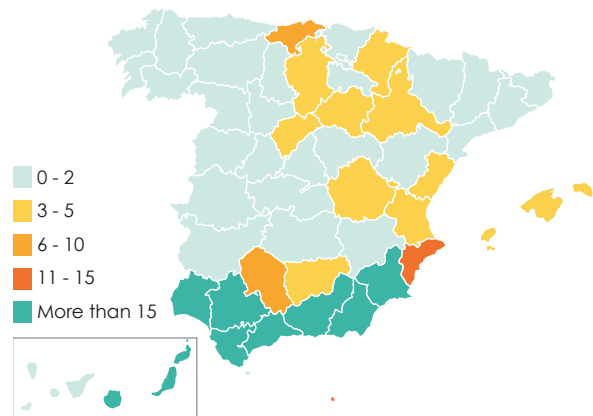


Chart 39. Reports on absent minors, disaggregated by province for every 100,000 inhabitants
Source: CNDES PDyRH System

NACIONALIDAD

COUNTRY	TOTAL
MOROCCO	5,098
ALGERIA	841
GUINEA	778
MALI	468
CÔTE D'IVOIRE	320
GAMBIA	83
CAMEROON	77
SENEGAL	72
ROMANIA	38
SOMALIA	29
ALBANIA	23
SIERRA LEONE	22
GHANA	16
MAURITANIA	15
NIGERIA	13
GUINEA-BISSAU	12
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	11
BURKINA FASO	10
REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO	10
BANGLADESH	7
ERITREA	7
SYRIA	6
LYBIA	6
PAKISTAN	5
ITALY	5
TUNISIA	5
CHAD	5
COLOMBIA	5
IRAN	4
PORTUGAL	4
RUSSIA	4
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	4
MALTA	4
BOLIVIA	3
VENEZUELA	3
BENIN	3
SUDAN	3
GERMANY	3
KENYA	3
GUERNSEY	3
PARAGUAY	3

COUNTRY	TOTAL
LIBERIA	3
COSTA RICA	3
IRAQ	3
ARGENTINA	2
SERBIA	2
HONDURAS	2
ETHIOPIA	2
BULGARIA	2
LITHUANIA	2
UNITED STATES	2
SAUDI ARABIA	2
INDIA	2
MONTENEGRO	2
ECUADOR	2
NETHERLANDS	2
CROATIA	2
GEORGIA	1
MALDIVES	1
SWEDEN	1
PHILIPPINES	1
MACAO	1
FRANCE	1
AFGHANISTAN	1
PERU	1
TOGO	1
LEBANON	1
GABON	1
MALAWI	1
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	1
YEMEN	1
BELARUS	1
EGYPT	1
DEM. REP. OF THE CONGO	1
SWITZERLAND	1
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	1
ARMENIA	1
DENMARK	1
MAURITIUS	1
UNITED KINGDOM	1
IRELAND	1
NOT REPORTED	16
TOTAL	8,106

MOROCCO, WITH ALMOST 63 %, IS THE MOST REPRESENTED COUNTRY, FOLLOWED BY ALGERIA (10 %). THERE ARE 82 DIFFERENT NATIONALITIES

Morocco		5.098	— 62,9%	Albania		23	— 0,3%
Algeria		841	— 10,4%	Sierra Leone		22	— 0,3%
Guinea		778	— 9,6%	Ghana		16	— 0,2%
Mali		468	— 5,8%	Mauritania		15	— 0,2%
Côte d'Ivoire		320	— 3,9%	Nigeria		13	— 0,2%
Gambia		83	— 1,0%	Guinea-Bissau		12	— 0,1%
Cameroon		77	— 0,9%	Equatorial Guinea		11	— 0,1%
Senegal		72	— 0,9%	Burkina Faso		10	— 0,1%
Romania		38	— 0,5%	Rep. of the Congo		10	— 0,1%
Somalia		29	— 0,4%	Others		170	— 2,1%

Chart and table 40. Reports on absent minors. Most represented nationalities
Source: CNDES PDyRH System

CEASED REPORTS

As introduced in the section “Executive Summary on statistical data”, a total of 230,251 reports were ceased since the PDyRH System came into operation, which represents 94.45 % of the total number of reports since 2010.

94.45% OF ALL REPORTS REGISTERED BY THE SECURITY FORCES WERE RESOLVED

DURATION OF DISAPPEARANCES BASED ON AGE

Almost 49 % were solved in the first three days and more than 77 % in the 15 days after the person went missing.

Reports from persons who may be vulnerable because of their age (minors under 12, minors between 13 and 17 and those over 65) are resolved in a higher proportion during the first three days

	1-3 days	4-7 days	8-15 days	16-30 days	>30 days	TOTAL
12 or under	3,434	659	390	284	879	5,646
13 - 17	71,212	25,664	16,248	10,213	22,328	145,665
18 - 35	14,960	6,131	3,950	2,601	5,220	32,862
36 - 64	16,718	6,742	4,385	2,797	5,836	36,478
65 or over	5,975	1,106	666	457	1,396	9,600
TOTAL	112,299	40,302	25,639	16,352	35,659	230,251

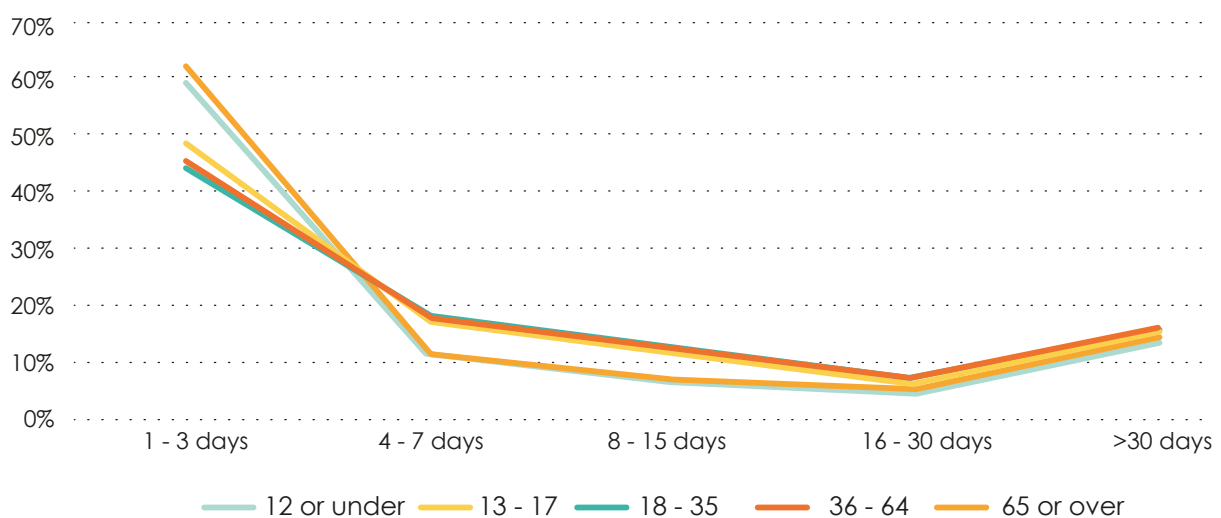


Chart and table 41. Total ceased reports, disaggregated by nationality
Source: CNDES PDyRH System

COMPARING 2021 WITH PREVIOUS YEARS

During the year 2021, compared to previous years, the time taken by security forces to cancel or resolve cases of disappearances under investigation was reduced.

55% OF THE REPORTS RESOLVED IN 2021 CEASED WITHIN THE FIRST THREE DAYS. LESS THAN 10% OF DISAPPEARANCES LASTED MORE THAN 30 DAYS

	1-3 days	4-7 days	8 - 15 days	16-30 days	>30 days	TOTAL
Average 2012 - 2018	10,939	3,906	2,520	1,605	3,456	22,426
2019	12,271	4,382	2,657	1,734	4,359	25,403
2020	8,121	2,943	1,778	1,170	2,639	16,651
2021	11,020	3,545	2,147	1,366	1,966	20,044

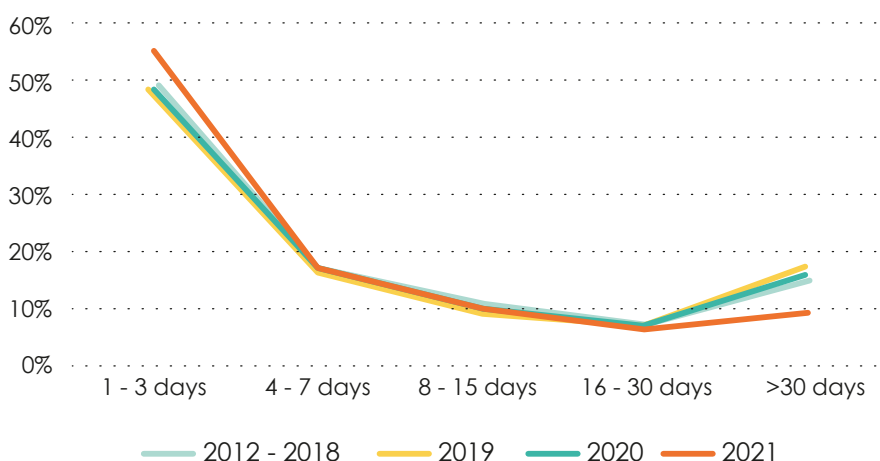


Chart and table 42. Total ceased reports. Comparing 2021 with previous years
Source: CNDES PDyRH System

REASONS FOR CESSATION

Nearly 56% of the disappearances ceased in 2021 have ended with the return to the centre or home.

0.93 % (186) OF THE REPORTS CEASED DURING 2021 ON MISSING PERSONS (20.044) HAD THE RESULT OF DEATH

Out of the persons who died, suicide was the most frequent reason, with 60 cases during 2021.

	REASONS FOR CESSATION	TOTAL
Incorrect data	Data in the report are incorrect	316
Disappearance voluntarily maintained	Disappearance voluntarily maintained	402
Expired report	Age of the missing person over 110 years	2
	Minor absent from centre and reaching the age of majority	86
	Period of guardianship expired	10
Death	Accidental death	22
	Natural death	38
	Death without apparent cause	29
	Violent death	10
	Suicide	60
Located by the State Security Forces	Arrested ⁶	177
	Located by the Security Forces	1,998
Admitted to centre	Admitted to prison	42
	Admitted to hospital or mental hospital	251
Request by reporting person	Request of cessation by the reporting person after verification	4,076
Return to centre or home	Return to centre for minors	2,217
	Return to educational centre	221
	Returned by parents	487
	Voluntary return	6,585
To be categorized		3,015
	TOTAL	20,044

⁶ The cause of the disappearance is that the person was in detention (police or judicial)

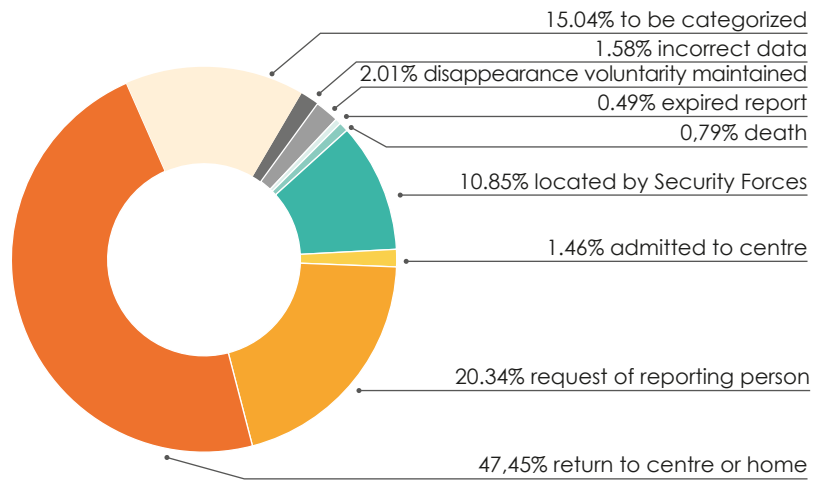


Chart and table 43. Reasons for cessation of solved reports in 2021
Source: CNDES PDyRH System

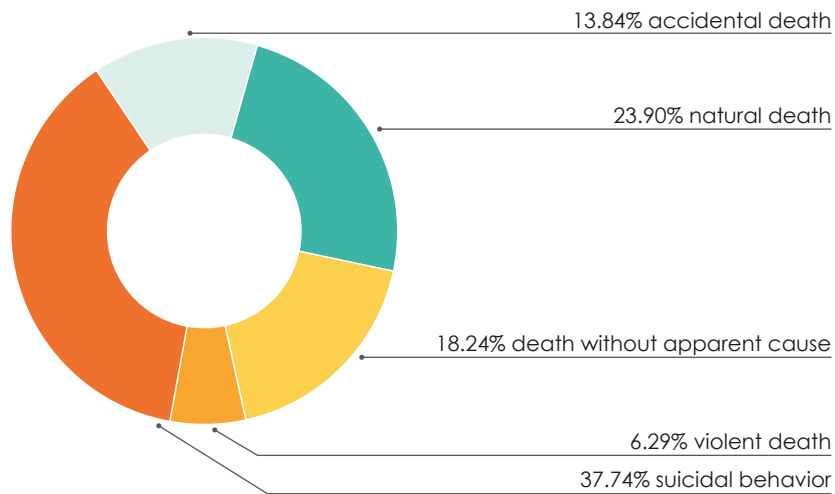


Chart 44. Reasons for cessation of reports ceased during 2021 with the result of death
Source: CNDES PDyRH System

UNIDENTIFIED CORPSES AND HUMAN REMAINS

In the PDyRH System, in addition to the information corresponding to the reports of disappearances, the unidentified corpses and human remains that appear in the national territory are also recorded in the PDyRH System. Currently, of the 4,349 files of corpses and human remains registered in the PDyRH System, 897 have been identified, while 3,452 remain unidentified.

**A TOTAL OF 226 FILES HAVE BEEN OPENED IN 2021,
THE HIGHEST NUMBER SINCE 2010**

ANNUAL EVOLUTION

In 2021, there was a significant increase in the number of corpses found, with 226 post-mortem files. The Data Quality and Identification Department has worked together with the Security Forces, establishing working groups to review cases that were unidentified, which has meant that the total number of files during 2021 has been the highest figure since records have been kept. A total of 117 bodies have been identified during this period, many of which had been found in years prior to 2021.

THE STATE SECURITY FORCES IDENTIFIED 117 CORPSES DURING 2021

	DISCOVERY	IDENTIFICATIONS
BEFORE 2010	2,747	
2010	81	19
2011	132	16
2012	160	83
2013	107	91
2014	111	100
2015	114	102
2016	73	75
2017	138	56
2018	213	99
2019	125	65
2020	122	74
2021	226	117
TOTAL	4,349	897

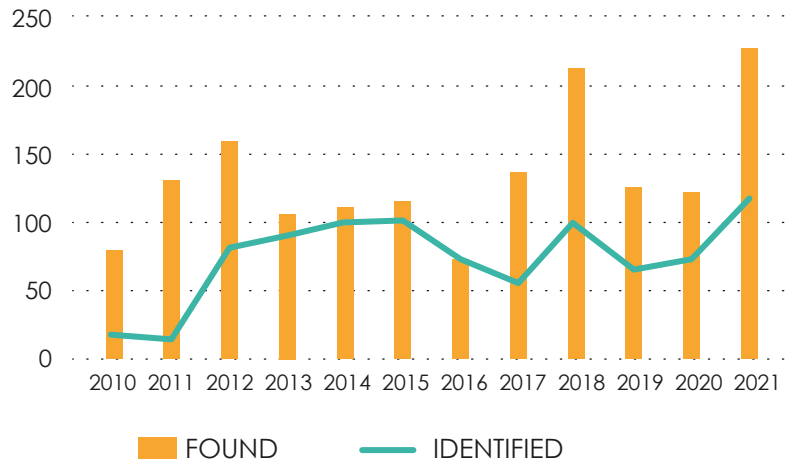


Chart and table 45. Annual evolution of the number of corpses found and identified
Source: CNDES PDyRH System

PLACE OF DISCOVERY

MOST OF THE CORPSES FOUND IN 2021 WERE IN COASTAL AREAS

PLACE OF DISCOVERY	TOTAL
Territorial sea	52
Beach or coastline	39
Boat	30
Inner waters	15
Habitable space	8
International waters	8
Urban wasteland	8
Urban public road	7
Open rural land	6
Flat	5
Farm	5
Other places	43
TOTAL	226

Geographical distribution

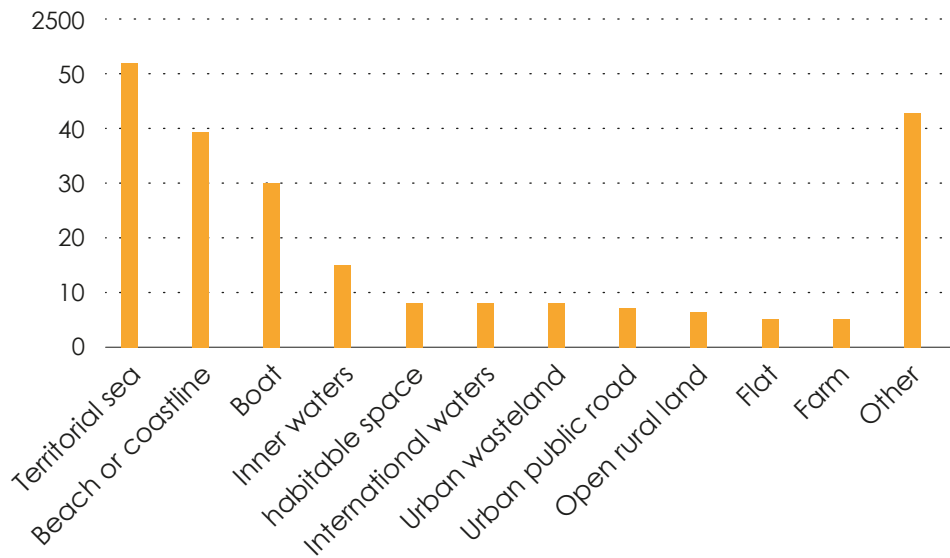


Chart and table 46. Corpses found in 2021 by place of discovery
Source: CNDES PDyRH System

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION

A SIGNIFICANT INCREASE IN CASES IN COASTAL PROVINCES HAS BEEN OBSERVED, COMPARED TO 2020

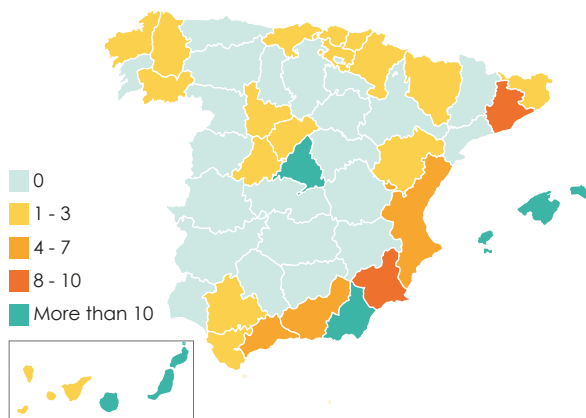


Chart 47. Corpses found in 2021. Geographical distribution
Source: CNDES PDyRH System

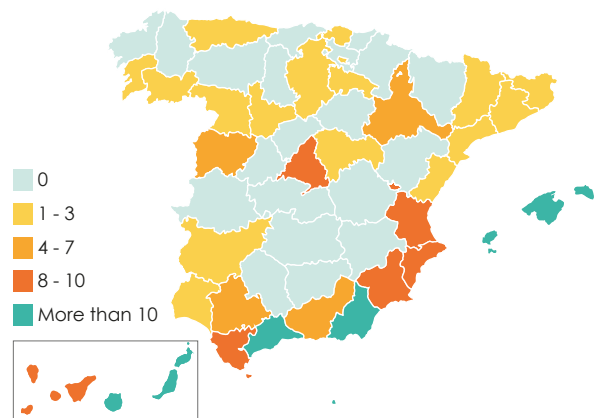


Chart 48. Corpses found in 2020. Geographical distribution
Source: CNDES PDyRH System

STATISTICAL METHODOLOGY



STATISTICAL METHODOLOGY

As already stated in this report all data and graphs are based on information contained in the PDyRH System as of 31 December 2021, which is used as the basis for preparing the official statistics published by the CNDES. All missing persons cases are reported to law enforcement agencies and data are entered in the National Database on Information of Persons of Interest to the Police (BDSN in Spanish) within the missing persons category.

It is important to highlight that, as in previous annual reports, this last year (in this case, 2021) has recorded the highest number of reported cases that remain open. This is due to the fact that when the information was accessed for its subsequent analysis (31 December 2021) many of these cases had been reported over the last months of the year and not yet been resolved. As 2022 progresses, many of them will be cleared up, thus significantly reducing the number of reports.

To conduct the information analyses shown a series of quantitative and qualitative variables have been employed for all data on missing persons or human remains found that have been gathered by the competent Spanish law enforcement agencies. A total of twenty variables have been used: state (open, closed, absconded minor), sex, age at the moment of the disappearance, nationality, country, province and place of disappearance, date of the report, date of the disappearance, date when the case was closed, information on the reasons to close the case, type of report, absconded minors, publication on the website, date of publication, repeat disappearances, date when the remains were found, date of identification, province and type of place where the remains were found.

As a general rule, the date when the report was filed is the time variable used for the disappearances. That means that although the date of disappearance is employed to establish how much time a person has been missing, the date of the report is the one used to register the case in the relevant year.

In some map charts in which the cases have been calculated per 100,000 inhabitants, the data used was provided by the INE, the Spanish National Statistics Institute, on the population of each province at the time this report was published.

The work that started two years ago along with the law enforcement agencies after the establishment of the Department for Data Quality and Identification is already bearing fruit with a significant increase in the number of corpses identified in 2021. In this respect, it should be pointed out that the variable used is the date of identification; thus there are many cases related to corpses or remains that were found in previous years but were not resolved until 2021.

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ANNEXES

ANNEX I. Reports in 2021. Disaggregated by sex, age and province

PROVINCES	MEN		TOTAL MEN	WOMEN		TOTAL WOMEN	TOTAL
	ADULTS	MINORS		ADULTS	MINORS		
ANDALUSIA	807	1,395	2,202	380	734	1,114	3,316
ALMERIA	77	237	314	31	91	122	436
CADIZ	107	292	399	45	94	139	538
CORDOBA	70	94	164	35	39	74	238
GRANADA	88	246	334	36	120	156	490
HUELVA	42	85	127	43	33	76	203
JAEN	30	13	43	18	40	58	101
MALAGA	231	249	480	96	173	269	749
SEVILLE	162	179	341	76	144	220	561
ARAGON	112	186	298	66	241	307	605
HUESCA	10	12	22	8	10	18	40
TERUEL	5	7	12	2	3	5	17
ZARAGOZA	97	167	264	56	228	284	548
ASTURIAS	87	208	295	28	150	178	473
BALEARIC ISLANDS	134	462	596	50	239	289	885
CANARY ISLANDS	429	2,359	2,788	149	1,303	1,452	4,240
LAS PALMAS	282	2.021	2.303	73	1.090	1.163	3.466
SANTA CRUZ DE TENERIFE	147	338	485	76	213	289	774
CANTABRIA	49	135	184	18	38	56	240
CASTILE-LA MANCHA	154	238	392	65	398	463	855
ALBACETE	49	39	88	20	85	105	193
CIUDAD REAL	27	89	116	18	91	109	225
CUENCA	14	10	24	6	7	13	37
GUADALAJARA	22	43	65	6	122	128	193
TOLEDO	42	57	99	15	93	108	207
CASTILE AND LEON	175	439	614	86	695	781	1,395
AVILA	11	34	45	5	57	62	107
BURGOS	38	80	118	22	75	97	215

PROVINCES	MEN		TOTAL MEN	WOMEN		TOTAL WOMEN	TOTAL
	ADULTS	MINORS		ADULTS	MINORS		
LEON	29	51	80	11	49	60	140
PALENCIA	12	15	27	3	20	23	50
SALAMANCA	17	38	55	12	56	68	123
SEGOVIA	7	51	58	4	192	196	254
SORIA	13	12	25	2	28	30	55
VALLADOLID	41	126	167	23	197	220	387
ZAMORA	7	32	39	4	21	25	64
CATALONIA	1,349	450	1,799	592	773	1,365	3,164
BARCELONA	903	306	1.209	446	524	970	2.179
GIRONA	234	46	280	53	82	135	415
LLEIDA	78	38	116	37	78	115	231
TARRAGONA	134	60	194	56	89	145	339
A. C. CEUTA	8	11	19	2	16	18	37
COMMUNITY OF MADRID	666	437	1,103	367	735	1,102	2,205
VALENCIAN COMMUNITY	510	726	1,236	231	659	890	2,126
ALICANTE	210	297	507	78	250	328	835
CASTELLON	54	70	124	25	57	82	206
VALENCIA	246	359	605	128	352	480	1.085
EXTREMADURA	54	68	122	21	44	65	187
BADAJOS	37	37	74	11	32	43	117
CACERES	17	31	48	10	12	22	70
GALICIA	168	183	351	84	288	372	723
A CORUÑA	76	75	151	39	61	100	251
LUGO	11	21	32	12	60	72	104
OURENSE	20	37	57	7	55	62	119
PONTEVEDRA	61	50	111	26	112	138	249
RIOJA	21	83	104	10	257	267	371
A. C. MELILLA	14	11	25	4	12	16	41
REGION OF MURCIA	133	272	405	64	189	253	658
NAVARRRE	28	21	49	15	27	42	91
BASQUE COUNTRY	114	129	243	69	130	199	442
ALAVA	16	5	21	8	6	14	35

PROVINCES	MEN		TOTAL MEN	WOMEN		TOTAL WOMEN	TOTAL
	ADULTS	MINORS		ADULTS	MINORS		
GIPUZKOA	52	82	134	22	41	63	197
BIZKAIA	46	42	88	39	83	122	210
UNKNOWN	129	28	157	54	20	74	231
TOTAL	5,141	7,841	12,982	2,355	6,948	9,303	22,285

ANNEX II. Reports in 2021. Disaggregated by sex, age and nationality

COUNTRY	MEN		TOTAL MEN	WOMEN		TOTAL WOMEN	TOTAL
	ADULTS	MINORS		ADULTS	MINORS		
AFGANISTAN		5	5	1		1	6
ALBANIA	1	26	27	1		1	28
GERMANY	28	23	51	11	17	28	79
ANDORRA	4	1	5	1		1	6
ALGERIA	43	661	704	6	16	22	726
ARGENTINA	15	24	39	22	13	35	74
ARMENIA	1		1				1
AUSTRALIA	1		1				1
AUSTRIA	2		2	1		1	3
BAHRAIN		1	1				1
BANGLADESH	2	1	3	1		1	4
BELGIUM	8	3	11	2	4	6	17
BELARUS	1		1	1	1	2	3
BOLIVIA	15	31	46	13	39	52	98
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA		4	4		2	2	6
BRAZIL	15	18	33	25	38	63	96
BULGARIA	17	14	31	15	53	68	99
BURKINA FASO	2	1	3	1		1	4
CABO VERDE					3	3	3
CAMEROON	2	10	12	4		4	16
CANADA		1	1				1
CHAD	1		1				1
CHILE	5	6	11	6	4	10	21
CHINA	17	4	21	8	11	19	40
COLOMBIA	60	127	187	34	136	170	357
SOUTH KOREA	2		2				2
CÔTE D'IVOIRE	8	69	77	9	13	22	99
COSTA RICA	1	2	3				3
CROATIA	2	1	3				3
CUBA	15	1	16	7	9	16	32
DENMARK	1		1	3	1	4	5
ECUADOR	52	9	61	18	43	61	122
EGYPT		1	1				1
EL SALVADOR	1	8	9	4	17	21	30

COUNTRY	MEN		TOTAL MEN	WOMEN		TOTAL WOMEN	TOTAL
	ADULTS	MINORS		ADULTS	MINORS		
SLOVAKIA	1	2	3				3
SPAIN	3,736	4,034	7,770	1,734	5,651	7,385	15,155
UNITED STATES	6	5	11	7	15	22	33
ESTONIA	1		1		1	1	2
ETHIOPIA		14	14		12	12	26
PHILIPPINES	9	1	10	4	5	9	19
FINLAND	2		2	1		1	3
FRANCE	23	12	35	24	7	31	66
GAMBIA	9	30	39	2	6	8	47
GEORGIA	4		4				4
GHANA	4	8	12	4	1	5	17
GREECE	1		1				1
GUATEMALA	1	1	2	1		1	3
GUINEA	4	80	84	8	9	17	101
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	5	5	10	3	3	6	16
GUINEA-BISSAU	2	4	6	1		1	7
HAITI	1		1	3		3	4
HONDURAS	15	26	41	7	38	45	86
HUNGARY		3	3	5	4	9	12
INDIA	6	3	9	3	10	13	22
INDONESIA	2		2	2		2	4
IRAN	1		1				1
IRAQ	2	1	3				3
IRELAND	6	3	9	2	1	3	12
ICELAND	1		1		3	3	4
ISRAEL				2		2	2
ITALY	32	19	51	9	27	36	87
JORDAN	2		2				2
KAZAKHSTAN	1	1	2				2
LESHOTO	3		3				3
LATVIA	1	1	2				2
LEBANON	2		2	1		1	3
LIBERIA		2	2				2
LIBYA	2	2	4	1		1	5
LITHUANIA	2	7	9	5	2	7	16

COUNTRY	MEN		TOTAL MEN	WOMEN		TOTAL WOMEN	TOTAL
	ADULTS	MINORS		ADULTS	MINORS		
MALI	8	106	114	1	5	6	120
MOROCCO	433	2,058	2,491	106	259	365	2,856
MAURITANIA	3	1	4				4
MEXICO	4	2	6	4		4	10
MOLDAVA	11	8	19	2	9	11	30
MONGOLIA	1		1				1
MONTENEGRO		1	1				1
MOZAMBIQUE	1		1				1
NEPAL					2	2	2
NICARAGUA	4	9	13	5	12	17	30
NIGER	1		1				1
NIGERIA	12	10	22	3	7	10	32
NORWAY	1	1	2	2	1	3	5
NETHERLANDS	26	4	30	7	8	15	45
PAKISTAN	8	4	12	4	11	15	27
PANAMA	2		2				2
PARAGUAY	9	9	18	11	25	36	54
PERU	27	17	44	18	32	50	94
POLAND	18	1	19	6	3	9	28
PORTUGAL	18	14	32	7	13	20	52
PUERTO RICO		1	1				1
UNITED KINGDOM	35	31	66	11	30	41	107
REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO	1		1				1
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO					1	1	1
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	25	39	64	21	41	62	126
ROMANIA	115	66	181	55	179	234	415
RUSSIA	29	22	51	17	22	39	90
SENEGAL	28	45	73	2	6	8	81
SERBIA	1		1				1
SIERRA LEONE	1	3	4	1		1	5
SYRIA	15	7	22	1	6	7	29

COUNTRY	MEN		TOTAL MEN	WOMEN		TOTAL WOMEN	TOTAL
	ADULTS	MINORS		ADULTS	MINORS		
SOMALIA	1		1				1
SOUTH AFRICA	1		1				1
SWEDEN	2		2	1	2	3	5
SWITZERLAND	7	5	12	3	1	4	16
TUNISIA	4	2	6				6
TURKEY	4		4				4
UKRANIE	30	17	47	14	16	30	77
URUGUAY	7	5	12	3	13	16	28
UZBEKISTAN				1		1	1
VENEZUELA	32	37	69	26	28	54	123
VIETNAM	1		1				1
UNKNOWN	6		6		1	1	7
TOTAL	5,141	7,841	12,982	2,355	6,948	9,303	22,285

ANNEX III. ACTIVE reports. Disaggregated by sex, age and nationality

COUNTRY	MAN			TOTAL MAN
	ADULTS	MINORS	UNKNOWN	
SPAIN	1368	471		1839
MOROCCO	239	822		1061
ALGERIA	53	199		252
GUINEA	12	85		97
MALI	12	96		108
CÔTE D'IVOIRE	18	71		89
ROMANIA	36	5		41
GERMANY	39	5		44
UNITED KINGDOM	42	8		50
FRANCE	26	3		29
SENEGAL	14	23		37
CHINA	22	1		23
COLOMBIA	22	1		23
SYRIA	18	6		24
PORTUGAL	14	5		19
GAMBIA	7	16		23
ITALY	12	3		15
ECUADOR	11	1		12
VENEZUELA	6	6		12
RUSSIA	9	1		10
NIGERIA	9	2		11
UKRAINE	15			15
ARGENTINA	11	2		13
BRAZIL	2	4	1	7
BELGIUM	7			7
GHANA	6	6		12
CAMEROON	2	3		5
PAKISTAN	10	1		11
PHILIPPINES	5			5
BULGARIA	7	2		9
BOLIVIA	2	2		4
ALBANIA	2	8		10
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	4	4		8
POLAND	8			8
PERU	8	1		9
NETHERLANDS	8	1		9

COUNTRY	MAN			TOTAL MAN
	ADULTS	MINORS	UNKNOWN	
ETHIOPIA	3	1		4
ERITREA		6		6
INDONESIA	8			8
AFGHANISTAN	1	5		6
ANGOLA	3	1		4
EGYPT	7			7
BURKINA FASO	4	3		7
INDIA	6	1		7
UNITED STATES	3	1		4
SWITZERLAND	3	3		6
MAURITANIA	6	1		7
HONDURAS	2	2		4
REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO	3	1		4
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	1	1		2
GUINEA-BISSAU		4		4
URUGUAY	4	1		5
SWEDEN	3			3
LITHUANIA	4			4
IRAQ	4			4
CZECH REPUBLIC	4			4
BANGLADESH	3	2		5
NORWAY	2			2
IRAN	3			3
PARAGUAY	1			1
TURKEY	4			4
IRELAND	3			3
KENYA		1		1
MOLDOVA	2			2
NIGER	4			4
CUBA	3			3
LIBERIA		3		3
SRI LANKA	1			1
SOMALIA		3		3
COMOROS	3			3
HAITI	1			1
LIBYA		2		2
SIERRA LEONE	1	1		2

COUNTRY	MAN			TOTAL MAN
	ADULTS	MINORS	UNKNOWN	
GEORGIA	2			2
SOUTH KOREA	1			1
PANAMA	1			1
ESTONIA	1			1
MAURITIUS	1	1		2
SERBIA	2			2
SOUTH AFRICA		2		2
CROATIA	1	1		2
HUNGARY				
TOGO	1	1		2
LEBANON	2			2
EL SALVADOR		1		1
TANZANIA				
CABO VERDE	2			2
TUNISIA	2			2
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	1	1		2
CHILE	1			1
VIETNAM				
GUATEMALA				
ALAND				
JORDAN	1			1
DENMARK	1			1
MOZAMBIQUE	1			1
PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES	1			1
CANADA	1			1
LETONIA				
NICARAGUA				
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA		1		1
ZAMBIA	1			1
NORTH MACEDONIA		1		1
CHAD		1		1
GRECEE	1			1
ARMENIA	1			1
RWANDA				
MEXICO				
HONG KONG				

COUNTRY	MAN			TOTAL MAN
	ADULTS	MINORS	UNKNOWN	
MONGOLIA	1			1
SOUTH SUDAN		1		1
COSTA RICA				
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO				
ICELAND				
UNKNOWN	5		1	6
TOTAL	2,218	1,918	2	4,138

COUNTRY	WOMEN			TOTAL WOMEN
	ADULTS	MINORS	UNKNOWN	
SPAIN	365	442		807
MOROCCO	49	26		75
ALGERIA	6	4		10
GUINEA	11	8		19
MALI	2	2		4
CÔTE D'IVOIRE	4	15		19
ROMANIA	23	21		44
GERMANY	17	4		21
UNITED KINGDOM	6	4		10
FRANCE	9	3		12
SENEGAL	2			2
CHINA	12	1		13
COLOMBIA	6	7		13
SYRIA	1			1
PORTUGAL	2	2		4
GAMBIA	1			1
ITALY	8	1		9
ECUADOR	7	4		11
VENEZUELA	9	2		11
RUSSIA	8	3		11
NIGERIA	6	4		10
UKRAINE	3	1		4
ARGENTINA	3	2		5
BRAZIL	8	2		10
BELGIUM	6	3		9
GHANA	4			4

COUNTRY	WOMEN			TOTAL WOMEN
	ADULTS	MINORS	UNKNOWN	
CAMEROON	7	2		9
PAKISTAN	1	2		3
PHILIPPINES	8			8
BULGARIA	3	1		4
BOLIVIA	4	4		8
ALBANIA	1	1		2
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	2	2		4
POLAND	3			3
PERU		2		2
NETHERLANDS	1			1
ETHIOPIA	5			5
ERITREA	1	1		2
INDONESIA				
AFGHANISTAN	2			2
ANGOLA	1	2		3
EGYPT				
BURKINA FASO				
INDIA				
UNITED STATES	1	1	1	3
SWITZERLAND	1			1
MAURITANIA				
HONDURAS		2		2
REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO	2			2
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	3	1		4
GUINEA-BISSAU	2			2
URUGUAY		1		1
SWEDEN	1			1
LITHUANIA	1			1
IRAQ	1			1
CZECH REPUBLIC	1			1
BANGLADESH				
NORWAY	1	1		2
IRAN	1			1
PARAGUAY	3			3
TURKEY				
IRELAND	1			1

COUNTRY	WOMEN			TOTAL WOMEN
	ADULTS	MINORS	UNKNOWN	
KENYA	3			3
MOLDOVA	2			2
NIGER				
CUBA	1			1
LIBERIA				
SRI LANKA	1	1		2
SOMALIA				
COMOROS				
HAITI	2			2
LIBYA				
SIERRA LEONE				
GEORGIA				
SOUTH KOREA	1			1
PANAMA	1			1
ESTONIA		1		1
MAURITIUS				
SERBIA				
SOUTH AFRICA				
CROATIA				
HUNGARY	1			1
TOGO				
LEBANON				
EL SALVADOR	1			1
TANZANIA	2			2
CABO VERDE				
TUNISIA				
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC				
CHILE		1		1
VIETNAM	2			2
GUATEMALA	1			1
ALAND		1		1
JORDAN				
DENMARK				
MOZAMBIQUE				
PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES				
CANADA				

COUNTRY	WOMEN			TOTAL WOMEN
	ADULTS	MINORS	UNKNOWN	
LETONIA	1			1
NICARAGUA		1		1
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA				
ZAMBIA				
NORTH MACEDONIA				
CHAD				
GRECEE				
ARMENIA				
RWANDA	1			1
MEXICO	1			1
HONG KONG	1			1
MONGOLIA				
SOUTH SUDAN				
COSTA RICA	1			1
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO	1			1
ICELAND		1		1
UNKNOWN				
TOTAL	660	590	1	1,251

PAÍS	SIN DETERMINAR			TOTAL SIN DETERMINAR
	MAYOR	MINOR	SIN DETERMINAR	
SPAIN	9			9
MOROCCO				
ALGERIA		1		1
GUINEA				
MALI				
CÔTE D'IVOIRE				
ROMANIA				
GERMANY				
UNITED KINGDOM				
FRANCE	1			1
SENEGAL				
CHINA				
COLOMBIA				
SYRIA				

PAÍS	SIN DETERMINAR			TOTAL SIN DETERMINAR
	MAYOR	MENOR	SIN DETERMINAR	
PORTUGAL	1			1
GAMBIA				
ITALY				
ECUADOR				
VENEZUELA				
RUSSIA				
NIGERIA				
UKRAINE				
ARGENTINA				
BRAZIL				
BELGIUM				
GHANA				
CAMEROON				
PAKISTAN				
PHILIPPINES				
BULGARIA				
BOLIVIA				
ALBANIA				
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC				
POLAND				
PERU				
NETHERLANDS				
ETHIOPIA				
ERITREA				
INDONESIA				
AFGHANISTAN				
ANGOLA				
EGYPT				
BURKINA FASO				
INDIA				
UNITED STATES				
SWITZERLAND				
MAURITANIA				
HONDURAS				
REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO				
EQUATORIAL GUINEA				

PAÍS	SIN DETERMINAR			TOTAL SIN DETERMINAR
	MAYOR	MENOR	SIN DETERMINAR	
GUINEA-BISSAU				
URUGUAY				
SWEDEN	1			1
LITHUANIA				
IRAQ				
CZECH REPUBLIC				
BANGLADESH				
NORWAY				
IRAN				
PARAGUAY				
TURKEY				
IRELAND				
KENYA				
MOLDOVA				
NIGER				
CUBA				
LIBERIA				
SRI LANKA				
SOMALIA				
COMOROS				
HAITI				
LIBYA				
SIERRA LEONE				
GEORGIA				
SOUTH KOREA				
PANAMA				
ESTONIA				
MAURITIUS				
SERBIA				
SOUTH AFRICA				
CROATIA				
HUNGARY	1			1
TOGO				
LEBANON				
EL SALVADOR				
TANZANIA				

PAÍS	SIN DETERMINAR			TOTAL SIN DETERMINAR
	MAYOR	MENOR	SIN DETERMINAR	
CABO VERDE				
TUNISIA				
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC				
CHILE				
VIETNAM				
GUATEMALA	1			1
ALAND				
JORDAN				
DENMARK				
MOZAMBIQUE				
PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES				
CANADA				
LETONIA				
NICARAGUA				
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA				
ZAMBIA				
NORTH MACEDONIA				
CHAD				
GRECEE				
ARMENIA				
RWANDA				
MEXICO				
HONG KONG				
MONGOLIA				
SOUTH SUDAN				
COSTA RICA				
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO				
ICELAND				
UNKNOWN			7	7
TOTAL	14	1	7	22

ANNEX IV. ACTIVE Reports. Disaggregated by sex, age and province

PROVINCE	MEN			TOTAL MEN
	ADULTS	MINORS	UNKNOWN	
ANDALUSIA	407	1,072		1,479
ALMERIA	59	97		156
CADIZ	95	603		698
CORDOBA	8	20		28
GRANADA	80	131		211
HUELVA	33	29		62
JAEN	22	9		31
MALAGA	72	120		192
SEVILLE	38	63		101
ARAGON	62	23		85
HUESCA	7	1		8
TERUEL	7			7
ZARAGOZA	48	22		70
ASTURIAS	44	25		69
BALEARIC ISLANDS	57	33		90
CANARY ISLANDS	206	303		509
LAS PALMAS	119	290		409
SANTA CRUZ DE TENERIFE	87	13		100
CANTABRIA	34	22		56
CASTILE-LA MANCHA	33	22		55
ALBACETE	5	3		8
CIUDAD REAL	2	4		6
CUENCA	8	4		12
GUADALAJARA	2	3		5
TOLEDO	16	8		24
CASTILE AND LEON	59	28		87
AVILA	2	2		4
BURGOS	13	3		16
LEON	11	11		22
PALENCIA	2			2
SALAMANCA	13			13
SEGOVIA	4	1		5
SORIA	1	1		2
VALLADOLID	9	9		18
ZAMORA	4	1		5

PROVINCE	MEN			TOTAL MEN
	ADULTS	MINORS	UNKNOWN	
CATALONIA	356	28		384
BARCELONA	241	20		261
GIRONA	39	1		40
LLEIDA	25	3		28
TARRAGONA	51	4		55
A. C. CEUTA	15	6		21
COMMUNITY OF MADRID	169	27		196
VALENCIAN COMMUNITY	235	130		365
ALICANTE	116	79		195
CASTELLON	18	13		31
VALENCIA	101	38		139
EXTREMADURA	15	4		19
BADAJOS	7	3		10
CACERES	8	1		9
GALICIA	112	23		135
A CORUÑA	50	4		54
LUGO	20	4		24
OURENSE	13	9		22
PONTEVEDRA	29	6		35
RIOJA	7	4		11
A.C. MELILLA	7	2		9
REGION OF MURCIA	55	88		143
NAVARRRE	11	10		21
BASQUE COUNTRY	44	37		81
ALAVA	8	2		10
GIPUZKOA	13	33		46
BIZKAIA	23	2		25
UNKNOWN	288	30	2	320
TOTAL	2,218	1,918	2	4,138

PROVINCE	WOMEN			TOTAL WOMEN
	ADULTS	MINORS	UNKNOWN	
ANDALUSIA	120	142		262
ALMERIA	10	15		25
CADIZ	8	27		35
CORDOBA	7	3		10

PROVINCE	WOMEN			TOTAL WOMEN
	ADULTS	MINORS	UNKNOWN	
GRANADA	30	36		66
HUELVA	28	10		38
JAEN	5	3		8
MALAGA	15	21		36
SEVILLE	17	27		44
ARAGON	21	33		54
HUESCA	3	2		5
TERUEL	1	1		2
ZARAGOZA	17	30		47
ASTURIAS	17	23		40
BALEARIC ISLANDS	15	23		38
CANARY ISLANDS	47	58		105
LAS PALMAS	28	41		69
SANTA CRUZ DE TENERIFE	19	17		36
CANTABRIA	10	8		18
CASTILE-LA MANCHA	10	18		28
ALBACETE	3	2		5
CIUDAD REAL	2	3		5
CUENCA	3	2		5
GUADALAJARA		2		2
TOLEDO	2	9		11
CASTILE AND LEON	19	21		40
AVILA	1	2		3
BURGOS	5	4		9
LEON	2	1		3
PALENCIA	1	2		3
SALAMANCA	5	1		6
SEGOVIA				
SORIA		1		1
VALLADOLID	4	10		14
ZAMORA	1			1
CATALONIA	108	35		143
BARCELONA	77	20		97
GIRONA	13	6		19
LLEIDA	6	3		9
TARRAGONA	12	6		18

PROVINCE	WOMEN			TOTAL WOMEN
	ADULTS	MINORS	UNKNOWN	
A. C. CEUTA	3	5		8
COMMUNITY OF MADRID	80	49		129
VALENCIAN COMMUNITY	74	91		165
ALICANTE	25	34		59
CASTELLON	11	13		24
VALENCIA	38	44		82
EXTREMADURA	6	3		9
BADAJOS	4	3		7
CACERES	2			2
GALICIA	25	27		52
A CORUÑA	7	2		9
LUGO	3	7		10
OURENSE	7	9		16
PONTEVEDRA	8	9		17
RIOJA	7	7		14
A.C. MELILLA	1	2		3
REGION OF MURCIA	15	21		36
NAVARRRE	5	2		7
BASQUE COUNTRY	12	4		16
ALAVA	1			1
GIPUZKOA	7	2		9
BIZKAIA	4	2		6
UNKNOWN	65	18	1	84
TOTAL	660	590	1	1,251

PROVINCIA	UNKNOWN			TOTAL UNKNOWN
	ADULTS	MINORS	UNKNOWN	
ANDALUSIA				
ALMERIA				
CADIZ				
CORDOBA				
GRANADA				
HUELVA				
JAEN				
MALAGA				
SEVILLE				

PROVINCIA	UNKNOWN			TOTAL UNKNOWN
	ADULTS	MINORS	UNKNOWN	
ARAGON				
HUESCA				
TERUEL				
ZARAGOZA				
ASTURIAS				
BALEARIC ISLANDS				
CANARY ISLANDS	4			4
LAS PALMAS	4			4
SANTA CRUZ DE TENERIFE				
CANTABRIA				
CASTILE-LA MANCHA				
ALBACETE				
CIUDAD REAL				
CUENCA				
GUADALAJARA				
TOLEDO				
CASTILE AND LEON				
AVILA				
BURGOS				
LEON				
PALENCIA				
SALAMANCA				
SEGOVIA				
SORIA				
VALLADOLID				
ZAMORA				
CATALONIA	1			1
BARCELONA	1			1
GIRONA				
LLEIDA				
TARRAGONA				
A. C. CEUTA				
COMMUNITY OF MADRID	2			2
VALENCIAN COMMUNITY				
ALICANTE				
CASTELLON				

PROVINCIA	UNKNOWN			TOTAL UNKNOWN
	ADULTS	MINORS	UNKNOWN	
VALENCIA				
EXTREMADURA				
BADAJOS				
CACERES				
GALICIA	3			3
A CORUÑA	3			3
LUGO				
OURENSE				
PONTEVEDRA				
RIOJA				
A.C. MELILLA	1			1
REGION OF MURCIA				
NAVARRRE	1			1
BASQUE COUNTRY				
ALAVA				
GIPUZKOA				
BIZKAIA				
UNKNOWN	2	1	7	10
TOTAL	14	1	7	22

	GOBIERNO DE ESPAÑA	MINISTERIO DEL INTERIOR	SECRETARÍA DE ESTADO DE SEGURIDAD
			DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE COORDINACIÓN Y ESTUDIOS

	CNDES CENTRO NACIONAL DE DESAPARECIDOS	
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