

FRAN Quarterly

ISSUE 4 • OCTOBER–DECEMBER 2011

Q1

Q2

Q3

Q4





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List of abbreviations used

BCP	border-crossing point
EU	European Union
EUR	euro
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
EPN	European Patrol Network
FRAN	Frontex Risk Analysis Network
fYROM	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
ID	identity document
IOM	International Organization for Migration
JO	Joint Operation
MS	Member State
NGO	non-governmental organisation
OCTA	Europol's Organised Crime Threat Assessment
RABIT	Rapid Border Intervention Team
RAU	Frontex Risk Analysis Unit
SIS	Schengen Information System
UK	United Kingdom
USD	United States dollar
US	United States of America
WB	Western Balkans

Note

As some Member States are unable to distinguish between the Democratic Republic of Congo (Congo-Kinshasa) and Congo (Congo-Brazzaville), 'Congo' is used as a collective term for these two countries throughout this report.

Executive summary

In Q4 2011 most indicators monitored within the Frontex Risk Analysis Network (FRAN) increased compared to a year ago. For example, detections of illegal stay, clandestine entries and refusals of entry were all reported in greater numbers than during the same period in 2010. Moreover, more applications for international protection were submitted and more false-document users were detected than in any other quarter since data exchange for these indicators began. Indeed, detections of facilitators of irregular migration was the only instance of a decrease compared to the previous year, with detections remaining at one of the lowest levels ever.

Throughout most of 2011, detections of illegal border-crossings into the EU were dominated by disparate events on the Eastern and Central Mediterranean routes. However, following a sharp decline in detections on the Central Mediterranean route, during the final quarter of the year nearly 75% of detections in the EU were reported from the Eastern Mediterranean route. During 2011 the Western Mediterranean and Western Balkan routes steadily became increasingly important compared to the year before. For example in Q4 2011 both routes reported double the number of detections than a year previously, and the Western Mediterranean route became the second most common point of entry at the EU level.

Overall, the migrants most commonly detected illegally crossing the EU border came from Afghanistan, followed by Pakistanis, the detections of whom doubled compared to a year previously. Other increases within the top ten nationalities were reported for migrants from Bangladesh and Congo. In contrast the largest decrease was the pre-

viously-reported decline in detections of Albanian nationals (-75%) following visa liberalisation granted to this nationality in December 2010.

In previous years, detections on the Eastern Mediterranean route decreased going into the final quarter of the year, probably due to deteriorating weather conditions. In contrast, in 2011 detections of illegal border-crossing on the Eastern Mediterranean route remained almost constant between the third and final quarters of the year, resulting in the first recorded example of a sustained peak of detections at this time of year. This was due to an unexpected increase in detections at the Greek land border with Turkey, particularly in October. Consistent with the EU level, at this location the most commonly detected migrants were from Afghanistan and, increasingly, Pakistan.

As Greece is a Schengen exclave and rarely a final destination for irregular migrants, it was possible to detect secondary movements of the same nationalities as they attempted re-entry to the main body of the Schengen area. In Q4 2011 these increasingly included detections (1) of illegal border-crossing throughout the Western Balkans particularly via Serbia (2) of migrants arriving on boats to the southern Italian region of Apulia – mostly those who had departed from either Greece or Turkey, and (3) of large numbers of false-document users travelling on flights from Greek airports to many major EU airports. Many of the latter applied for international protection upon arrival.

Irregular migration in the Central Mediterranean fluctuated massively both in terms of size and composition throughout 2011, largely



dependent on the political and civil unrest across North Africa, particularly in Tunisia and Libya. However, in Q4 2011 there was a 92% reduction compared to the peak in Q2 2011. In fact during the current reporting period, detections on this route were broadly comparable with the same period a year previously, thus reflecting increasing stability across the region, at least for the time being.

Irregular migration pressure on the Western Mediterranean route steadily increased throughout 2011, with the exception of a small dip at the end of the year probably due to seasonal weather conditions; nevertheless the Q4 figure was still some 80% higher than during the same period in 2010. The most common migrants were of unknown nationality, most probably coming from sub-Saharan countries, followed by migrants local to the region, from Algeria and Morocco, many of whom were detected attempting entry to the Spanish exclaves of Ceuta and Melilla.

The number of claims for international protection rose steadily in every successive quarter of 2011. At the end of the year in Q4 2011 there were more than 70 000 applications for asylum made in the whole EU, which is an increase of 25% compared to Q4 2010 and the highest number of applications received in a single quarter since data exchange began in early 2008. Increased numbers of asylum claims at the EU level were submitted by nationalities that were also increasingly detected at the external border (Afghanistan, Pakistan) as well as those absent from many irregular migration indicators (Syria).

Detections of false-document (forged and counterfeit) users also increased steadily during 2011. In Q4 2011 the number of migrants detected using false documents was the highest since data exchange began. There were increased numbers of Albanian migrants found travelling between the Schengen area and non-Schengen EU countries.

1. Introduction

FRAN Quarterly reports are prepared by the Frontex Risk Analysis Unit (RAU) and provide a regular overview of irregular migration at the EU external borders based on the irregular migration data provided by Member State border-control authorities within the cooperative framework of the Frontex Risk Analysis Network (FRAN).

The main purpose of the FRAN Quarterlies is to provide:

1. feedback to the FRAN community in the context of information exchange;
2. a periodic update to the situational picture of irregular migration at the EU level; and
3. material for constructive discussion on reporting protocols and related trends and patterns.

The report is intended to simultaneously serve two objectives: first – to provide a clear summary of the situation at the external border of the EU and second – to serve as an archive for future reference and comparative analyses. Consistent with standard archival techniques, some information is repeated among sections to serve as context.



2. Methodology

The present 14th issue of the FRAN Quarterly is a comparative analysis of FRAN data collected between October and December 2011, based on data and information provided by 30 Member State border-control authorities within the framework of the FRAN. The report presents results of statistical analysis of quarterly variations in eight irregular-migration indicators and one asylum indicator, aggregated at the level of the event. Other available sources of information such as Frontex Joint Operations were also used.

External borders refer to the borders between Member States and third countries. The borders between the Schengen Associated Countries (Norway, Iceland and Switzerland) and third countries are also considered as external borders. The borders between the Schengen Associated Countries and Schengen Member States are considered as internal borders. For the indicators on detections of facilitators, illegal stay, and asylum, statistics are also re-

ported for detections at the land borders between the Schengen Member States and Schengen candidates (Bulgaria, Romania) or non-Schengen Member States (the UK, Ireland), so that a total for EU Member States and the Schengen Associated Countries as a whole can be presented. It was not possible to make this distinction for air and sea borders because Member States do not habitually differentiate between extra-EU and intra-EU air and sea connections but tend to aggregate data for all arrivals.

When data are examined at the level of third-country nationalities, a large percentage usually falls under the category 'Other (not specified)' or 'Unknown'. It is expected that the percentage reported under these categories will decrease with time as Member States improve the quality and speed of their identification, data collection and reporting practices; nationalities are often reported as 'unknown' if an individual's nationality cannot be established before reports are submitted.

This issue of the FRAN Quarterly also includes main findings of Frontex-coordinated Joint Operations in Q4 2011. Namely, for sea borders they were Aeneas, Hera, Hermes, Indalo, Poseidon Sea, for land borders – Focal Points Land and Poseidon Land, and for the air border – Hammer and Focal Points Air. Both primary data sources, such as interviews with irregular migrants, and secondary data sources, such as reports of intelligence analysts, daily reports of deployed officers and analytical products (weekly and bi-weekly analytical reports for each above mentioned operation), were used to provide an exhaustive overview of the situation at the external borders of the EU. Additionally, open source data were researched as background information for the present analysis.

Monthly data were collected on the following indicators:

- 1A Detections of illegal border-crossing between BCPs
- 1B Detections of illegal border-crossing at BCPs
- 2 Detections of suspected facilitators
- 3 Detections of illegal stay
- 4 Refusals of entry
- 5 Asylum applications
- 6 Detections of false documents
- 7A Return decisions for illegally staying third-country nationals
- 7B Returns of illegally staying third-country nationals

FRAN data used in the tables and charts are as of 10 February 2012.

3. Summary of FRAN indicators

Table 1: **Summary of FRAN indicators**

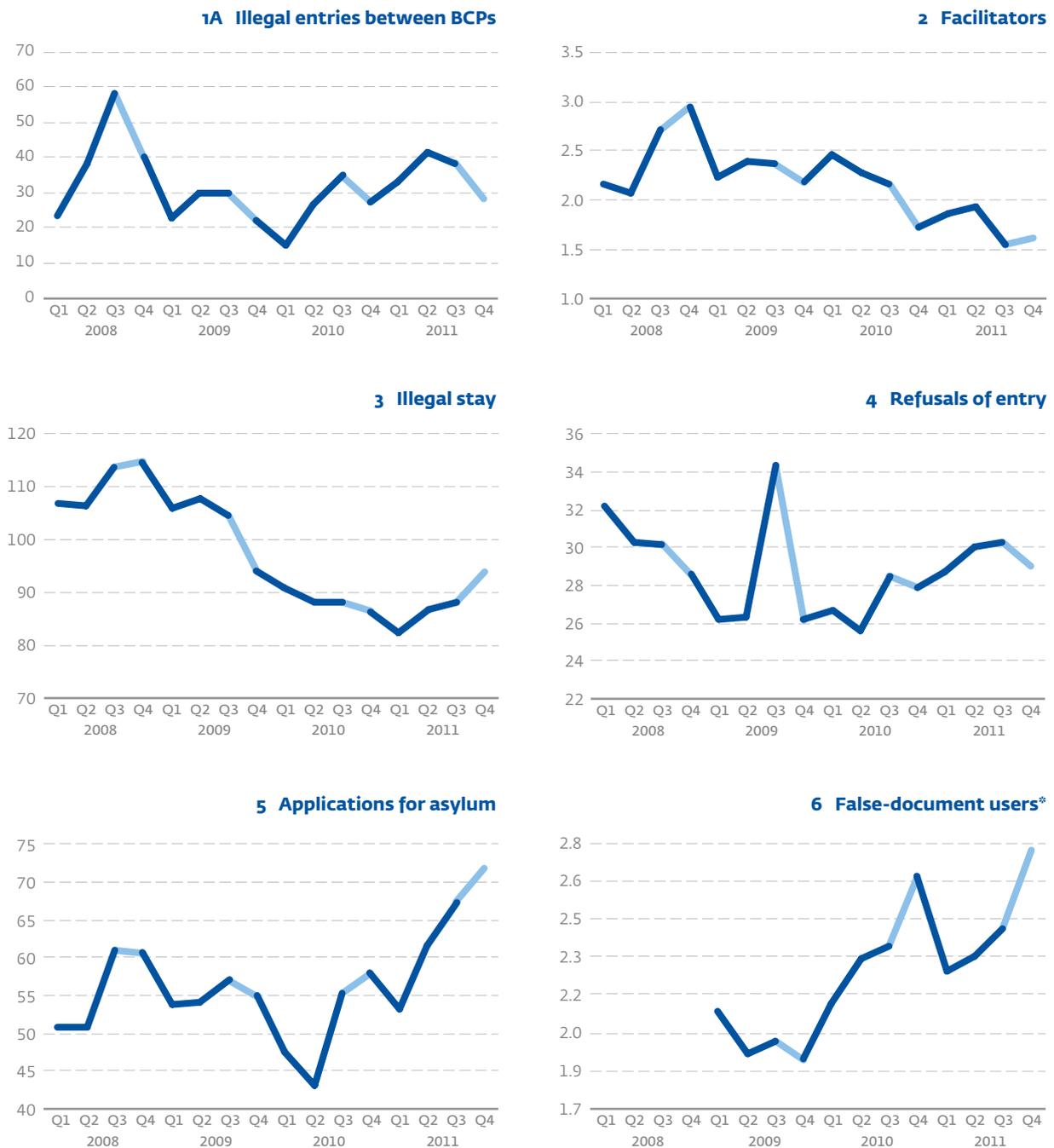
As reported by Member States

FRAN Indicator	2010		2011			2011 Q4			
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	% change on		
							year ago	previous quarter	
1A Illegal entries between BCPs	34 785	27 531	32 902	41 247	38 517	28 314	2.8	-26	
1B Clandestine entries at BCPs	130	65	74	60	64	84	29	31	
2 Facilitators	2 159	1 718	1 856	1 941	1 546	1 614	-6.1	4.4	
3 Illegal stay	88 090	86 440	82 327	86 746	88 037	93 834	8.6	6.6	
4 Refusals of entry	28 508	27 907	28 699	30 076	30 301	29 028	4.0	-4.2	
5 Applications for asylum	55 310	57 954	53 193	61 574	67 413	71 874	24	6.6	
6 False travel-document users	2 402	2 669	2 242	2 305	2 415	2 720	1.9	13	
7A Return decisions issued	:	:	50 970	55 716	57 260	67 330	<i>n.a.</i>	18	
7B Effective returns	:	:	34 745	35 076	37 487	41 545	<i>n.a.</i>	11	

Source: FRAN data as of 10 February 2012



Figure 1. Evolution of FRAN indicators



* Figures in chart not include Ireland, for which false travel-document data are only available from February 2011

Source: FRAN data

4. Situational picture in Q4 2011

- Most indicators exchanged by the FRAN community increased compared to a year ago
- There were more applications for international protection and more detections of false-document users than in any other quarter since data exchange began
- Detections of facilitators of irregular migration remained at one of the lowest levels since data exchange began
- The 2011 surge of illegal border-crossings in the Central Mediterranean was vastly reduced in the final quarter of the year
- More than 75% of all illegal border-crossings were reported by Greece
- Rather than seasonal reductions, detections at the EU external land border actually increased slightly between the third and fourth quarters of the year, mostly related to the Greek-Turkish border and the Western Balkans
- Migrants from Afghanistan still represented more than 25% of all detections of illegal border-crossing
- Detections of illegal border-crossing of migrants from Pakistan more than doubled compared to Q4 2010 rising to 21% of the EU total
- Overall, there was a steady trend of detections of illegal border-crossing compared to the same period in 2010, as a result of four main phenomena:
 1. Eastern Mediterranean – a sustained peak from the previous quarter:
 - The majority of migrants were from Afghanistan (31% of total – stable compared to Q4 2010) and Pakistan (26% of total – rapid increase during 2011)
 - Secondary movements and alternative flows from Turkey are assumed from a similar suite of nationalities detected:
 - illegally crossing land borders from the Western Balkans
 - hidden in lorries traversing the Western Balkans
 - using false documents on flights to major and, increasingly, also minor EU airports from Greece and Turkey
 - landing in the Central Mediterranean in sailing boats departing from Greece and Turkey
 - clandestine entries to north-eastern Italy on ferries from Greece and Turkey
 2. Central Mediterranean – a dramatic decrease compared with the surge that typified much of 2011;
 - Egyptians and Afghans were the most common nationalities
 3. Western Mediterranean – 80% more than a year previously
 - Unknown nationalities account for 30% of this flow
 - A wide range of migrants from African countries both those in close proximity to Spain and from further afield were increasingly detected
 4. Albanian circular migrants to the EU – a much reduced flow following visa liberalisation:
 - Following their new visa-free status, far fewer Albanians were detected illegally crossing the EU border or illegally staying within the EU (both mainly in Greece)
 - Albanians were increasingly refused entry to the EU and were also increasingly detected at the UK border, either as attempting clandestine entry or using false documents



4.1. Detections of illegal border-crossing (1A)

Overall in Q4 2011 detections of illegal border-crossing at the EU level were at almost exactly the same level as a year previously in Q4 2010; the total of 28 314 detections during this reporting period was just a 3% increase compared to the previous year. In contrast, in Q4 2011 detections were reduced by around a third compared to the previous quarters of 2011 (Fig. 2). While useful for summary purposes, these figures conceal a huge amount of variation within and between Member States, nationalities and the major irregular migration routes.

At times during 2011 illegal border-crossings into the EU were almost equally divided between the Eastern and Central Mediterranean routes. However at the end of the year in Q4, following a sharp decline in the Central Mediterranean, the majority of detections were once more limited to the Eastern Mediterranean (71% of the total). Throughout 2011 there were increases in the importance of the Western Mediterranean and Western

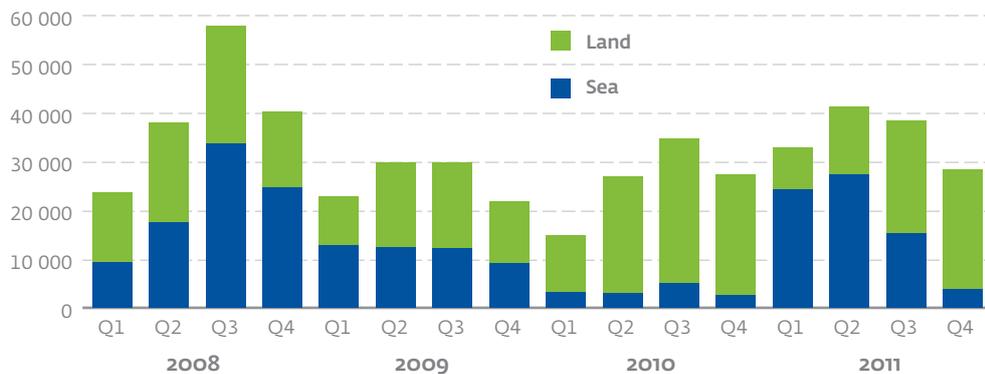
Balkan routes compared to year ago, such that in Q4 2011 they both reported more than twice the number of illegal border-crossings than a year previously (9% and 6% of the EU total, respectively, compared to 5% and 2% in Q4 2010).

At the EU level the most commonly detected migrants were from Afghanistan, detections of whom increased by 17% compared to a year ago. The largest increase was in detections of migrants from Pakistan, which more than doubled compared to a year previously, pushing this nationality to the second position at the EU level. Other increases within the top ten nationalities were reported for migrants from Bangladesh (70%) and Congo (600%). The largest decrease was the previously reported decline in detections of Albanian nationals (-75%) following visa liberalisation in December 2010.

Figure 2 shows the evolution of detections of illegal border-crossing, and the proportion of detections between the land and sea borders of the EU per quarter since the beginning of 2008. In the fourth quarter weather

Figure 2. Q4 2011 saw the end of the influx of irregular migrants at the southern maritime border of the EU

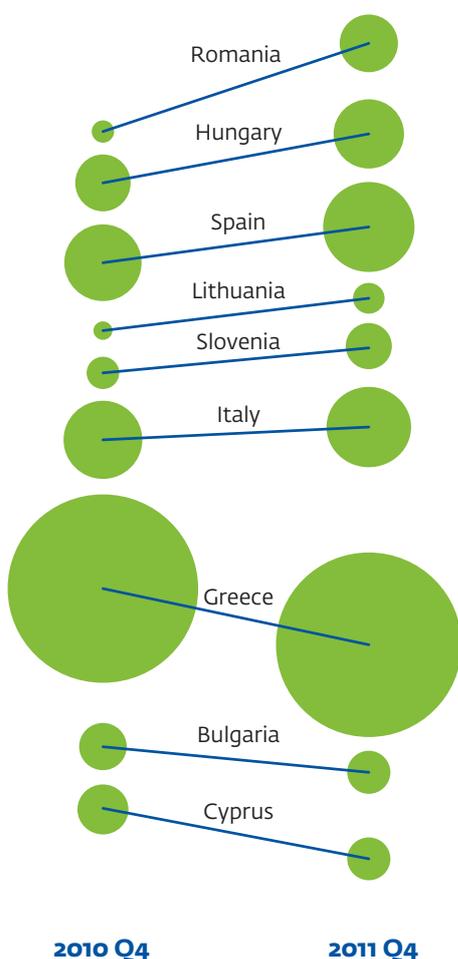
Total quarterly detections of illegal border-crossing between BCPs, split between detections at the land (green) and sea (blue) borders



Source: FRAN data

Figure 3. **Detections of illegal border-crossing increased in most Member States**

Detections of illegal border-crossing during Q4 2010 and Q4 2011 for nine Member States shown by circle size; gradient of lines indicates percentage change



Source: FRAN data

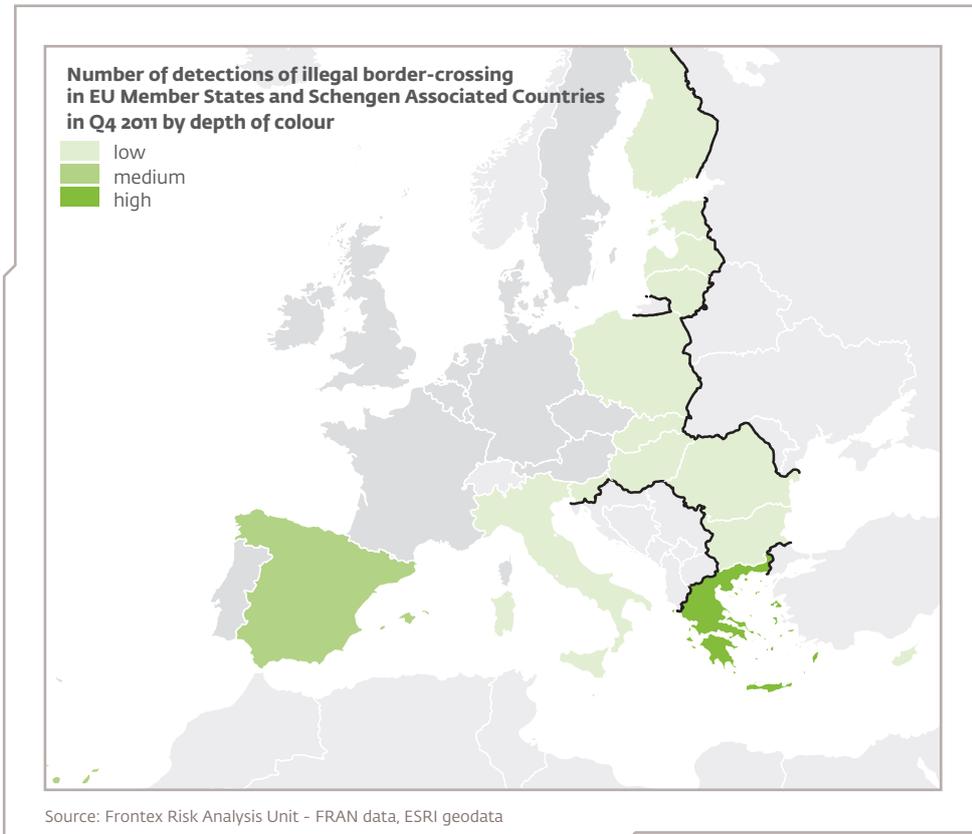
conditions tend to deteriorate, which makes it more difficult for irregular migrants to approach and illegally cross the external border of the EU. Moreover, conditions that are less favourable for illegal border-crossing are also less favourable for detection. The combination of these two effects tends to produce a lower number of detections in Q4 than

in Q3, and in this regard 2011 was no exception (-26%). Specifically, detections at the sea border fell from 15 418 in Q3 2011 to just 3 861 in Q4 2011, which is a 75% reduction almost exclusively due to the situation in Italy. Following this huge reduction, Q4 2011 was the only quarter in 2011 when detections at the sea border were roughly comparable to a year previously (+40% but from a low base). In contrast, for the first time since data collection began detections at the land border actually increased between the third and fourth quarters of the year (6%) mostly due to increases in Greece, Romania, Hungary and Slovenia. Comparing Q4 2011 with the fourth quarter of previous years, there were more detections in Q4 2011 than in any other fourth quarter since 2008.

The 28 314 detections of illegal border-crossing in Q4 2011 and the 3% increase compared to a year ago were the result of combined detections in 15 Member States, many of which experienced differing trends. Figure 3 illustrates the number of detections of illegal border-crossing among Member States in Q3 2010 and 2011 (size of circles) and the degree of change (slope). In Q4 2011 most Member States (10) saw increases in detections of illegal border-crossing compared to the same period last year, while four Member States saw reductions.

In Q4 2011 more than 75% of all detections at the EU level were reported by Greece (Fig. 3). However, the reduction in Greece is almost exclusively the result of fewer detections of Albanian circular migrants* to Greece compared to a year ago, following visa liberalisation. In contrast, at the Greek land border with Turkey, which was the hotspot of irregular migration to the EU throughout 2010, detections of illegal border-crossing in Q4 2011 were some 22% higher than in the same period of 2010, which was notable at the time for the first deployment of the Frontex RABIT operation.

* mostly seasonal workers crossing the border according to a seasonal pattern of outward and inward migration



Disclaimer: Frontex disclaims any liability with respect to the boundaries, names and designations used on this map.

Figure 4. **Despite some decline compared to last year, in Q4 2011 most detections of illegal border-crossing were in Greece, followed by Spain**

In the first half of 2011 the situational picture of irregular migration to the EU was dominated by illegal border-crossings reported in the Central Mediterranean. This influx was due to a surge of Tunisians in Q1 and sub-Saharan African migrants in Q2 arriving in the Central Mediterranean in the wake of major civil unrest in North Africa (the so-called Arab Spring), which, with newly formed and transitional governments, has mostly dissipated.

The map in Figure 4 shows illegal-border crossings in Q4 2011 distributed among Member States. Greece is the only country in the highest category (dark green) while only Spain falls in the intermediate category. According to this interpretation all other Member States were in the lowest category of detections of illegal border-crossing in Q4 2011.

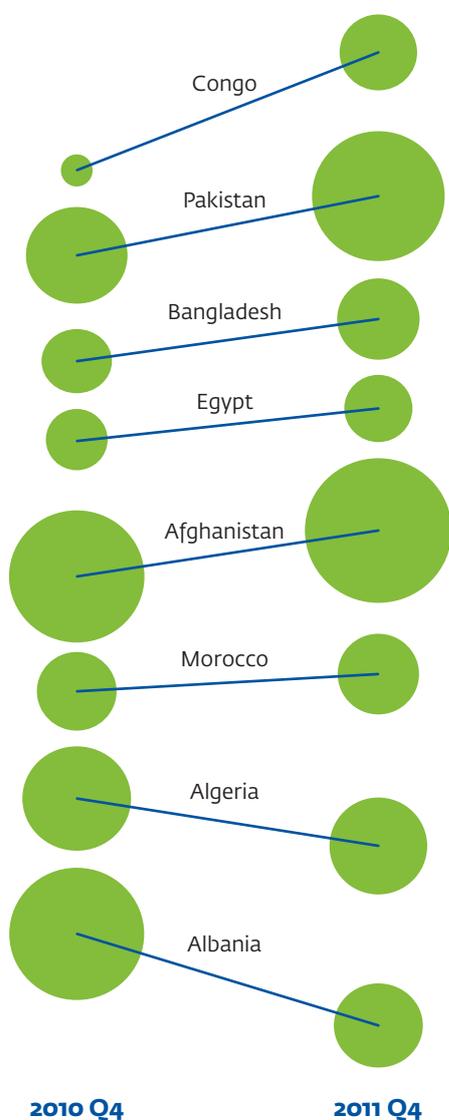
Figure 5 illustrates the number of detections of illegal border-crossing among top nationalities in Q4 2010 and 2011 (size of cir-

cles) and the degree of change (slope). At the EU level the most commonly detected migrants came from Afghanistan, constituting more than 25% of all detections (Fig. 5). Although Afghans were also detected illegally crossing other border sections, in many cases these were secondary movements and so may in fact be repeated detections of the same individuals. In 2010 the most commonly detected migrants were from Albania, representing 25–45% of the EU total and often over 9 000 detections in a single quarter. Following visa liberalisation detections of Albanians fell to just 1 000 detections in Q1 2011 but increased throughout the year to reach 1 544 in Q4 2011 (Fig. 5).

Without question, throughout 2011 the nationality that was detected with the most increasing frequency was Pakistani (Fig. 5). In Q4 2011 more migrants from Pakistan were detected than ever before and more than twice the number during the same period

Figure 5. **The largest increases in detections were of migrants from Congo and Pakistan**

Detections of illegal border-crossing during Q4 2010 and Q4 2011 for eight nationalities shown by circle size; gradient of lines indicates percentage change



Source: FRAN data

in 2010. Most of their detection profile almost exactly mirrors that of migrants from Afghanistan; many detections made elsewhere of the Eastern Mediterranean represent secondary movements.

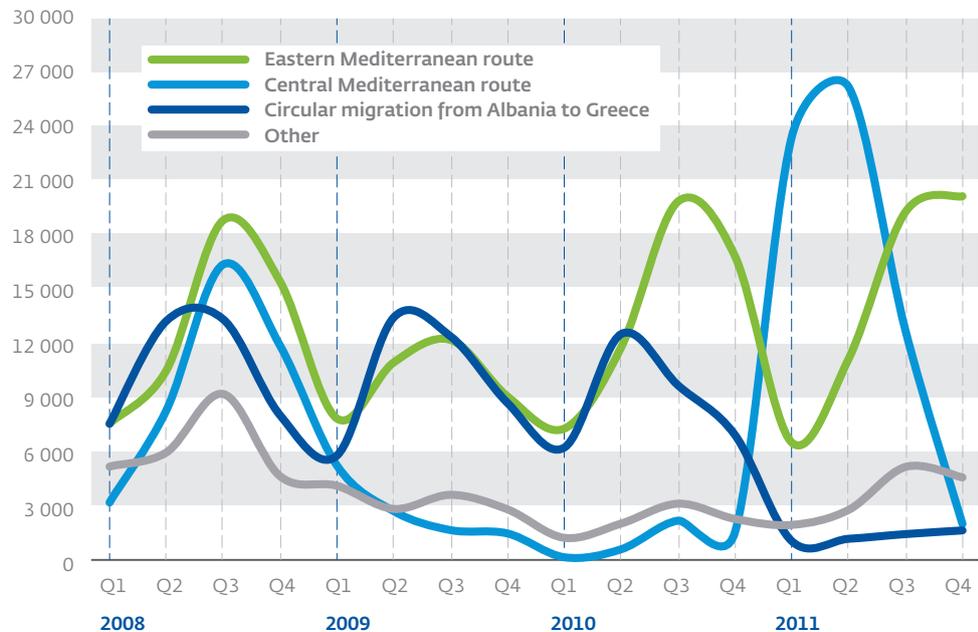
4.2. Routes

As illustrated in Figure 6, during most of 2011 detections of illegal border-crossing on the Central Mediterranean route were dramatically increasing compared to negligible detections throughout 2010, which was linked to dynamic developments in North Africa known as the Arab Spring. In contrast, in 2011 on the Eastern Mediterranean route detections followed a remarkably seasonal pattern almost mirroring that of 2010, but with a more sustained peak between Q3 and Q4 2011. Throughout 2011 detections in the Western Mediterranean steadily increased.

In Q4 2011 there were 20 126 detections of illegal border-crossing on the Eastern Mediterranean route, an increase of 20% compared to the same period in 2010. Detections on the Central Mediterranean route fell significantly to just 1 989, compared with the peak during the previous nine months of 2011. Detections in the Western Mediterranean nearly doubled in Q4 2011 compared to the same period in 2010. These routes not only differed in their magnitudes over time but also in the composition of detected nationalities. For example, detections on the Eastern Mediterranean route have consistently comprised of large numbers of Asian, North African and, to a lesser extent, sub-Saharan nationalities. In contrast, throughout 2011 nationalities detected in the Central Mediterranean were dynamic and unpredictable: in Q1 large numbers of Tunisians were detected after they had departed from their own country; in Q2 2011 reduced but still significant numbers of Tunisians were joined by a mix of sub-Saharan Africans, many of whom were forcibly expelled from Libya; Q3 saw a further reduc-

Figure 6. **The end of the influx in the Central Mediterranean**

Detections of illegal border-crossing between BCPs by main irregular migration route



Source: FRAN data

tion until in Q4 detections reached levels that were much more comparable with 2010. Figure 6 also shows that in Q4 2011 detections on the Western Mediterranean route increased to 2 421, representing 8.5% of the EU total.

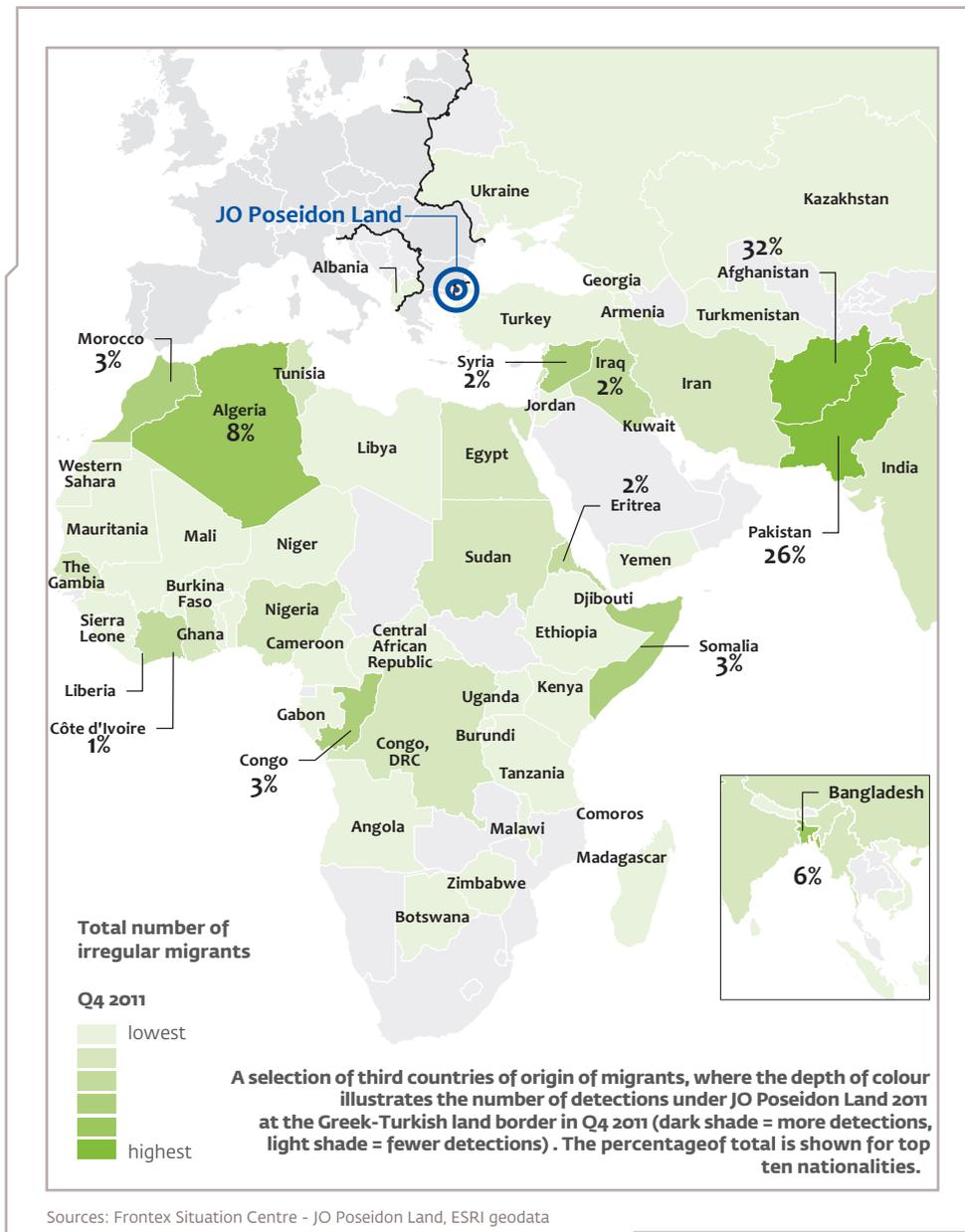
4.2.1. Eastern Mediterranean route

Since data collection began in early 2008, the Eastern Mediterranean has maintained its status as a hotspot of irregular migration. Detections have followed a remarkably seasonal pattern invariably peaking in the third quarter of each year and at the border between Greece and Turkey with a shift from the sea border to the land border visible in early 2010. Afghan migrants have consistently featured highly on the list of most detected nationalities but over the second half of 2011 there was a massive increase in the number of migrants from Pakistan detected on this route. In 2010 there was an increase in Algerian migrants, most of whom were flying to Istanbul.

In previous years this route has seen a decrease going into the final quarter of the

year, associated with less favourable weather conditions. In contrast, in 2011 detections of illegal border-crossing remained almost constant between Q3 and Q4, which is the first example of a sustained peak of detections on this route. This was due to an unexpected increase in detections at the Greek land border with Turkey, particularly in October. Figure 6 shows the changes in detections of illegal border-crossing at the Greek land and sea borders with Turkey. According to data collected during JO Poseidon Land there was a 20% increase in the number of apprehended migrants in 2011 compared with 2010.

Figure 7 shows a selection of third countries coloured with respect to the number of nationals detected at the Greek-Turkish land border in Q4 2011 under JO Poseidon Land. The countries with the most detections are shown in dark, while those with fewer detections are indicated by lighter shades. The map clearly shows the very wide geographic range of third countries whose citizens were detected illegally crossing the EU border into Greece. This range of nationalities may be particularly wide because this



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Figure 7. In Q4 2011 nearly 60% of detections at the land border between Greece and Turkey were of migrants from Afghanistan or Pakistan

border section has long been an entry point to the EU and so has gained broad appeal over time, both in terms of attractiveness for migrants and facilitation infrastructure in place. Undisputedly, according to the operational data, the most commonly detected migrants were from Afghanistan with some

32% of the total, followed by migrants from Pakistan with a 26% share (Fig. 7). However according to FRAN data, compared to a year ago the number of migrants from Afghanistan at this border section increased by 25%, whereas the number of migrants from Pakistan increased by more than six times over



Greeks build fence to ward off asylum seekers

BRUSSELS – Greece has started construction of a 12.6-km-long razor-wire-topped fence designed to keep out migrants, but described as ‘pointless’ by the European Commission.

The fence, costing an estimated EUR 5.5 million, is being built in the Evros region on the Greek-Turkish border where the vast majority of irregular migrants try to cross into the EU. It is to be completed in September.



© AFP/Getty Images

The European Commission on Tuesday (7 February 2011) said the fence is a national issue. But it also poured scorn on the project. ‘Fences and walls are short-term solutions to measures that do not solve the problem. The EU is not and will not co-finance this fence ... It is pointless,’ a spokesman for home affairs commissioner Cecilia Malmstrom told press in Brussels.

Just one day earlier, Christos Papoustis, a former European commissioner and currently Greece’s minister for citizen protection had said the fence has both ‘practical and symbolic value.’

The Greek-Turkish border is for the most part a 180-kilometre-long river patrolled in part by Frontex, the EU’s Warsaw-based border control agency. Near the city of Orestiada, the river loops east and runs for about 12 kilometres on the Turkish side, with the Greek-Turkish land border located in this loop.

In January, some 2 800 migrants tried to cross through the strip, down from around 6 000 a month in summer. Most people come from Afghanistan, followed by Pakistan and Bangladesh and most claim asylum or refugee status. Migrants from North Africa are the second largest group, with Algerians and Moroccans the most numerous.

Turkey’s visa-free regime with some countries also makes the border a crossing of choice, Benjamin Ward of Human Rights Watch told this website from New York – nationals from Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Syria, Jordan, Libya and Iran do not need a visa to enter Turkey.

Meanwhile, NGOs fear that fencing off the land border will divert refugees – such as families fleeing violence in Afghanistan and Syria – to more dangerous routes in the western Balkans or Ukraine.

Source: www.euobserver.com – 7 February 2012



the same period. As a result migrants from Pakistan ranked second among all nationalities detected illegally crossing the border at the EU level. As well as migrants from Afghanistan and Pakistan, the top five nationalities also included migrants from Algeria, Bangladesh, Morocco, Somalia and Congo, though with much lower shares (6%, 8%, 3%, 3% and 3% of the total, respectively; Fig. 7).

4.2.2. Central Mediterranean route

Irregular migration in the Central Mediterranean massively fluctuated in size and composition during 2011, largely dependent on the political and civil unrest across North Africa, particularly in Tunisia and Libya. Initially, detections in the Central Mediterranean massively increased in Q1 2011 following the revolution in Tunisia, resulting in a well-documented influx of some 20 000 Tuni-

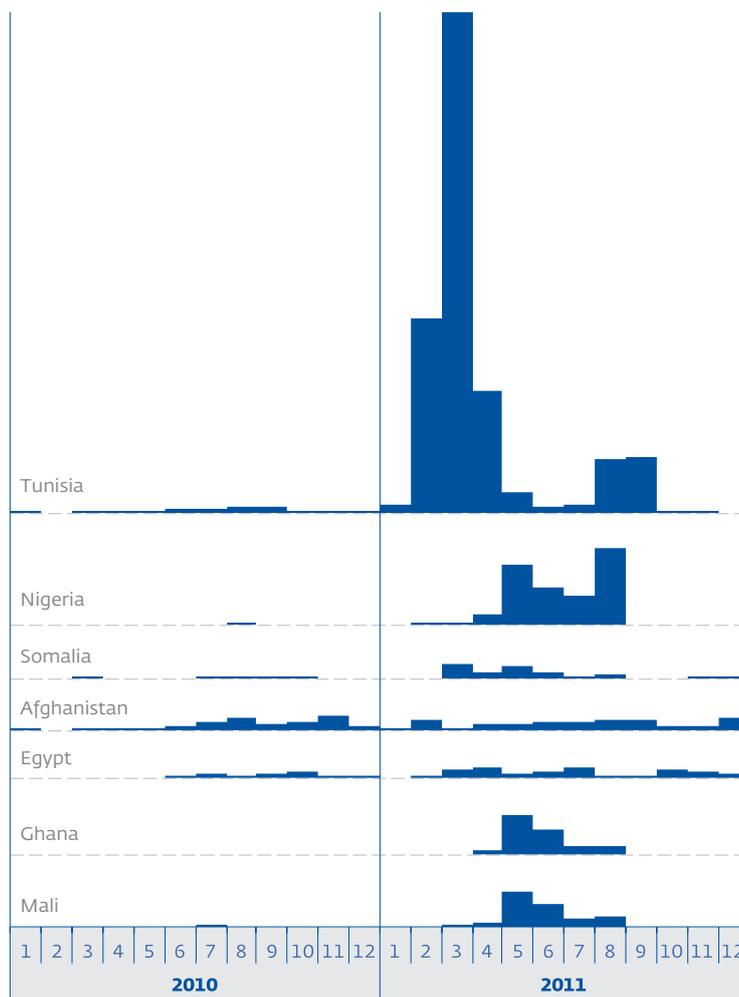
sian migrants arriving on the Italian island of Lampedusa (Fig. 8). In Q2 2011 the flow of Tunisian migrants was reduced by around 75% following an effective accelerated repatriation agreement signed between Italy and Tunisia in April 2011. However, the region was then inundated by large numbers of sub-Saharan migrants, many having been forcibly expelled from Libya by troops loyal to the Gaddafi regime. In Q3 2011 the flow was reduced but dominated by Nigerians and Tunisians.

On 5 December 2011, a representative of Libya's new interim government told Reuters that it intercepted hundreds of Africans bound for Italy onboard a fishing boat. However, migrants later stated that the whole thing was arranged as a publicity exercise:

Interior Minister Fawzi Abd al All told a news conference it showed the new interim government was serious about tackling irregular migration to Europe, despite its limited means following months of civil war. 'This sends a strong message to the whole world that the new Libya is completely different,' said Abd al All, adding that late leader Muammar Gaddafi used a threat of letting migrants sail for Europe as a way to 'blackmail' Western governments. Those [migrants] who spoke briefly to Reuters said they had paid more than USD 1 000 each for the trip, and many believed the boat's captain had had no intention of ever making for the European coast, but had handed them straight to the Libyan authorities.*

On the other hand, on 15 December the Italian Prime Minister, Mario Monti had a meeting in Rome with the leader of the Libyan National Transitional Council, Mustafa Abdul Jalil. They agreed upon the reactivation of the Treaty of Friendship between Italy and Libya,

Figure 8. **Dynamic detections in the Central Mediterranean, where only migrants from Afghanistan maintained similar detection profiles between 2010 and 2011**



Source: FRAN data

including provisions on immigration and sea border surveillance.

4.2.3. Western Mediterranean route

Irregular migration across the Western Mediterranean was at a low level through most of 2010 averaging over 1 000 detections per quarter. However, pressure steadily increased throughout 2011. As has been the

* <http://uk.reuters.com/article/2011/12/05/uk-libya-migrants-idUKTRE7B41OZ20111205>



case in most years, in 2011 detections fell between Q3 and Q4, probably due to seasonal weather conditions.

As a result of this steady increase in detections in the Western Mediterranean and the recent decrease in the Central Mediterranean, in Q4 2011 the Western Mediterranean was the second largest point of entry for illegal border-crossing into the EU. The most common migrants were of unknown nationality, who were probably nationals from sub-Saharan countries, followed by migrants local to the region coming from Algeria and Morocco. There were also significant numbers of migrants from further afield from countries such as Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Nigeria and Congo. Detections of all these nationalities followed the same pattern as the overall total — detections decreased (seasonally) compared to Q3, but

were much higher than a year previously in Q4 2010.

JO EPN Indalo 2011, coordinated by Frontex and hosted by Spain, started on 9 May and was active until 20 December 2011. Since the beginning of the Joint Operation, some 110 incidents were reported in the operational area, resulting in the detection of over 2 500 irregular migrants, mainly nationals from countries located in the sub-Saharan region and from North African countries.

4.2.4. Western African route

The cooperation and bilateral agreements between Spain and the rest of the Western African countries (Mauritania, Senegal and Mali) are developing steadily. They are one of the main reasons for the decrease in arrivals in the Canary Islands over the last few years, as is the presence of patrolling assets



The number of immigrant intake of Melilla and Ceuta more than doubles in 2011

On 1 February 2012 the Spanish Ministry of Interior presented the balance of the fight against illegal immigration in 2011, a year marked by a notable increase in the influx of 'paperless' foreigners to Spain. Many of them used Melilla and Ceuta as a gateway. In total, the two autonomous cities received 3 345 immigrants, more than double the figures of 2010, of which 1 940 correspond to Melilla.

'These figures are mainly produced by people attempting entry by swimming, hiding in vehicles or other means of transport or breaching of the perimeter border', said yesterday the Secretary of State for Security, Ignacio Ulloa.

The number of immigrants compared to 2010 more than doubled last year, as there were 1 567 illegal aliens in 2010 (1.778 immigrants fewer than in 2011). However, the comparison to 2005, which saw a real avalanche of immigrants jumping the fence, offers a negative balance. According to the report of the Ministry of Interior, 5 566 immigrants entered Melilla and Ceuta in 2005 compared to 3 345 in 2011.

Source: www.minutodigital.com – 2 February 2012; translated by Frontex





New Guardia Strait marine facility

Spain's Guardia Civil has inaugurated a new maritime monitoring centre in Algeciras, the first in a national network aimed at tackling drug trafficking and illegal migration. The new centre is the first in a network of regional stations that will be coordinated from Madrid. Its role is to coordinate, advise and direct all maritime, air and land operations on the coastline of Andalucía, Ceuta and Melilla. Alongside its primary law enforcement role, the Algeciras centre – known in Spanish as the Centro Regional de Vigilancia Marítima de Algeciras – will also assist in the response to emergency situations at sea in this area.

Manned by Guardia Civil officers, it will also establish a permanent contact with counterparts in Morocco in order to exchange information and data. Similar centres will be opened to coordinate coastal operations on the Mediterranean and Atlantic seaboard, as well as on the Cantabrian coastline in the north. All will feed into the main coordination centre in Madrid.

The proximity of this area to Morocco makes it a hotspot for drug smuggling, as evidenced by recent data released by the Guardia Civil. Officers based in Algeciras seized a total of 54 tonnes of hashish, 52 kg of cocaine and 151 kg of heroin, during 2011. Many of these seizures were made in the port of Algeciras, which is the largest port in Spain and handles millions of containers from around the globe every year. Numerous speedboats were also intercepted carrying drug shipments across the Strait of Gibraltar from Morocco to Spain. The Guardia Civil officers arrested 786 people and seized 263 vehicles, 34 vessels and seven jet skis while patrolling the coastline during the course of the year.

Source: www.chronicle.gi – 1 February 2012



near the African coast. During 2010 detections on this route increased steadily from just five detections in the first quarter to 113 in the final quarter of the year. In 2011 detections fell to just 24 in Q2 but rose again to finish the year at 112 detections. These changes were due exclusively to variable detections of migrants from Morocco.

JO EPN Hera 2011, which takes place in the region of the Canary Islands and close to the coastal areas of West Africa (including the coasts of Mauritania and Senegal), focuses on irregular migratory flows originating mainly from West Africa to the Canaries. According to operational reports at the end of 2011, there was an increase of 60% compared to 2010 but as this was from a low base the trend was described here as stable.

4.2.5. Eastern land borders

The eastern land borders route is, in effect an amalgam of detections of illegal border-crossing reported by Lithuania, Slovakia, Romania, Hungary, Poland, Estonia, Finland and Latvia. Despite the length of the total border section, detections tend to be lower than on other routes. For example, in Q4 2011 there were around 250 detections of illegal border-crossing at the eastern land borders of the EU, which is less than 1% of the total at the EU level. This number of detections is broadly comparable with the fourth quarters of both 2010 and 2009 and so the trend, at least for the total number of detections, is very stable despite considerable variation within and between nationalities and border sections. The top five national-

ities detected on this route were Georgian, Moldovan, Somali, Russian, and Ukrainian. Detections of Moldovans and Afghans were decreasing steadily over 2010, whereas detections of Georgians increased over the same period.

This route also includes the land border section between Norway and the Russian Federation, where detections are typically very low due to its isolation and harsh weather conditions, as well as effective cooperation between border guard authorities in both countries. However, in 2011 there was a massive increase in the regular passenger flow at Storskog BCP between Norway and the Russian Federation, due to more Norwegian travellers as well as more passengers who needed a visa to enter Norway. Although there was no increase in detections of illegal border-crossing, such a sharp increase in the regular volume may be accompanied by higher numbers of illegitimate travellers.

4.2.6. Western Balkans

Greece is not typically the final destination of most irregular migrants that enter the EU through the Eastern Mediterranean route. Most plan to travel to other Member States, either immediately or after sufficient means



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Figure 9. Afghan migrants, usually arrived from Greece, living in makeshift tents outside the city of Subotica and preparing for crossing into Hungary

are raised to finance their onward journey. In essence, migrants have three main options to exit Greece and reach other Member States: (a) by air on an intra-Schengen flight, (b) by sea on an intra-Schengen ferry to the Central Mediterranean or (c) by land, through the Western Balkans.

Compared to the same period last year, illegal border-crossings detected at different border sections between the Western Balkans and the EU continued to increase during the first three months of 2012. The phenomenon was directly linked to the increasing trend in the Eastern Mediterranean. Correspondingly, the most frequently reported migrants were from Afghanistan, Algeria and Pakistan.

4.3. Clandestine entry (1B)

Restricting indicator 1B (detections of illegal border-crossing at BCPs) to the external land and sea borders of the EU and also to detections that are confirmed clandestine entry (hiding in transport or other means) results in extremely low detections for the whole of the EU in Q4 2011.

Compared to detections of illegal border-crossing, detections of clandestine entry at external EU border are very low, but cases detected within the EU suggest that numbers of clandestine entries at the external border may be much higher than detections suggest. For example, within the EU there were 686 detections of clandestine border-crossings reported in Q4 2011 – split between the land borders and the highest ever level at the sea border. This figure represents a stable trend compared to a year previously in Q4 2010.

4.4. Detections of facilitators

In the quarter immediately preceding the current reporting period (Q3 2011) there were fewer detections of facilitators of irregular migration than ever before. Although there was a slight increase going into Q4 detections were still almost at their lowest level since data collection began in 2008. According to some reports, some of this decline may be due to a widespread shift towards the abuse of legal channels and document fraud to mimic legal entry to the EU. In this case facilitators would be able to operate remotely and inconspicuously rather than accompanying migrants during border crossing. This assessment is supported by the Europol OCTA report in which it was claimed that most facilitation networks recruit would-be migrants by offering them legitimate means of entry.

The detections of facilitators in Q4 2011 were the result of a roughly 6% reduction at the EU level compared to a year previously. As has been the case in most reporting periods, the most commonly detected nationalities of facilitators tended to match the country of detection. Hence, there was considerable overlap between the Member States that detected the most facilitators and the most commonly detected nationality of facilitator at the EU level.

4.5. Detections of illegal stay

In Q4 2011 there were over 90 000 detections of illegal stay in the EU, which reflects an increase of 6% compared to the previous quarter. This figure is a continuation of previous increases throughout 2011, but is in contrast with a stable but slightly declining longer-term trend over the last two years. However, this long-term decline and shorter term increase masks much variation among Member States.

4.6. Refusals of entry

In Q4 2011 nearly 30 000 refusals of entry were issued at the external borders of the EU. This represents a marginal decrease compared to the previous quarter and so, notwithstanding the isolated event of 5 500 or so Georgian nationals refused entry to the EU in Q3 2009, towards the end of 2011 refusals of entry remained at the highest level in three years. Consistent with previous reporting periods, in Q4 2011 there were slightly more refusals at the land compared with the air borders (47% and 45% of the total, respectively). The smallest proportion of refusals was reported from the sea border (8%) where detections in 2011 were nevertheless around 25% higher than the year before. The most frequently refused migrants were from the Ukraine, Albania, Russia and Serbia.

The most significant change was double the number of Albanians refused in Q4 2011 compared with a year previously such that they constituted 9% of all refusals of entry at the EU level. All border sections refused Albanian nationals in much higher numbers than a year ago, since visa free travel was granted at the end of 2010. At the EU level in 2011 the number of refusals issued to Albanian nationals decreased steadily throughout the year starting from Q1 (immediately following the granting of visa-free travel), when some 5 000 migrants were refused entry.

4.7. Asylum claims

The number of claims for international protection rose during every quarter of 2011. At the end of the year in Q4 2011 there were 71 874 applications for asylum made in the whole EU, which is an 24% increase compared the same quarter a year ago and the highest number of applications received in a single quarter since data collection began in early 2008. The nationalities that submitted



It's boom time for people smugglers

The tide of Afghans leaving for Europe is fuelling a lucrative business in fake passports and Taliban death threats.

... an army of typists [in Afghanistan] can run up everything from marriage certificates to CVs and job application letters. Also available, for several hundred dollars more: Taliban death threats, the special chits also known as 'night letters' that can be a passport to a new life in the west. 'We can write whatever you need; it depends,' said one young clerk. 'For example, we will mention you work in a government department, your job title and salary. It will say, 'If you don't leave your job by this date, we will come and kill you or put a bomb in your house'. 'Or we can say you are working with US forces,' he added.

For a large number of Afghans such a purchase is just the first of many expensive outlays on the high-risk road to a new life in the west. Buyers hope the document will persuade immigration officers many thousands of kilometres away to give them asylum in Europe or Australia. The document is one part of a growing and lucrative business in smuggling a tide of mostly young, unaccompanied Afghan males overseas. One people smuggler was happy to talk business ... He said two factors were driving a boom in his business: the rising fear among some Afghans for the future of their country and the existence of a class of well-off professionals who can afford his huge fees.

The Afghan government recently reported that around 50,000 Afghans cross illegally into Greece each year, a country which is both on the outer reaches of the Schengen zone and relatively easily reached from Turkey. Smugglers offer different packages depending on what people can afford. By far the most expensive option, often in excess of USD 20,000, involves the elaborate forgery of European passports, or tinkering with legitimate ones, which allows his wealthiest clients to fly directly to their target country. 'Eighty per cent of my customers go on a fake passport to Britain,' confides a smuggler working in the eastern city of Jalalabad. 'If you have money, everything is possible because we have contacts in western countries who make them for us.' A high proportion of his customers choose to fly from Islamabad and travel under fake Pakistani passports. 'We have people at the airport who make sure they will get through customs,' he said. 'The deal we have is that once the customer is successfully on the plane, he has to pay. When they get to the UK they are on their own.' He oversees the departure of around 15 people a month by plane. He also assists around 100 people each month who can only afford to travel by land, a figure that quadruples in the summer when the mountain paths between Iran and Turkey are less treacherous.

Source: www.guardian.co.uk - 18 January 2012





4.9. Returns

The return of third-country nationals entering or staying illegally in Member States is an essential counter-measure in the efforts against irregular migration. Reintegration in the country of origin of third-country nationals is, to some extent, considered a measure of last recourse in that it is undertaken after other migration policy measures have proven unsuccessful and under circumstances where prior migration controls have perhaps been ineffective or where resources have been overburdened. Moreover, experience has shown that efforts of Member States to return irregular migrants can have a direct impact in discouraging future migrant flows into and through the EU.

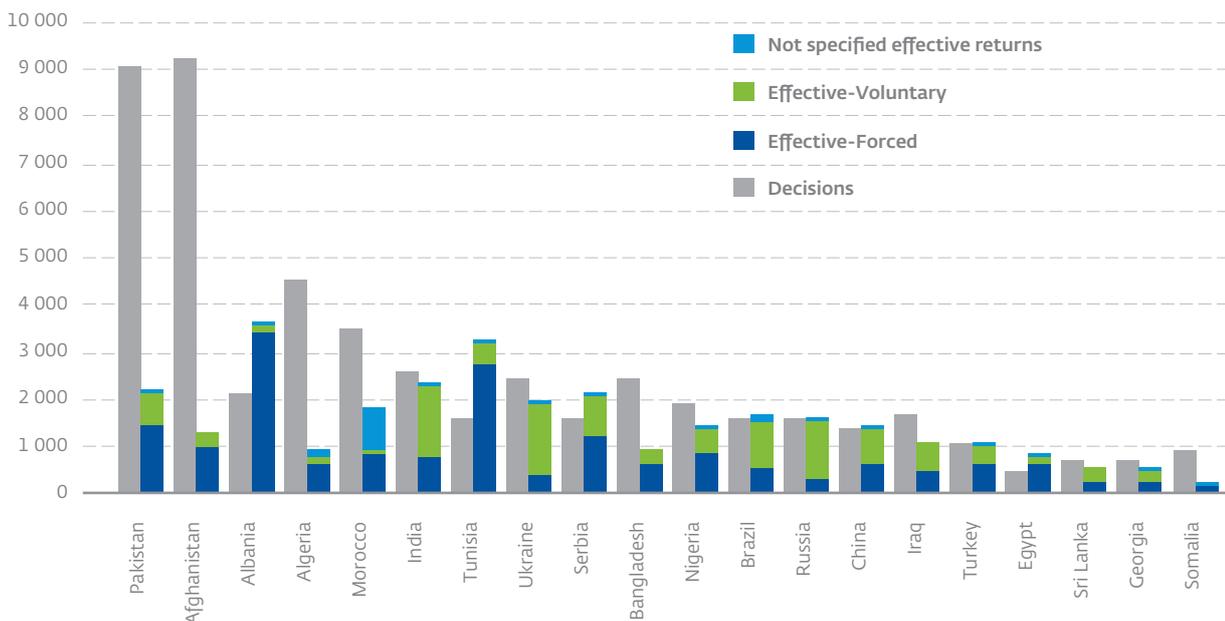
In Q4 2011 there were 67 330 third-country nationals subject to an obligation to leave the EU as a result of an administra-

tive or judicial decision. At the EU level, more than 150 nationalities were issued return decisions in Q4 2011; Figure 11 shows the number of decisions and effective returns for the top 20 nationalities. The migrants most commonly subject to a decision to return were from Afghanistan, Pakistan, Algeria and Morocco, but the most commonly returned migrants were from Albania, Tunisia and India. This non-overlap is mostly due to the situation in Greece, where many migrants are subject to the decision to leave but no return is effectively enforced.

In Q4 2011 a total of 41 545 third-country nationals were effectively returned to third countries. Of this total, forced returns accounted for 56% and voluntary returns for 38%.

Figure 10. Nationalities that typify the detections at the Greek-Turkish border were subject to the most decisions to leave in Q4 2011, while Albanians, Tunisians and Indians were actually returned in the highest numbers

Return decisions (grey), and effective returns (voluntary – green, forced – dark blue) to third countries of top nationalities in Q4 2011



Source: FRAN data

5. Other illegal activities at the border

5.1. Drugs

The Eastern and Western Balkan routes were mainly affected by the smuggling of heroin, with the main points of entry being Bulgaria, Greece and Albania; however, in Q4 2011 other types of drugs were also reported on these routes. According to Focal Points Land 2011 data, detections of these drugs were mainly made at the border with Turkey and Croatia. In Q4 cannabis was also detected at the border with Croatia as well as small amounts of synthetic drugs. In contrast, on the Eastern Balkans route, specifically at the Bulgarian border with Turkey, there were consistent reports of heroin, and to a lesser extent, opium and cocaine smuggling.

The Western African route as well as the South American and the Caribbean routes remained active channels of cocaine trafficking. Cocaine was trafficked both by air couriers and air freight. In the light of recent reports cocaine mainly came from Caribbean countries and South America, in great majority from Brazil, Venezuela, Argentina and Peru. The main routes to enter the EU included the major European airports in the Netherlands, France, Portugal, Spain, Italy and the UK.

The nationalities of the air couriers included French, Dutch, Spanish, Peruvian, Filipino, Nigerian, Japanese, Portuguese and Dominican. However, there are reports of an increasing number of Eastern European couriers originating from Bulgaria, Serbia, Romania and Poland. For instance, Polish and Romanian citizens were engaged in smuggling cocaine from Venezuela and Brazil. Polish drug couriers were also reported as intra-EU couriers of various kinds of drugs.

In Q4 2011 the detection of hashish at sea borders decreased, probably due to worsening weather conditions. For example, during JO Indalo 2011 in Q4 only two incidents of drug trafficking were reported resulting in the total seizure of 1 metric tonne of hashish.

5.2. Cigarettes

As was the case in Q3, at the end of 2011 the smuggling of cigarettes remained a significant problem at land and, to a lesser extent, air and sea borders of the EU.

Data from JO Focal Points Land 2011 suggest that there was a slight increase in detections of cigarette smuggling cases compared to a year previously in Q4 2010, while the actual number of cigarettes seized increased much more. This trend is most clearly visible comparing the annual number of incidents with the amount of pieces seized. Specifically, in Q4 2011 it was evident in detections at Moldovan, and Ukrainian border. The fact that smugglers attempted to traffic larger amounts of cigarettes per incident may be indicative of an increasing engagement of organised crime groups in cigarette smuggling.

Comparing Q4 2011 to Q4 2010, a quarterly change in the distribution of incidents including cigarette smuggling can be observed (see Fig. 11). Last year detections of cigarettes were spread along the whole eastern border of the EU: i.e. the borders with Ukraine, Eastern Balkans, Turkey. In contrast, in Q4 2011 the great majority of seizures were reported at the eastern European borders with Ukraine and Moldova.

Along natural borders, incidents of cigarette smuggling across the green border were re-



ported in case of the Ukrainian and Moldovan border with Romania, the Latvian-Russian border. There were also cases of smuggling cigarettes across the river at the Belarusian border with Lithuania and Poland and at the Ukrainian border with Poland.

According to Member States' reports the number of incidents involving cigarette smuggling dropped down in Q4 when compared to the spring and summer season of 2011. The main reasons for the change are poor weather conditions (cold and rainy weather), followed by the poor quality of secondary roads along the green border.

Figure 11 **Incidents of smuggled cigarettes**

Share of detected smuggled cigarettes in Q4 2010 and Q4 2011 by border section with third countries

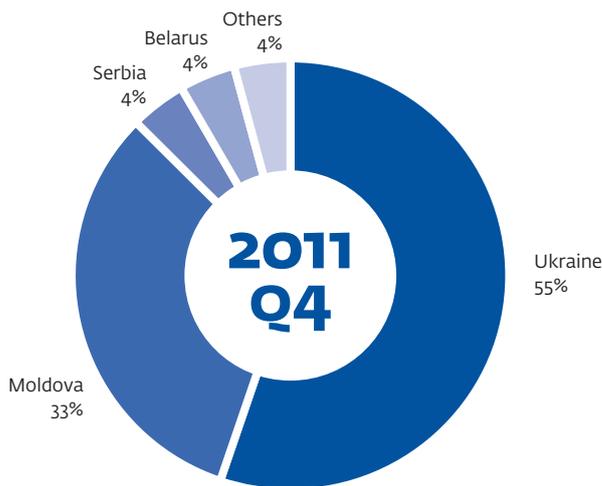
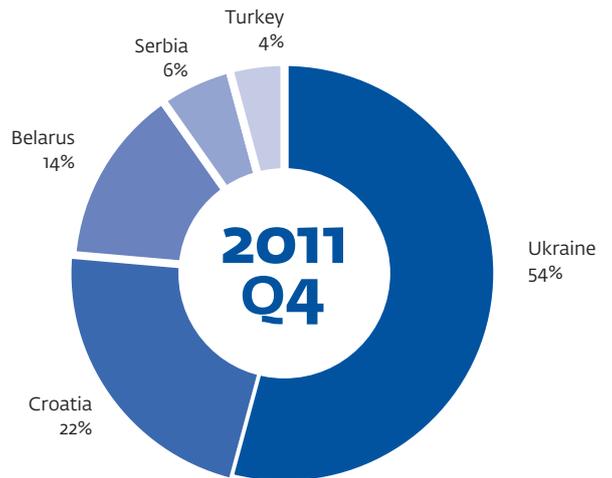


Figure 12 **Incidents of stolen vehicles**

Share of detected stolen vehicles (on exit) in Q4 2010 and Q4 2011 by borders with third countries



Source: Frontex JO Focal Points Land 2010 and 2011

Source: Frontex JO Focal Points Land 2010 and 2011

5.3. Stolen vehicles

Data from JO Focal Points Land, show that the number of stolen vehicles detected at land borders of the EU increased as compared to Q4 2010. A rise in detections of stolen vehicles was mainly reported at the Ukrainian border with Poland, Hungary and Slovakia, and on the Western Balkan route on exit to Croatia. A decrease in detected cases of stolen vehicles is visible at the border with Belarus, Serbia and Turkey. In Q4 2011 the borders with Ukraine, Croatia and Belarus were the main points of exit of stolen vehicles, which means that the distribution of detections changed in comparison with the same period of the previous year (see Fig. 12).

5.4. Petrol smuggling

Due to high prices of petrol in third countries, petrol smuggling in Q4 was less profitable than in Q3 2011; however, in some countries the level of price differences remained a sufficient incentive for trading petrol originating from non-EU countries. Smuggling of petrol to the EU countries neighbouring with Belarus and Russia was still profitable (see Tab. 2).

Petrol smugglers using the Ukrainian borders with Poland and Romania, the Moldovan border with Romania and the Greek borders with Albanian border with Albania and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia are operating close to the limit of profitability.

Table 2: Price of Euro-Super 95 fuel in Q4 2011 in Member States and neighbouring third countries and respective price differences

Border	EU country	Third country	Price difference in Q4
Finland-Russia	1.53	0.70	0.83
Lithuania-Belarus	1.30	0.52	0.78
Poland-Belarus	1.22	0.52	0.70
Estonia-Russia	1.27	0.70	0.57
Poland-Russia	1.22	0.70	0.52
Slovakia-Ukraine	1.46	0.94	0.52
Hungary-Ukraine	1.31	0.94	0.37
Greece-fYROM	1.64	1.29	0.35
Romania-Moldova	1.23	0.89	0.34
Greece-Albania	1.64	1.31	0.33
Romania-Ukraine	1.23	0.94	0.29
Poland-Ukraine	1.22	0.94	0.28
Hungary-Serbia	1.31	1.31	0.00
Slovenia-Croatia	1.33	1.35	-0.02
Hungary-Croatia	1.31	1.35	-0.04
Romania-Serbia	1.23	1.31	-0.08
Greece-Turkey	1.64	1.77	-0.13
Bulgaria-fYROM	1.14	1.29	-0.15
Bulgaria-Serbia	1.14	1.31	-0.17
Bulgaria-Turkey	1.14	1.73	-0.59

Source: European Commission Oil Bulletin (No 1586), open source information for third countries



6. Statistical annex

LEGEND

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

Source: FRAN data as of 10 February 2012, unless otherwise indicated

Note: 'Member States' in the tables refer to FRAN Member States, including both 27 EU Member States and three Schengen Associated Countries

Annex Table 1: **Illegal border-crossing between BCPs**

Detections reported at the external borders by border type and top ten nationalities

	2010		2011			2011 Q4			
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	% change on year ago	per cent previous Qtr	per cent of total
All Borders									
Afghanistan	10 916	6 255	1 762	4 606	9 323	7 301	17	-22	26
Pakistan	840	2 421	1 053	2 821	5 629	5 874	143	4.4	21
Algeria	4 419	3 050	907	1 066	1 613	2 570	-16	59	9.1
Albania	9 183	6 198	1 017	1 156	1 411	1 554	-75	10	5.5
Bangladesh	593	703	562	1 799	1 370	1 192	70	-13	4.2
Morocco	434	1 079	747	847	1 031	1 155	7.0	12	4.1
Not specified*	573	422	1 482	7 506	2 104	808	91	-62	2.9
Somalia	1 222	773	573	1 035	604	799	3.4	32	2.8
Congo	39	102	165	497	729	714	600	-2.1	2.5
Egypt	300	437	390	727	482	624	43	29	2.2
Others	6 266	6 091	24 244	19 187	14 221	5 723	-6.0	-60	20
Total All Borders	34 785	27 531	32 902	41 247	38 517	28 314	2.8	-26	
Land Borders									
Afghanistan	9 576	5 489	1 342	3 986	8 355	6 711	22	-20	27
Pakistan	779	2 384	945	2 136	5 154	5 548	133	7.6	23
Algeria	3 651	2 664	677	760	1 069	2 164	-19	102	8.8
Albania	9 074	6 133	1 014	1 144	1 379	1 539	-75	12	6.3
Bangladesh	563	694	556	763	1 176	1 080	56	-8.2	4.4
Morocco	161	866	516	519	453	748	-14	65	3.1
Not specified	545	414	299	580	1 131	737	78	-35	3.0
Somalia	1 160	759	153	279	380	686	-9.6	81	2.8
Congo	18	80	150	362	593	672	740	13	2.7
Syria	200	210	88	188	400	578	175	45	2.4
Others	3 996	5 072	2 774	3 025	3 009	3 990	-21	33	16
Total Land Border	29 723	24 765	8 514	13 742	23 099	24 453	-1.3	5.9	
Sea Borders									
Afghanistan	1 340	766	420	620	968	590	-23	-39	15
Egypt	272	292	321	658	425	544	86	28	14
Morocco	273	213	231	328	578	407	91	-30	11
Algeria	768	386	230	306	544	406	5.2	-25	11
Pakistan	61	37	108	685	475	326	781	-31	8.4
Côte d'Ivoire	83	37	76	1 086	410	162	338	-60	4.2
Guinea	128	51	53	432	305	122	139	-60	3.2
Somalia	62	14	420	756	224	113	707	-50	2.9
Bangladesh	30	9	6	1 036	194	112	1144	-42	2.9
Tunisia	416	70	20 245	4 298	3 374	96	37	-97	2.5
Others*	1 629	891	2 278	17 300	7 921	983	10	-88	25
Total Sea Border	5 062	2 766	24 388	27 505	15 418	3 861	40	-75	

* The "Not specified" group includes those of unknown nationality, however it includes persons suspected to be from countries in the Horn of Africa (1 172 in Q1 2011) and from countries in both Central Africa and the Horn of Africa (6 923 combined in Q2 2011).



Annex Table 2: **Clandestine entries at BCPs**

Detections reported at the external borders by border type and top ten nationalities

	2010		2011			2011 Q4			
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	% change on year ago	% change on previous Qtr	per cent of total
Border Type									
Land	115	33	27	29	40	63	91	58	75
Sea	15	32	47	31	24	21	-34	-13	25
Top Ten Nationalities									
Afghanistan	0	6	7	3	18	30	400	67	36
Iraq	6	1	1	6	1	6	500	500	7.1
Algeria	9	11	25	11	13	6	-45	-54	7.1
Albania	2	5	2	1	1	5	0	400	6.0
Pakistan	0	12	1	2	2	5	-58	150	6.0
Syria	3	0	0	1	0	5	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	6.0
Morocco	2	2	5	4	2	4	100	100	4.8
Croatia	1	2	0	0	1	4	100	300	4.8
Tunisia	0	0	1	5	0	2	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	2.4
Serbia	0	0	1	0	1	2	<i>n.a.</i>	100	2.4
Others	107	26	31	27	25	15	-42	-40	18
Total	130	65	74	60	64	84	29	31	

Annex Table 3A: **Facilitators**

Detections reported by place of detection and top ten nationalities

	2010		2011			2011 Q4			
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	% change on year ago	previous Qtr	per cent of total
Place of Detection									
Inland	1 434	1 160	1 498	1 521	1 013	1 114	-4.0	10	69
Land	347	285	112	159	195	159	-44	-18	9.9
Air	116	63	91	80	88	108	71	23	6.7
Land Intra EU	137	115	79	89	103	94	-18	-8.7	5.8
Sea	101	53	49	65	117	93	75	-21	5.8
Not specified	24	42	27	27	30	46	9.5	53	2.9
Top Ten Nationalities									
Italy	345	216	180	138	116	134	-38	16	8.3
Spain	77	62	51	66	92	111	79	21	6.9
China	113	91	146	72	52	105	15	102	6.5
Morocco	98	83	120	93	86	91	9.6	5.8	5.6
Not specified	51	107	57	62	48	88	-18	83	5.5
France	66	80	131	133	76	64	-20	-16	4.0
Albania	87	69	47	74	41	59	-14	44	3.7
Romania	90	126	65	77	68	58	-54	-15	3.6
Serbia	12	26	34	33	37	49	88	32	3.0
Algeria	36	32	26	38	23	48	50	109	3.0
Others	1 184	826	999	1 155	907	807	-2.3	-11	50
Total	2 159	1 718	1 856	1 941	1 546	1 614	-6.1	4.4	

Annex Table 3b: **Illegal stay**

Detections reported by place of detection and top ten nationalities

	2010		2011			2011 Q4			
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	% change on year ago	previous Qtr	per cent of total
Place of Detection									
Inland	71 739	72 113	67 161	70 060	69 572	76 512	6.1	10	82
Air	7 881	7 488	7 328	7 452	9 361	8 985	20	-4.0	9.6
Land	2 278	1 967	2 814	4 352	5 259	5 214	165	-0.9	5.6
Land Intra EU	3 555	2 991	2 787	2 772	2 032	1 639	-45	-19	1.7
Sea	2 318	1 637	1 768	1 981	1 519	1 325	-19	-13	1.4
Between BCP	313	242	469	129	292	159	-34	-46	0.2
Not specified	6	2	0	0	2	0	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	0
Top Ten Nationalities									
Afghanistan	5 557	5 075	4 947	5 820	6 777	7 750	53	14	8.3
Tunisia	1 853	2 028	3 533	7 682	5 289	6 360	214	20	6.8
Morocco	4 924	5 528	5 789	5 497	5 026	5 575	0.9	11	5.9
Serbia	4 237	4 845	2 990	2 838	2 596	4 360	-10	68	4.6
Algeria	3 482	3 686	3 840	3 623	3 925	4 010	8.8	2.2	4.3
Ukraine	2 331	2 311	2 416	2 903	3 788	3 737	62	-1.3	4.0
Pakistan	2 862	2 472	2 476	2 838	3 720	3 587	45	-3.6	3.8
Albania	5 192	4 281	2 216	2 524	2 382	3 085	-28	30	3.3
Brazil	3 329	3 294	3 268	2 694	2 608	2 579	-22	-1.1	2.7
Iraq	3 085	3 420	2 698	2 413	2 644	2 463	-28	-6.8	2.6
Others	51 238	49 500	48 154	47 914	49 282	50 328	1.7	2.1	54
Total	88 090	86 440	82 327	86 746	88 037	93 834	8.6	6.6	



Annex Table 4A: **Refusals of entry**

Refusals reported at the external borders by border type and top ten nationalities

	2010		2011			2011 Q4			
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	% change on year ago	previous Qtr	per cent of total
All Borders									
Ukraine	5 136	3 930	3 529	3 861	4 498	3 921	-0.2	-13	14
Albania	508	1 287	4 943	4 513	3 550	2 941	129	-17	10
Russia	3 166	2 698	1 832	2 465	2 701	2 214	-18	-18	7.6
Serbia	1 880	1 766	1 962	1 685	1 816	1 743	-1.3	-4.0	6.0
Belarus	1 451	1 593	1 318	1 501	1 549	1 615	1.4	4.3	5.6
Georgia	736	1 258	421	686	558	1 136	-10	104	3.9
Brazil	1 313	1 374	1 373	1 230	1 103	1 071	-22	-2.9	3.7
Morocco	536	566	831	1 112	1 211	1 014	79	-16	3.5
Croatia	1 055	936	1 051	1 072	766	867	-7.4	13	3.0
Turkey	1 281	803	669	761	1 142	672	-16	-41	2.3
Others	11 446	11 696	10 770	11 190	11 407	11 817	1.0	3.6	41
Total All Borders	28 508	27 907	28 699	30 076	30 301	29 011	4.0	-4.3	
Land Borders									
Ukraine	4 796	3 648	3 337	3 561	4 191	3 608	-1.1	-14	26
Belarus	1 418	1 566	1 300	1 462	1 504	1 574	0.5	4.7	11
Russia	2 110	1 745	1 178	1 431	1 794	1 510	-13	-16	11
Serbia	1 600	1 463	1 601	1 298	1 483	1 394	-4.7	-6.0	10
Albania	321	693	2 876	3 057	1 884	1 161	68	-38	8.4
Georgia	684	1 165	375	635	496	1 065	-8.6	115	7.7
Croatia	990	877	987	1 013	713	815	-7.1	14	5.9
Morocco	186	195	520	787	869	651	234	-25	4.7
ROM	848	616	764	667	680	537	-13	-21	3.9
Bosnia and Herzegovina	221	246	350	402	424	343	39	-19	2.5
Others	1 706	1 222	1 152	1 252	1 791	1 100	-10	-39	8.0
Total Land Border	14 880	13 436	14 440	15 565	15 829	13 758	2.4	-13	

Annex Table 4B: **Refusals of entry**

Refusals reported at the external borders by border type and top ten nationalities

	2010		2011			2011 Q4		per cent of total	
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	% change on year ago previous Qtr		
Air Borders									
Brazil	1 276	1 347	1 358	1 204	1 079	1 056	-22	-2.1	8.1
Albania	126	312	827	735	796	944	203	19	7.2
United States	666	524	495	562	605	557	6.3	-7.9	4.3
Not specified	382	290	273	352	395	508	75	29	3.9
Algeria	172	205	218	236	233	504	146	116	3.9
Venezuela	272	331	226	376	308	424	28	38	3.3
Nigeria	439	526	406	357	393	388	-26	-1.3	3.0
Russia	421	329	266	386	450	348	5.8	-23	2.7
Paraguay	217	332	411	316	272	333	0.3	22	2.6
Turkey	380	385	362	328	279	331	-14	19	2.5
Others	7 532	8 144	7 161	7 428	7 261	7 646	-6.1	5.3	59
Total Air Border	11 883	12 725	12 003	12 280	12 071	13 039	2.5	8.0	
Sea Borders									
Albania	61	282	1 240	721	870	836	196	-3.9	38
Russia	635	624	388	648	457	356	-43	-22	16
Philippines	93	206	170	85	254	230	12	-9.4	10
Serbia	38	16	34	21	78	77	381	-1.3	3.5
Morocco	116	76	65	96	98	75	-1.3	-23	3.4
Myanmar	13	38	25	27	33	55	45	67	2.5
India	77	23	11	38	42	44	91	4.8	2.0
Turkey	143	61	29	59	35	42	-31	20	1.9
Tunisia	25	25	43	24	19	39	56	105	1.8
Pakistan	12	11	15	40	12	36	227	200	1.6
Others	532	384	236	472	503	424	10	-16	19
Total Sea Border	1 745	1 746	2 256	2 231	2 401	2 214	27	-7.8	



Annex Table 5: **Refusals of entry**

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

	Total Refused Persons	2011 Q4 – Reasons for refusal of entry (see description below)										Total Reasons
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	n.a.	
Top Ten Nationalities												
Ukraine	3 921	12	23	1 210	13	1 678	233	456	232	22	50	3 929
Albania	2 941	16	24	61	3	539	63	509	1 516	51	192	2 974
Russia	2 214	274	4	1 221	84	219	28	178	135	119	34	2 296
Serbia	1 743	137	8	221	22	134	323	234	672	90	20	1 861
Belarus	1 615	2	0	701	1	108	2	699	52	50	8	1 623
Georgia	1 136	2	3	1 006	0	39	0	11	81	0	3	1 145
Brazil	1 071	0	6	95	0	450	32	49	90	12	338	1 072
Morocco	1 014	378	42	134	31	85	8	35	243	58	16	1 030
Croatia	867	223	3	53	2	43	259	63	238	205	29	1 118
Turkey	672	35	30	379	18	121	11	32	37	18	31	712
Others	11 817	829	609	2 724	353	3 472	378	699	675	213	2 317	12 269
Total	29 011	1 908	752	7 805	527	6 888	1 337	2 965	3 971	838	3 038	30 029

Descriptions of the reasons for refusal of entry:

- A** has no valid travel document(s);
- B** has a false/counterfeit/forged travel document;
- C** has no valid visa or residence permit;
- D** has a false/counterfeit/forged visa or residence permit;
- E** has no appropriate documentation justifying the purpose and conditions of stay;
- F** has already stayed for three months during a six months period on the territory of the Member States of the European Union;
- G** does not have sufficient means of subsistence in relation to the period and form of stay, or the means to return to the country of origin or transit;
- H** is a person for whom an alert has been issued for the purposes of refusing entry in the SIS or in the national register;
- I** is considered to be a threat for public policy, internal security, public health or the international relations of one or more Member States of the European Union.

Annex Table 6: Refusals of entry

Refusals of entry at the external borders by border type and reason for refusal

	2010		2011			2011 Q4				Highest share
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	% change on		per cent of total	
							year ago	previous Qtr		
All Borders										
C) No valid visa	9 875	8 538	5 934	7 147	9 017	7 805	-8.6	-13	26	Russia (16%)
E) No justification	6 235	6 276	6 130	6 536	6 329	6 888	10	8.8	23	Ukraine (24%)
H) Alert issued	2 816	3 490	6 455	5 338	4 480	3 971	14	-11	13	Albania (38%)
Reason not available	3 708	3 499	3 183	3 296	3 344	3 038	-13	-9.2	10	United States (16%)
G) No subsistence	2 235	2 314	2 686	3 004	2 798	2 965	28	6.0	10	Belarus (24%)
A) No valid document	1 258	1 289	1 544	2 172	2 186	1 908	48	-13	6.4	Morocco (20%)
F) Over 3 month stay	1 295	1 247	1 556	1 424	1 333	1 337	7.2	0.3	4.5	Serbia (24%)
I) Threat	649	725	709	707	581	838	16	44	2.8	Croatia (24%)
B) False document	757	720	696	676	674	752	4.4	12	2.5	Unknown (18%)
D) False visa	395	459	490	448	402	527	15	31	1.8	Russia (16%)
Total All Borders	29 223	28 557	29 383	30 748	31 144	30 029	5.2	-3.6		
Land Borders										
Nationality										
C) No valid visa	6 405	5 333	3 450	4 411	5 921	4 760	-11	-20	34	Ukraine (23%)
H) Alert issued	2 024	2 358	4 318	3 921	3 007	2 523	7	-16	18	Albania (28%)
E) No justification	2 912	2 468	2 331	2 406	2 454	2 192	-11	-11	15	Ukraine (70%)
G) No subsistence	1 474	1 378	1 753	1 928	1 869	1 977	43	5.8	14	Belarus (35%)
F) Over 3 month stay	1 076	1 019	1 239	1 232	1 137	1 137	12	0	8.0	Serbia (27%)
A) No valid document	476	392	689	1 039	1 038	749	91	-28	5.3	Morocco (47%)
I) Threat	422	429	521	540	428	606	41	42	4.3	Croatia (34%)
D) False visa	102	103	104	131	141	179	74	27	1.3	Russia (40%)
B) False document	125	59	104	60	138	80	36	-42	0.6	Ukraine (26%)
Reason not available	0	0	1	0	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	0	
Total Land Border	15 016	13 539	14 510	15 668	16 133	14 203	4.9	-12		
Air Borders										
Nationality										
E) No justification	3 288	3 787	3 690	3 983	3 728	4 475	18	20	33	Brazil (10%)
Reason not available	3 513	3 385	3 071	3 152	3 200	2 939	-13	-8.2	22	United States (16%)
C) No valid visa	2 368	2 330	2 092	2 248	2 374	2 458	5.5	3.5	18	Russia (7.3%)
G) No subsistence	745	887	818	963	826	872	-1.7	5.6	6.4	Albania (17%)
H) Alert issued	667	807	1 000	804	745	804	-0.4	7.9	5.9	Albania (35%)
A) No valid document	571	584	498	526	626	673	15	7.5	4.9	Unknown (29%)
B) False document	593	624	575	575	518	642	2.9	24	4.7	Unknown (19%)
D) False visa	279	347	367	246	245	331	-4.6	35	2.4	Philippines (8.2%)
I) Threat	223	294	186	158	145	220	-25	52	1.6	Suriname (32%)
F) Over 3 month stay	203	221	312	180	193	194	-12	0.5	1.4	Brazil (16%)
Total Air Border	12 450	13 266	12 609	12 835	12 600	13 608	2.6	8.0		
Sea Borders										
Nationality										
H) Alert issued	125	325	1 137	613	728	644	98	-12	29	Albania (82%)
C) No valid visa	1 102	875	392	488	722	587	-33	-19	26	Philippines (37%)
A) No valid document	211	313	357	607	522	486	55	-6.9	22	Russia (51%)
E) No justification	35	21	109	147	147	221	952	50	10	Albania (78%)
G) No subsistence	16	49	115	113	103	116	137	13	5.2	Albania (89%)
Reason not available	195	114	111	144	144	99	-13	-31	4.5	Afghanistan (11%)
B) False document	39	37	17	41	18	30	-19	67	1.4	Unknown (40%)
D) False visa	14	9	19	71	16	17	89	6.3	0.8	Tunisia (41%)
I) Threat	4	2	2	9	8	12	500	50	0.5	Albania (83%)
F) Over 3 month stay	16	7	5	12	3	6	-14	100	0.3	Morocco (33%)
Total Sea Border	1 757	1 752	2 264	2 245	2 411	2 218	27	-8.0		



Annex Table 7: **Applications for asylum**

Applications for international protection reported by top ten nationalities

	2010		2011			2011 Q4			
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	% change on year ago	% change on previous Qtr	per cent of total
Top Ten Nationalities									
Afghanistan	5 684	5 949	6 427	7 067	8 552	7 626	28	-11	11
Serbia	5 509	8 396	4 425	2 814	2 832	6 937	-17	145	9.7
Not specified	2 058	1 599	1 825	1 505	1 460	4 172	161	186	5.8
Pakistan	2 226	2 045	2 123	2 530	3 778	3 904	91	3.3	5.4
Russia	3 811	3 571	2 830	2 733	3 643	3 730	4.5	2.4	5.2
Somalia	4 615	3 565	2 559	3 705	3 288	3 714	4.2	13	5.2
Iraq	3 942	3 926	3 757	3 380	4 159	3 503	-11	-16	4.9
Iran	2 726	2 937	2 599	2 376	3 012	3 276	12	8.8	4.6
Nigeria	1 232	1 419	1 738	3 431	3 867	2 838	100	-27	3.9
Syria	1 250	1 260	1 358	1 517	2 750	2 555	103	-7.1	3.6
Others	22 257	23 287	23 552	30 516	30 072	29 619	27	-1.5	41
Total	55 310	57 954	53 193	61 574	67 413	71 874	24	6.6	

Annex Table 8: **Persons using false travel-documents**

Detections on entry at the external borders by border type and top ten nationalities

	2010		2011			2011 Q4		per cent of total	
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	% change on year ago		previous Qtr
Border Type									
Air	1 720	2 092	1 774	1 792	1 762	2 050	-2.0	16	75
Land	480	336	371	375	449	487	45	8.5	18
Sea	202	241	97	135	204	183	-24	-10	6.7
Not specified	0	0	0	3	0	0	<i>n.a.</i>	<i>n.a.</i>	
Top Ten Nationalities									
Not specified	326	351	275	354	350	414	18	18	15
Albania	56	61	123	160	226	275	351	22	10
Morocco	169	225	109	118	189	185	-18	-2.1	6.8
Ukraine	316	214	226	209	252	161	-25	-36	5.9
Iran	97	109	114	60	155	122	12	-21	4.5
Congo (Dem. Rep.)	37	35	46	65	103	122	249	18	4.5
Nigeria	108	124	109	94	74	89	-28	20	3.3
Philippines	15	24	5	18	17	75	213	341	2.8
Belarus	8	26	19	19	23	71	173	209	2.6
China	54	68	60	68	91	69	1.5	-24	2.5
Others	1 216	1 432	1 156	1 140	935	1 137	-21	22	42
Top Ten Countries of Issuance of Documents									
Not specified	54	762	46	563	520	588	-23	13	22
Italy	107	158	184	198	241	301	91	25	11
Poland	180	166	147	156	149	178	7.2	19	6.5
Greece	100	151	74	100	131	135	-11	3.1	5.0
France	191	133	126	123	121	121	-9.0	0	4.4
Belgium	55	53	33	55	83	117	121	41	4.3
Germany	83	124	77	62	63	88	-29	40	3.2
United Kingdom	39	52	52	68	43	74	42	72	2.7
Spain	43	43	59	68	45	58	35	29	2.1
Bulgaria	26	37	40	53	53	46	24	-13	1.7
Others	1 524	990	1 404	859	966	1 014	2.4	5	37
Total	2 402	2 669	2 242	2 305	2 415	2 720	1.9	13	



Annex Table 9a: **Return decisions issued**

Decisions issued by top ten nationalities

	2011			2011 Q4	2011 Q4		per cent of total
	Q1	Q2	Q3		% change on year ago	previous Qtr	
Top Ten Nationalities							
Afghanistan	4 400	6 423	7 243	9 208	<i>n.a.</i>	27	14
Pakistan	3 580	5 382	8 569	9 073	<i>n.a.</i>	5.9	13
Algeria	2 180	2 916	2 667	4 573	<i>n.a.</i>	71	6.8
Morocco	2 413	2 914	2 392	3 465	<i>n.a.</i>	45	5.1
India	2 151	1 996	2 091	2 579	<i>n.a.</i>	23	3.8
Ukraine	1 784	1 980	2 200	2 456	<i>n.a.</i>	12	3.6
Bangladesh	1 470	2 074	1 924	2 427	<i>n.a.</i>	26	3.6
Albania	2 153	2 411	1 506	2 140	<i>n.a.</i>	42	3.2
Nigeria	2 103	1 743	1 610	1 901	<i>n.a.</i>	18	2.8
Iraq	1 631	1 495	1 395	1 722	<i>n.a.</i>	23	2.6
Others	27 105	26 382	25 663	27 786	<i>n.a.</i>	8.3	41
Total	50 970	55 716	57 260	67 330	<i>n.a.</i>	18	

Annex Table 9b: **Effective returns**

People effectively returned to third countries by top ten nationalities

	2011			2011 Q4	2011 Q4		per cent of total
	Q1	Q2	Q3		% change on year ago	previous Qtr	
Top Ten Nationalities							
Albania	2 829	2 887	3 386	3 597	<i>n.a.</i>	6.2	8.7
Tunisia	416	2 452	2 579	3 176	<i>n.a.</i>	23	7.6
India	1 866	1 604	1 926	2 271	<i>n.a.</i>	18	5.5
Pakistan	1 216	1 297	1 547	2 193	<i>n.a.</i>	42	5.3
Serbia	1 784	2 145	1 951	2 037	<i>n.a.</i>	4.4	4.9
Ukraine	1 202	1 474	1 832	1 959	<i>n.a.</i>	6.9	4.7
Morocco	1 774	1 712	1 582	1 837	<i>n.a.</i>	16	4.4
Brazil	1 703	1 378	1 300	1 683	<i>n.a.</i>	29	4.1
Russia	1 478	1 583	1 548	1 540	<i>n.a.</i>	-0.5	3.7
Nigeria	1 500	1 111	1 257	1 459	<i>n.a.</i>	16	3.5
Others	18 977	17 433	18 579	19 793	<i>n.a.</i>	6.5	48
Total	34 745	35 076	37 487	41 545	<i>n.a.</i>	11	

Annex Table 10: **Effective returns by type of return**

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

	2011			2011 Q4		per cent of total	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	% change on year ago previous Qtr		
Type of Return							
Forced	17 692	19 462	20 203	23 452	<i>n.a.</i>	16	56
Enforced by MS	14 932	16 844	17 461	20 742	<i>n.a.</i>	19	50
Not specified	2 508	2 370	2 386	2 266	<i>n.a.</i>	-5.0	5.5
Enforced by JO	252	248	356	444	<i>n.a.</i>	25	1.1
Voluntary	14 075	12 501	14 781	15 618	<i>n.a.</i>	5.7	38
Others	8 196	6 643	8 494	8 807	<i>n.a.</i>	3.7	21
IOM Assisted	3 133	3 269	3 531	3 975	<i>n.a.</i>	13	9.6
Not specified	2 746	2 589	2 756	2 836	<i>n.a.</i>	2.9	6.8
Not specified	2 978	3 113	2 503	2 475	<i>n.a.</i>	-1.1	6.0
Top Ten Nationalities							
Forced							
Albania	2 740	2 791	3 265	3 436	<i>n.a.</i>	5.2	8.3
Tunisia	341	2 088	2 067	2 783	<i>n.a.</i>	35	6.7
Pakistan	575	901	968	1 494	<i>n.a.</i>	54	3.6
Serbia	925	1 039	983	1 213	<i>n.a.</i>	23	2.9
Afghanistan	777	647	703	1 053	<i>n.a.</i>	50	2.5
Nigeria	806	711	721	874	<i>n.a.</i>	21	2.1
Morocco	691	656	649	856	<i>n.a.</i>	32	2.1
India	649	755	696	766	<i>n.a.</i>	10	1.8
Bangladesh	349	390	392	650	<i>n.a.</i>	66	1.6
Turkey	574	519	453	643	<i>n.a.</i>	42	1.5
Others	9 265	8 965	9 306	9 684	<i>n.a.</i>	4.1	23
Voluntary							
India	1 208	832	1 223	1 500	<i>n.a.</i>	23	3.6
Ukraine	829	1 005	1 351	1 498	<i>n.a.</i>	11	3.6
Russia	1 192	1 250	1 221	1 209	<i>n.a.</i>	-1	2.9
Brazil	904	657	637	979	<i>n.a.</i>	54	2.4
Serbia	853	1 100	967	822	<i>n.a.</i>	-15	2.0
China	918	449	685	798	<i>n.a.</i>	16	1.9
Pakistan	626	384	561	659	<i>n.a.</i>	17	1.6
Iraq	465	594	521	625	<i>n.a.</i>	20	1.5
Nigeria	609	347	466	534	<i>n.a.</i>	15	1.3
YROM	326	448	564	404	<i>n.a.</i>	-28	1.0
Others	6 145	5 435	6 585	6 590	<i>n.a.</i>	0.1	16
Total	34 745	35 076	37 487	41 545	<i>n.a.</i>	11	



Notes on Sources and Methods

For the data concerning detections at the external borders of the EU, some of the border types are not applicable to all FRAN Member States. This pertains to data on all FRAN indicators since the data are provided disaggregated by border type. The definitions of detections at land borders are therefore not applicable (excluding borders with non-Schengen principalities) for Belgium, the Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland and the UK. For Cyprus, the land border refers to the Green Line demarcation with the area where the Government of the Republic of Cyprus does not exercise effective control. For sea borders, the definitions are not applicable for land-locked Member States including Austria, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Luxembourg, Slovakia and Switzerland.

In addition, data on detections of illegal border-crossing at land, air and sea BCPs (1B) are not available for Iceland, Ireland and Spain and in Greece, these detections are included in the data for indicator 1A. Data for Norway only include detections of illegal border-crossing at land and sea BCPs (1B), not between BCPs (1A).

In Italy, detections of illegal border-crossing at sea BCPs are only reported for intra-EU border-crossing from Greece. Data on detections of illegal border-crossing between sea BCPs (1A) are not available for Ireland.

Data on apprehension (FRAN Indicator 2) of facilitators are not available for Ireland. For Italy, the data are not disaggregated by border type, but are reported as total apprehensions (not specified).

Data for Italy and Norway also include the facilitation of illegal stay and work. For Romania, the data include land intra-EU detections on exit at the border with Hungary.

For the data concerning detections of illegal stay (FRAN Indicator 3), data on detections at exit are not available for Denmark, Ireland, Italy, Spain and the UK.

Data on refusals of entry (FRAN Indicator 4) at the external EU borders are not disaggregated by reason of refusal for Ireland and the UK. Refusals of entry at the Spanish land borders at Ceuta and Melilla (without the issuance of a refusal form) are reported separately and are not included in the presented FRAN data.

The data on applications for international protection (FRAN Indicator 5) are not disaggregated by place of application (type of border on entry or inland applications) for Austria, the Czech Republic and Slovenia. For these countries, only the total number of applications is reported. For France, only asylum applications at the external borders are reported, not inland applications. For Switzerland, requests for asylum at the Swiss Embassies abroad are also reported and considered as inland applications in the FRAN data. For the UK, data reported for applications at air BCPs also include applications at sea BCPs.

In Sweden, the data on false document use are not presented since the reported detections do not distinguish between apprehensions of persons using false documents at the external border and those apprehended inland.



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