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List of used abbreviations

BCA	border control authorities
BCP	border-crossing point
CIREFI	Centre for Information, Discussion and Exchange on the Crossing of Frontiers and Immigration
EU	European Union
EUR	euro
FRAN	Frontex Risk Analysis Network
fYROM	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
GBP	pound sterling
GIS	Ghana Immigration Service
ICONet	Information and Coordination Network for Member States' Migration Management Services
IOM	International Organization for Migration
JO	Joint Operation
KG SG	Komenda Głowna Straży Granicznej – Polish Border Guard Headquarters
OCTA 2011	Europol's 2011 Organised Crime Threat Assessment
RABIT	Rapid Border Intervention Teams
RAU	Frontex Risk Analysis Unit
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UK	United Kingdom
VIS	Visa Information System
WB-RAN	Western Balkans Risk Analysis Network

Executive summary

In Q3 2011 most indicators monitored within FRAN community increased compared to a year ago. For example, detections of illegal border-crossing and refusals of entry both reached much higher levels than in Q3 2010. Moreover, more applications for international protection were submitted than in any other quarter since data collection began in 2008. Consistent with recent years, the majority of illegal border-crossings were limited to a small number of hotspots of irregular migration such as the Eastern and Central Mediterranean routes, accounting for 50% and 33% of the EU total, respectively. However, in Q3 2011 there was also a rise in the importance of the Western Mediterranean route, now representing nearly 10% of the EU total. At the EU level, the most commonly detected migrants were from Afghanistan, yet due to the recent increases in the number of migrants from Pakistan and Nigeria (by seven and ten times compared to Q3 2010, respectively) these nationalities have moved to the second and third position.

In Q3 2011 there were 19 266 detections of illegal border-crossing in the Eastern Mediterranean, a seasonal increase to a level almost exactly comparable with the same period in 2010. As was the case throughout 2010, detections were concentrated at the Greek land border with Turkey, where Afghans accounted for nearly half of all detected migrants. However, at this border section detections of migrants from Pakistan increased massively compared to last year and now rank second. Intelligence suggests that most Pakistani migrants are young, previously unemployed male economic migrants from North East Pakistan. They travel overland to Greece often with the help of facilitators and in the possession of false documentation. As Greece is both a transit country and a Schengen exclave, secondary movements are increasingly apparent from similar migrants detected illegally re-entering the Schengen area from the Western Balkans, crossing the Ionian Sea to southern Italy and using false documents on intra-Schengen flights from Greece.

In contrast to the consistent wave of irregular migration in the Eastern Mediterranean, the situation in the Central Mediterranean has been volatile in 2011, dependent on the political developments and civil unrest across North Africa. For example, civil unrest in this region, particularly in Tunisia, led to a dramatic increase in detections in the Central Mediterranean early in 2011. Consequently, in March 2011 some 14 400 Tunisian migrants arrived in the Italian island of Lampedusa. In April an accelerated repatriation agreement was signed between Italy and Tunisia, which resulted in a 75% reduction in the flow of Tunisians, but the region was then inundated by large numbers of sub-Saharan migrants arriving in Lampedusa, Sicily and Malta, many having been forcibly expelled from Libya by the Gaddafi regime. Since the National Transitional Council successfully gained control of Libya, this flow stopped abruptly in August. However, in Q3 2011 there were 12 673 detections of illegal border-crossing on this route, where Tunisian and sub-Saharan migrants, particularly Nigerians, are still arriving in significant numbers.

In Q3 2011 there were more detections in the Western Mediterranean (3 568) since mid 2008. A wide range of migrants from North African and sub-Saharan countries were increasingly detected in this region. However, it is difficult to analyse the exact composition of the flow as the number of migrants of unknown nationality on this route doubled compared to the previous quarter. This may indicate an increasing proportion of nationalities that are of very similar ethnicity and/or geographic origin.

The flows of migrants arriving in the EU had a significant effect on the number of applications for international protection submitted: in Q3 2011 there were a massive 64 801 applications submitted across Member States. The largest increases in submitted applications were reported by Italy and involved nationals of Nigeria, Ghana, Mali and Pakistan. However, the applications submitted by nationals of Pakistan and Afghanistan also increased across a wide range of other Member States, such as Germany and Austria. In contrast to increasing applications for international protection were fewer detections of facilitators of irregular migration than ever before. This widespread and long decline may be because organised crime groups are increasingly recruiting would-be migrants by offering them legitimate entry to the EU with false or fraudulently obtained documentation. This is less risky and carries lower detection probability for facilitators than, for example, accompanying migrants across the border.

Following visa liberalisation, far fewer Albanians were detected illegally crossing the border into and illegally staying within the EU. However, Albanians are now increasingly refused entry to Greece and other Member States, which is relevant for the workload of border guards. Albanians were also increasingly detected attempting entry to the UK on intra-EU flights with false documents; not only were they detected on entry at UK airports, but also on entry at Irish airports and on exit at Spanish airports. According to intelligence, many obtain false documentation in Italy and then increasingly use smaller Spanish airports to depart towards the UK and Ireland. Albanians were also being detected *en route* to the UK and exiting the UK with large sums of money, which is indicative of illegal business activity between the UK and the rest of the EU and/or Albania.

The threats related to cross-border crime at the border have generally remained unchanged since the beginning of the year. A seasonal increase in drug and cigarette smuggling and also in the detections of vehicle theft was reported. The presence of officers deployed at some sections of the EU external border positively affect the rate of detections of crime at the border. The *modus operandi* of vehicle smuggling based on the use of genuine documents shows the operational importance of profiling both the vehicles and their drivers.

1. Introduction

FRAN Quarterly reports are prepared by the Frontex Risk Analysis Unit (RAU) and provide a regular overview of illegal 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).

Frontex and the Member States are currently harmonising their illegal-migration data, a process that is not yet finalised. Therefore more detailed data and trends in this report should be interpreted with caution and, where possible, cross-referenced with information from other sources. The statistics should be understood in the context of the different levels of passenger flows passing through different border sections, the activities undertaken by Member State border-control authorities to secure different border sections and variations in reporting and data collection practices.

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.

FRAN Members and Member State risk analysis experts and border-control authorities are considered the primary customers of these reports. In addition to the discussions taking place during FRAN meetings, Member State experts are invited and actively encouraged to examine and comment on the data and analyses presented here. Despite all efforts of RAU and Member State experts involved in the data collection and aggregation, it is impossible to avoid minor errors in compiling these reports due to the growing volume of data and other information exchanged via FRAN.

Following the closure of the CIREFI working group in April 2010, most of its mandates and, of particular relevance, the exchange of data were transferred to FRAN. Fortunately, most CIREFI indicators already overlap with the monthly data exchange of FRAN members. The exception is the indicator on returns, which was added as part of the regular data exchange within FRAN at the beginning of 2011.

Finally, RAU would like to express thanks to all FRAN Members, and in particular the Member State staff who collect, aggregate and upload the data on the ICONet for their efforts as well as all other persons who are involved in the preparation of the FRAN Quarterlies.

2. Methodology

The present 13th issue of the FRAN Quarterly is a comparative analysis of FRAN data collected between July and September 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 six illegal-migration indicators and one asylum indicator, aggregated at the level of the event. Bi-monthly analytical reports were also used for interpretative purposes and to provide qualitative information, as were other available sources of information such as Frontex Joint Operations.

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

A distinction was made between (i) EU external borders – borders between Member States and the rest of the world (including Iceland, Norway and Switzerland), and (ii) Schengen land borders within the EU. The latter concerns only a small number of borders between Member States, of which some are not part of the Schengen area. Such Schengen borders within the EU exist for example between Belgium/ France and the UK (Eurostar train stations), as well as between Bulgaria/ Romania and other Member States. This distinction is possible and necessary as data is in principle (only) collected at Schengen borders. However, the distinction was not possible for the air and sea borders because Member States do not habitually differentiate between extra-EU and intra-EU air and sea connections but sum 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 Q3. Namely, for sea borders they were Aeneas,

Hermes, Indalo, Minerva, Poseidon Sea, and for land borders – Jupiter, Neptune, Focal Points Land and Poseidon Land. 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 abovementioned 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.

3. Summary of FRAN indicators

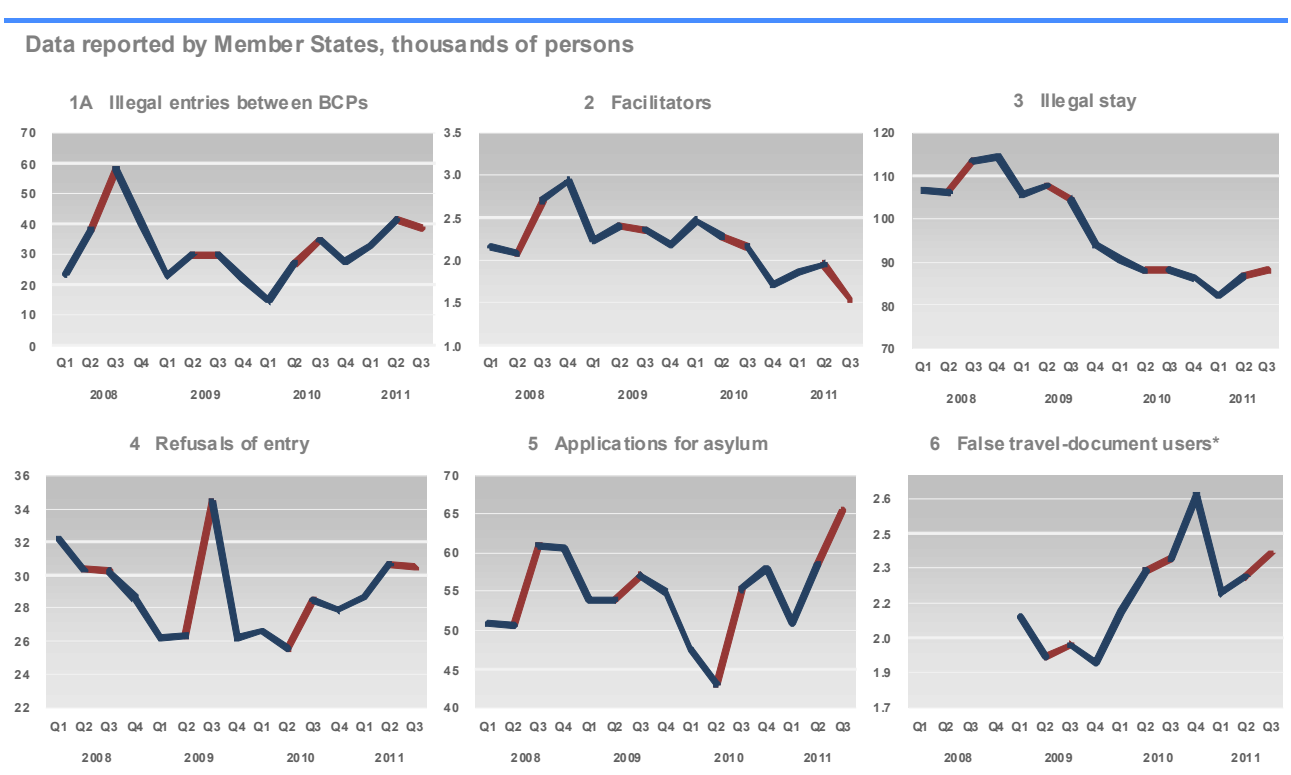
Table 1 :
SUMMARY OF FRAN INDICATORS

As reported by Member States

		2010			2011		2011 Q3		
		Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	% change on year ago	% change on prev. Qtr
1A	Illegal border-crossing between BCPs	26 878	34 785	27 531	32 906	41 245	**38 497**	*11*	*-6.7*
1B	Clandestine entries at BCPs	24	130	65	72	60	**64**	*-51*	*6.7*
2	Facilitators	2 282	2 159	1 718	1 860	1 950	**1 542**	*-29*	*-21*
3	Illegal stay	87 958	88 090	86 440	82 261	86 740	**88 082**	*0*	*1.5*
4	Refusals of entry	25 583	28 508	27 907	28 665	30 674	**30 325**	*6.4*	*-1.1*
5	Applications for asylum	43 112	55 310	57 954	50 704	58 332	**64 801**	*17*	*11*
6	False travel-document users	2 289	2 342	2 616	2 193	2 265	**2 363**	*0.9*	*4.3*

Source: FRAN data received as of 30 November 2011
** EU total does not include Ireland for which false travel-document data are only available from February 2011*

Figure 1: Evolution of six FRAN indicators; lines in red illustrate relationships between Q2 and Q3 in each year



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

4. Main points Q3 2011

- Most indicators collected within FRAN community increased compared to a year ago
- There were 64 801 applications for international protection, the highest level since data collection began in 2008
- There were 1 542 detections of facilitators of irregular migration, the lowest level since data collection began in 2008
- Migrants from Afghanistan still represent around a quarter of all detections of illegal border-crossing
- Detections of illegal border-crossing of migrants from Pakistan increased sevenfold since Q3 2010, to 15% of the EU total
- Detections of illegal border-crossing of migrants from Nigeria increased tenfold since Q3 2010, to 8.4% of the EU total
- Detections of illegal border-crossing increased by 11% compared to the same period last year, as a result of four main trends:

1. A total of 19 300 detections in the Eastern Mediterranean – a seasonal increase to a level almost exactly comparable with 2010:
    - ♦ The majority of migrants were from Afghanistan (43% – stable) and Pakistan (25% – increasing)
    - ♦ 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 crossing the Western Balkans
        - – using false documents on flights to major and, increasingly, also minor EU airports from Greece and Turkey
        - – landing in southern Italy in sailing boats from Greece and Turkey
        - – clandestine entries to Italy on ferries from Greece and Turkey
2. A total of 12 673 detections in the Central Mediterranean – reduced by half compared to early 2011, but still six times higher than Q3 2010:
    - ♦ Decreased detections of a wide range of sub-Saharan nationalities
    - ♦ Most departures are from Tunisia, increasingly Egypt and more recently Libya
    - ♦ Migrants from Tunisia remain the most significant nationality (3 370) followed by Nigeria (3 000)

3. A total of 3 568 detections in the Western Mediterranean – highest level for three years:

    - A wide range of migrants were increasingly detected from African countries both in close proximity to Spain and from further afield
    - The number of migrants of unknown nationality on this route doubled compared to the previous quarter, which may indicate more nationalities that are unfamiliar to border guards

4. A total of 1 430 detections of Albanian circular migrants – a much reduced flow following visa liberalisation:

    - Following their new visa-free status, far fewer Albanians were detected illegally crossing the EU border and illegally staying within the EU
    - Albanians were increasingly refused entry to the EU and were also increasingly detected at the UK border, either as clandestine entry or using false documents

- The flow of migrants arriving in both the Central and Eastern Mediterranean had significant effects on the number of applications for international protection submitted in the EU. The largest increases were of nationals of Nigeria, Ghana, Mali and Pakistan.

4.1 Detections of illegal border-crossing

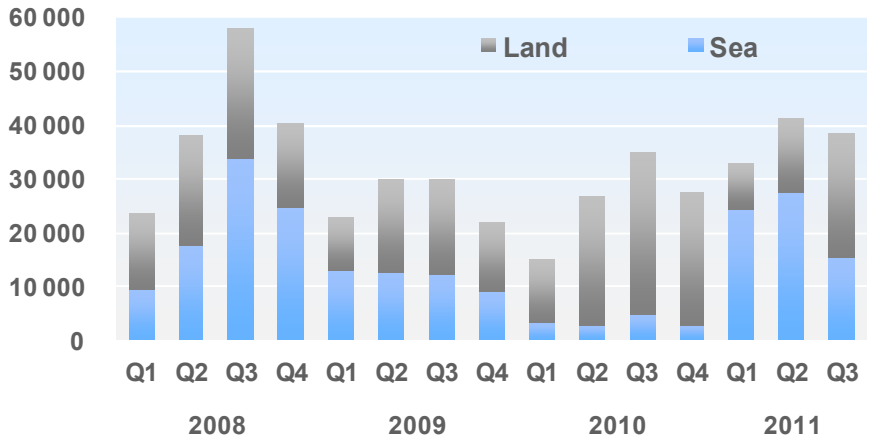
In Q3 2011 detections of illegal border-crossing at the EU level were at the third highest level since Q3 2008. The total of 38 497 detections during this reporting period is nearly a 7% decrease compared to the previous quarter – indeed for the first time detections fell between the second and third quarter of the year – but represent an 11% increase compared to the same period last year (Fig. 2). Total detections of illegal border-crossing at the external border of the EU have been at a consistently high level throughout 2011. However, this sustained peak conceals much variation in the distribution of nationalities among Member States and routes.

Consistent with recent trends, the majority of detections were limited to a small number of hotspots of irregular migration such as the Eastern and Central Mediterranean routes accounting for 50% and 33% of the EU total, respectively. However, in Q3 2011 there were also increases in the importance of the Western Mediterranean and Western Balkan routes, now representing 9.3% and 3.1% of the EU total, respectively (up from 6.3% and 1.4% in Q3 2010). At the EU level the most commonly detected migrants were from Afghanistan, despite detections falling from nearly 11 000 a year ago to 9 323 in Q3 2011. In contrast, detections of most other commonly detected nationalities increased over the same period, most notably those of migrants from Pakistan with nearly a sevenfold increase, which pushed this nationality to the second position at the EU level.

Figure 2 on page 15 shows the evolution of the FRAN indicator 1A – 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. The third quarter of each year is usually associated with weather conditions favourable for approaching and illegally crossing the external border of the EU. Correspondingly, conditions that are favourable for illegal border-crossings are also more conducive to detecting them. The combination of these two effects resulted in the highest number of detections in each of the last few years being reported in Q3 2011. In contrast, in 2011 detections were higher in the second than in the third quarter, because of exceptionally high detections in the first half of 2011, rather than particularly low detections in Q3 2011. At the sea border, there were 15 418 detections which is a 44% reduction compared to Q2 2011, but a fivefold increase compared to Q3 2010. In contrast, there were 23 079 detections at the land border which was a 68% increase compared to the preceding quarter, but a 22% reduction compared to Q3 2010. Hence, detections decreased at the sea border, particularly in Italy, and increased at the land border to a level comparable to 2010.

Figure 2: High level of illegal border-crossings in Q3 2011

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



The 38 497 detections of illegal border-crossing in Q3 2011, and the 11% increase compared to a year ago, were the result of combined detections in 14 Member States, many of which experienced differing trends. In Q3 2011 most Member States saw increases in detections of illegal border-crossing compared to the same period last year.

Despite a reduction of around a third compared to a year ago, in Q3 2011 more than half of all detections at the EU level were reported by Greece. However, this reduction in Greece is almost exclusively the result of fewer detections of Albanian circular migrants to Greece compared to a year ago*. In contrast, at the Greek border with Turkey, which was the hotspot of irregular migration to the EU throughout 2010, detections of illegal border-crossing in Q3 2011 reached a level comparable to 2010 immediately prior to the deployment of the first Frontex RABIT operation.

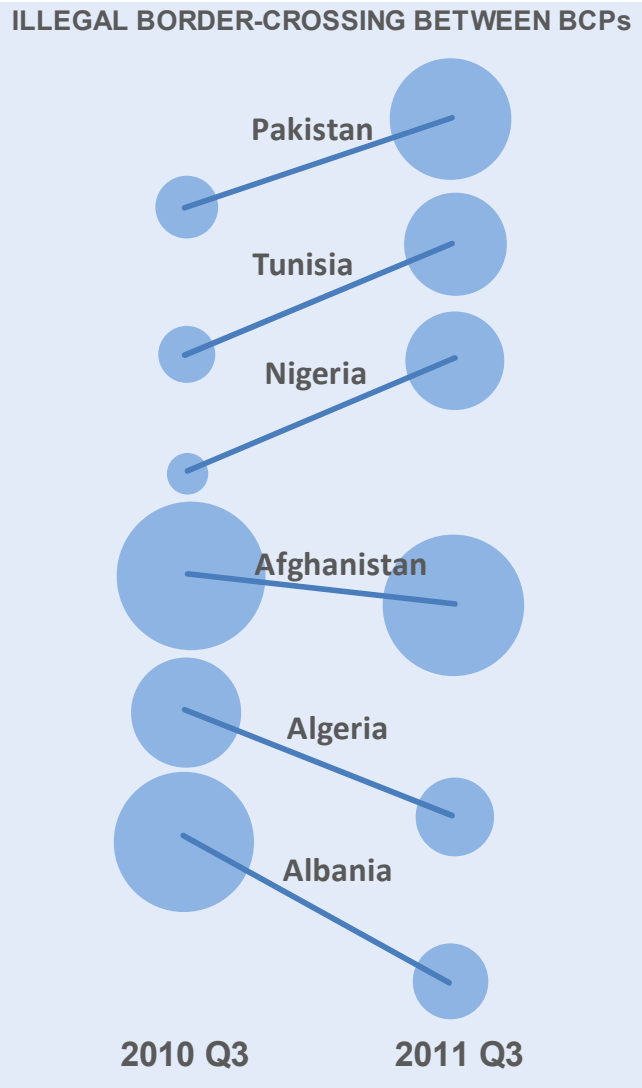
* Overall reduction in Greece was 8 650, while reduction in Albanian circular migration was 8 230.

In the first half of 2011 the situational picture of irregular migration to the EU was dominated by illegal border-crossings reported by Italy. This influx was due to a surge of Tunisians in Q1 and sub-Saharan African migrants in Q2 arriving in the Italian island of Lampedusa in the wake of major civil unrest in North Africa (the so-called Arab Spring), which has now, to some extent, decipitated. Hence, in Q3 2011 detections in Italy halved compared to the previous two quarters yet remained some six times higher than during the same period last year.

At the EU level the most commonly detected migrants came from Afghanistan, constituting a quarter of all detections despite a 15% decrease compared to the previous year (Fig. 3). The majority of Afghan migrants were detected at the border between Greece and Turkey, with the remaining mostly detected at the southern Italian blue border. Throughout 2010 the most commonly detected migrants were from Albania (mostly circular migrants to Greece), representing 25–45% of the EU total, although in many cases individuals may have been detected several times within a given period. However, in Q3 2011 detections of Albanians fell to negligible levels following their visa-free status for travel to the EU granted in December 2010 (Fig. 3).

Figure 3: Nationalities vary in detection rates

Detections of illegal border-crossing in Q3 2010 and Q3 2011 for six nationalities; gradient of lines indicates degree of change, while size of circles show number of detections



Without question, detections of migrants from Pakistan and Tunisia have increased more than any other nationality over the last year (Fig. 3). In the case of migrants from Pakistan, in Q3 2011 most were detected at the border between Greece and Turkey, followed by the southern Italian blue border. This detection profile almost exactly mirrors that of migrants from Afghanistan. In contrast, migrants from Tunisia are almost exclusively detected in Italy, followed by Greece. Although detections of migrants from Tunisia increased dramatically compared with a year ago, they fell massively compared to the peak in Q1 2011.

Another notable phenomenon is the increased rate of migrants from Nigeria detected at the blue border (Fig. 3) mostly in Italy, with some evidence for increasing numbers in southern Spain. In the former case most departed from Tunisia, while in Spain most departed from Morocco. This trend is related to the threefold increase in the number of asylum applications submitted by Nigerian migrants almost exclusively in Italy.

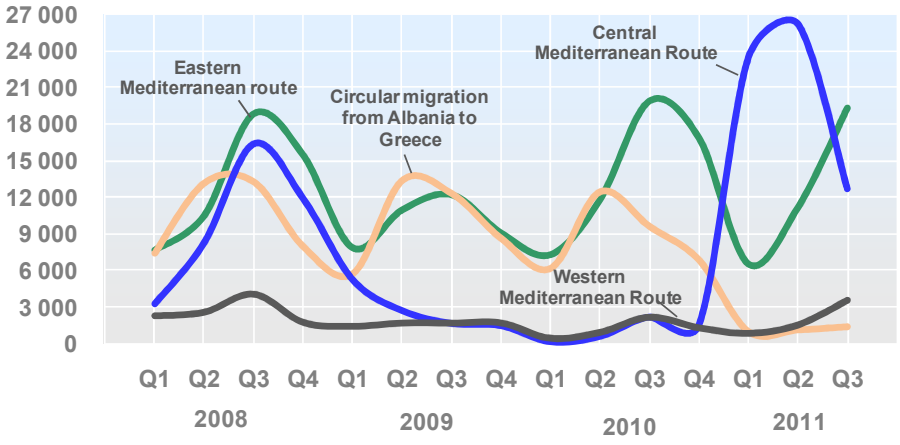
Routes

As illustrated in Figure 4, during the first half of 2011 detections of illegal border-crossing on the Central Mediterranean route, which comprises the blue borders of Italy and Malta, dramatically increased and exceeded those reported from the Eastern Mediterranean route, which is made up of the land and sea borders of Greece, Bulgaria and Cyprus. However, in Q3 2011 detections on the Eastern Mediterranean route, by following a remarkably seasonal pattern, similar to that of 2010, once more exceeded detections on the Central Mediterranean route, where detections fell dramatically compared with the peak in the first six months of 2011.

These routes not only differed in their trends over time but also in the composition of detected nationalities. For example, detections on the Eastern Mediterranean route have, for the last year at least, comprised of large numbers of Asian, North African and sub-Saharan nationalities including increased detections of migrants from Pakistan. In contrast, nationalities detected in the Central Mediterranean have evolved throughout 2011. In Q1 2011 mostly Tunisians were detected after they had departed from their own country; in Q2 2011 reduced but still significant numbers of Tunisians were joined by mix of sub-Saharan Africans, many of whom were forcibly expelled from Libya. In the current reporting period detections of Tunisians remained stable, yet the number of sub-Saharan Africans decreased. Figure 4 also shows that in Q3 2011 detections on the Western Mediterranean route increased, mostly of migrants of unknown nationalities but also of Algerians and Nigerians.

Figure 4: In Q3 2011 detections in the Central Mediterranean declined compared to the peak earlier in the year, while detections in the Eastern Mediterranean increased with a remarkably seasonal pattern

Detections of illegal border-crossing between BCPs (indicator 1A), by main migration route



4.1.1 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, being concentrated at the border between Greece and Turkey with a shift from the sea border to the land border in early 2010. Afghan migrants have consistently featured highly on the list of most detected nationalities. In 2010 there was an increase in Algerian migrants that has since subsided, but more recently there has been a massive increase in the number of migrants from Pakistan detected on this route.

In the current reporting period, detections of illegal border-crossing on this route increased seasonally and in line with previous years, almost exclusively due to a massive increase in detections at the Greek land border with Turkey, where detections increased from 10 464 to 18 509 over the same period. Based on seasonal pattern of detections in previous years, the increase in pressure on this route during Q3 2011 was not entirely unexpected and reached a level almost exactly comparable to that of a year ago. Indeed, according to data collected during JO Poseidon the average number of detections per day immediately subsequent to the current reporting period exceed that during the same period in 2010, immediately prior to the deployment of the first JO RABIT 2010.

Despite the number of detections being consistent with last year, there was much variation in the nationalities detected at this border section. The wide range of nationalities may be particularly wide because this border section has long been an entry point to the EU and so has accumulated broad appeal over time, both in terms of attractiveness for migrants and facilitation infrastructure in place. Undisputedly, the most commonly detected migrants were from Afghanistan, followed by migrants from Pakistan. However, compared to a year ago the number of migrants from Afghanistan at this border section declined slightly, whereas the number of migrants from Pakistan increased by more than six times over 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 Bangladesh, Algeria and Morocco, though with much lower shares.

4.1.2 Central Mediterranean route

Irregular migration in the Central Mediterranean has fluctuated in size and composition during 2011, depending on the political and civil unrest across North Africa. Initially detections in the Central Mediterranean massively increased in early 2011 due to civil unrest in the region, particularly in Tunisia, Libya and, to a lesser extent, Egypt. As a result, in Q1 some 20 000 Tunisian migrants arrived on the Italian island of Lampedusa. In Q2 2011 the flow of Tunisian migrants was reduced by 75% following an accelerated repatriation agreement that was signed between Italy and Tunisia. However, the region was then inundated by large numbers of sub-Saharan migrants detected across the region, many claiming to have been forcibly expelled from Libya by the Gaddafi regime. In the current reporting period irregular migration in the region has eased somewhat due to democratic elections* in Tunisia and the National Transitional Council successfully gaining control of Libya. However in Q3 2011 arrivals increased from Egypt and subsequent to the reporting period there was some indication that the flow from Libya has been reinstated.

* www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-africa-15487647

According to the FRAN data, in Q3 2011 there were more than 12 500 reported detections of illegal border-crossing on the Central Mediterranean route, a 50% decrease compared to the 'peak' reported during the first and second quarter of 2011, but still massively increased compared to the background detections throughout all of 2010. Most detections in the Central Mediterranean region were reported from the Italian Pelagic Islands, where detections also fell by a half compared to the previous quarter. In some areas the decrease was even more marked. For example, in Sicily detections fell by 75% such that in Q3 2011 a stable trend of Egyptians and Tunisians constituted nearly all detections. Detections fell to an even greater extent in Malta.

Figure 5: A fishing boat arrived from Egypt

4.1.3 Western Mediterranean route

Irregular migration across the Western Mediterranean towards southern Spain was at a low level through most of 2010 averaging just over a thousand detections per quarter. However, pressure has been steadily increasing throughout 2011 until the current reporting period when there were more than 3 500 detections of illegal border-crossing – an increase of two thirds compared to Q3 2010. As a result, the Western Mediterranean is now the third largest point of entry for illegal border-crossing into the EU. The most common and the most increasingly detected migrants were of unknown nationalities, followed by migrants local to the region from Algeria and Morocco. There were also significant increases in migrants from further afield such as Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Nigeria and Congo.

4.1.4 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 on this route over the last year, as is the presence of patrolling assets near the African coast. Despite a slight increase in Q4 2010, detections on this route remained low and totalled at just 50 detections of exclusively Moroccan migrants in Q3 2011.

4.1.5 Eastern land borders

The eastern land borders route is reflected in detections of illegal border-crossing reported by Lithuania, Slovakia, Romanian, Hungary, Poland, Estonia, Finland and Latvia. Despite the length of the total border section, detections tend to be lower than on other routes. In Q3 2011 there were just over 300 detections of illegal border-crossing at the eastern land borders of the EU, which is broadly comparable with the third quarters of both 2010 and 2009. The top five nationalities detected on this route were Moldovan, Georgian, Afghan, Russian, Somali and Ukrainian. There was little variation in the number of detections among these nationalities, with the exception of Moldovans, detections of whom were down by a third compared to the same period last year across a range of border sections.

4.1.6 Western Balkans

During Q3 2011 nearly two thirds of all detections of illegal border-crossing in the Western Balkans were due to secondary movements of migrants transiting *en route* from Greece towards other Member States. Compared to the previous quarter, detections of Serbs and Albanians remained at a stable and low level (following visa liberalisation), whereas detections of non-European migrants increased by more than a third, almost certainly related to the seasonal increase in detections of illegal border-crossing at Greece land border with Turkey.

According to the Annual Risk Analysis 2011, the migrants most commonly detected illegally crossing the external border of the EU were from Albania. However, detections of Albanian migrants decreased rapidly following visa liberalisation. As a result, in Q3 2011 Afghans migrants were, for the first time, the most commonly detected nationality in the Western Balkan region. The detections of migrants from Pakistan increased the most since the previous year and the relative share of Arabic-speaking migrants rose during the current reporting period.

Detections of illegal border-crossing at the BCPs (mostly clandestine entries) increased by almost a third in Q3 2011 compared to the same quarter last year. The increase was composed of detections of non-European transiting migrants in Serbia, Croatia and Slovenia (mostly Afghans and Pakistanis), hidden in or under vehicles heading from Greece, usually without the driver knowing.

Almost 60% of facilitators detected during Q3 2011 were nationals of just two countries: Serbia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. This is consistent with the general assumption that the transiting flow of non-European migrants relies on low-cost, unsophisticated and loosely connected local facilitation networks.

4.1.7 Clandestine entry (1B)

Compared to detections of illegal border-crossing, detections of clandestine entry at external EU border are very low, but cases at borders within the EU suggest that numbers of clandestine entries at the external border may be much higher.

For example, within the EU there were 772 detections of clandestine border-crossings reported in Q3 2011, which is a stable trend compared to Q3 2010. In Q3 2011 Italy ranked first among Member States reporting intra-EU clandestine entries, with some 399 detections of clandestine entry at its intra-EU sea border with Greece, which is more than double the number during the same period last year. The *modus operandi* consists of migrants hiding in heavy goods vehicles on board commercial ferries to Italy.

According to the FRAN data, the most commonly detected migrants were from Afghanistan but compared to Q3 2010 the largest increases were in detections of migrants from Palestine which increased more than fivefold, and migrants from Iraq which nearly doubled. These detections are almost certainly related to secondary movements of migrants typically associated with entry on the Eastern Mediterranean route.

4.2 Detections of facilitators

In Q3 2011 there were fewer detections of facilitators of irregular migration than ever before. Most of this decline was due to far fewer detections reported by the countries that tend to detect the most facilitators. In most Member States the most commonly detected nationality of facilitators was domestic. Hence, there is a considerable overlap between the Member States that detect the most facilitators and the most commonly detected nationality of facilitator at the EU level.

The most commonly detected nationalities were from Italy, Morocco who were detected at lower frequencies compared to a year ago, and from Spain and France who were detected more frequently.

4.3 Detections of illegal stay

In Q3 2011 there were over 88 000 detections of illegal stay in the EU, which reflects a stable yet slightly declining trend over the last two years.

The only nationality to have had variable detections over the last year is Tunisian, detections of whom have increased nearly threefold since Q3 2010, clearly related to the influx of Tunisian migrants that has been taking place in 2011. The most commonly detected illegal stayers were from Afghanistan, detections of whom increased by 22% compared to a year ago, mostly in Greece, Sweden, Austria (and Germany, where detections all increased.

In Q3 2011, Spain detected more illegal stayers than any other Member State and a stable trend compared with a year ago. The most commonly detected illegal stayers in Spain were from South America.

4.4 Refusals of entry

In Q2 2011 over 30 000 refusals of entry were issued at the external borders of the EU. Notwithstanding the peak of in Q3 2009, refusals of entry in Q3 2011 were at the highest level in three years and increased by 6.4% compared to Q3 2010. Consistent with previous reporting periods, in Q3 2011 refusals were mostly issued at the land (52%) and air borders (40%), while those at the sea border continued at a high level (2 401) proving 38% higher than in Q3 2010. Much of this increase took place in the Central Mediterranean, where refusals increased four fold compared to the same period last year.

Without question the greatest change and the top story at the EU level was the sevenfold increase in refusals to Albanian nationals compared to a year ago, so that they now account for 12% of all refusals at the EU level and rank second, behind Ukrainian nationals. Most refusals to Albanian migrants were made at the Greek land border with Albania but all border sections refused Albanian nationals in much higher numbers than a year ago, probably because visa free travel was granted at the end of 2010. However, compared to the previous quarter overall detections decreased by nearly a third, so the peak of the very large number of Albanian refusals may be starting to decline.

The most refused migrants were from Ukraine followed by Russia, Serbia and Belarus all with fairly stable trends compared with a year ago. These refusals, which together accounted for nearly a third of all refusals, were mostly from the eastern land borders, and the British and Spanish air borders.

4.5 Asylum claims

In Q3 2011 there were nearly 65 000 applications for asylum made in the whole EU, which is an 17% 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 increased numbers of asylum claims at the EU level include nationals from Afghanistan (+44%), Nigeria (+187%), Eritrea (22%), Pakistan (70%) and Syria (+100%).

In Q3 2010 Frontex reported a massive increase in asylum applications in Germany. This peak has persisted throughout 2011, such that in the current reporting period some 13 000 asylum applications were submitted in Germany – representing around 20% of all applications at the EU level. At the end of 2010 and the beginning of 2011 this peak was due to (eventually unsuccessful) applications submitted by nationals from the Western Balkan countries, such as Serbia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, who were granted visa-free travel to the EU. However applications submitted by these nationalities in Germany have now fallen almost to the rate reported before visa liberalisation.

In Germany the top nationalities were those from Iran, Afghanistan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Iraq, the Russian Federation, Sri Lanka, Eritrea, Somalia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Colombia, with approximately a third of them using forged documents and many travelling from other EU Member States prior to submitting their applications. In nearly every case applicants were not in possession of origin documents or permission for legal stay in the EU, and very often they used false or counterfeit EU documents (ID-cards, passports, residence permits or visa).

The two nationalities that increased the most in terms of the number of applications for international protection were Nigerian and Syrian. Nigerian migrants submitted some 3 530 applications in Q3 2011 which constitutes a threefold increase

compared to the same period last year. The vast majority of applications were submitted in Italy, where they had increased nearly twentyfold since the same period last year. In contrast Syrian migrants submitted 2 511 applications for international protection – double the number of Q3 2010, but applications were submitted across a much wider range of Member States including Germany and also Italy.

Libyans submitted nearly 1 000 applications for international protection in Q3 2011, which is a stable trend compared to the previous quarter but an eightfold increase compared to the same period last year but in some Member States many applicants are thought to have been already resident, rather than newly arrived migrants. According to some reports, applications fell by nearly 50% in August compared to July, probably due to the fall of the Gaddafi regime around this time. These dates also correspond to the last arrival in the Central Mediterranean from Libya of 17 August and so together may signify the beginning of a period of stability in the region.

4.6 False-document users

In Q3 2011 there were 2 363 detections of migrants using false (forged or counterfeit) travel documents. This figure has been remarkably stable over the last year. So far in 2011 detections of false documents have followed a similar overall pattern to that reported in 2010, when detections were at a higher level than in 2009.

Despite a 7% decrease compared to a year ago, in Q3 2011 Spain reported the most detections of forged documents, mostly of a range of nationalities at its air border, where trends were stable. Overall, Spain detected more Moroccans using false documents than any other nationality, which is a stable trend, but detections of Albanians using false documents has increased threefold – see next section.

In December 2010 Albanians with biometric passports were granted visa free travel to the Schengen area. Since then detections of Albanians using false documents to enter the EU has increased from 56 in Q3 2010, to 226 in Q3 2011, so that they ranked second among nationalities detected with false documents (after Ukrainians – 252). The most common place of detection was the UK followed by the Spanish and Irish air borders. At the EU level, Albanian migrants are mostly using Italian and Greek documents. Albanian migrants travelling to Dublin are thought to be *en route* to the UK, which is widely regarded as a common final destination for Albanians.

Criminal networks in Ghana

* www.modernghana.com

According to open sources*, in November 2011 during a two-day workshop on Anti-Human Smuggling and Trafficking in Accra, Ghana, Mr Peter Wiredu, Director of the Ghana Immigration Service (GIS) said that there had been 3 876 cases of document fraud reported between 2008 and 2010. He also said that undocumented migration had risen in the past ten years with migrant smuggling and trafficking becoming part of the profitable branches of organised crime. The workshop was sponsored by the EU, the UN outfit on drugs and crime (UNODC) and the GIS. Mr Wiredu explained that document fraud in Ghana did not occur in isolation but was linked to other international organised crimes such as drugs and arms trafficking, human trafficking, terrorism and money laundering. He expressed appreciation of the fact that experts of the UNODC had begun equipping the Service and its stakeholders with knowledge, skills and tools to deal with the menace of human smuggling and related irregular migration. Ms Morgane Nicot, Associate Expert for UNODC, said the goal of the workshop was to effectively disrupt organised irregular migration activities and smuggling of migrants in the country.

Legal channels

Increasingly, legal channels are being abused to enter and remain in the EU. The *modi operandi* focus on fraudulently obtained visas, mostly student visas, and sham marriages.

Launch of the new Visa Information System (VIS)

The Visa Information System (VIS) was established by Council Decision 2004/512/EC of 8 June 2004 establishing the Visa Information System (VIS), and started operating on 11 October 2011. It connects consulates in non-EU countries and all external border-crossing points of Schengen States with a central database. VIS processes data related to applications for short-stay visas in the Schengen area. Visa applicants will enjoy faster procedures thanks to the use of biometrics, which will also facilitate the identification of visa holders. In two years' time, the VIS should be used for all Schengen state visas. This system is likely to have a significant impact on the use and detections of false and genuine visas on illegal entry to the EU.

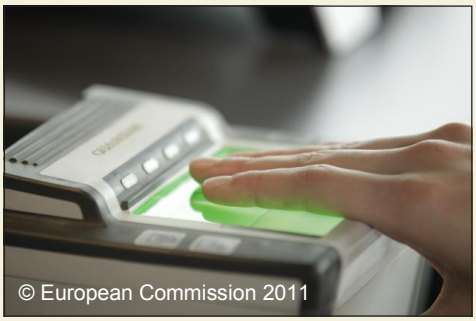


Figure 6: When a person applies for a visa his or her fingerprints are recorded in order to confirm the visa holder's identity and streamline checks

Source: ec.europa.eu/avservices

4.7 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 Q3 2011 there were 57 252 third-country nationals subject to an obligation to leave the EU as a result of an administrative or judicial decision. More than half of these decisions were made in just two Member States: Greece and the UK. However, data were not available from France and the Netherlands, where it is assumed that decisions were made in significant numbers. In Greece there were many more decisions than effective returns, in comparison to Italy, where effective returns exceeded the number of decisions.

At the EU level, more than 150 nationalities were issued return decisions in Q3 2011; Figure 7 on page 27 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 Pakistan, Afghanistan, Algeria and Morocco, but the most commonly returned migrants were from Albania, Tunisia and Serbia. 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.

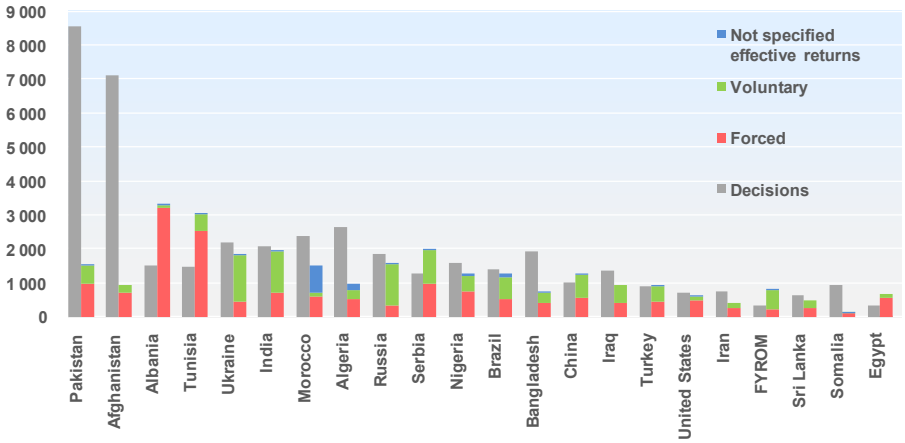
In Q3 2011 a total of 37 701 third-country nationals were effectively returned to third countries. Of this total forced returns accounted for just 54%. The UK returned the most third-country nationals with over a quarter of the total (9 940), followed by France (3 747) and Greece (3 639). Member States varied a lot in terms of the proportion of forced returns to voluntary returns. For example, the number voluntary and forced returns from the UK were roughly equal, while in Greece all returns were forced.

What is striking is that there is not a strong overlap between the nationalities for which most return decisions were made, and the nationalities that were actually returned (Fig. 7). For example, more decisions were made for Afghans than for any other nationality, but these nationals ranked much lower in terms of actual returns. The same applied to nationals of Pakistan, Bangladesh and Algeria, who received very high numbers of decisions, but ranked much lower as far as actual returns are concerned. Most of this discrepancy is explained by return patterns in Greece, where most decisions were made for these nationalities, but few returns were actually carried out. Much of this situation is due to difficulties with implementing

returns to Turkey. In contrast, Tunisian nationals were subject to more effective returns (mostly forced) than decisions following the accelerated return agreement between Italy and Tunisia, which could have reduced the need for formal return decisions.

Figure 7: Nationalities typically detected in the Eastern Mediterranean are subject to many more decisions to leave, than are actually returned

Return decisions (grey), forced returns (green), voluntary returns (red) and non-specified returns (blue) to third countries, by top nationalities in terms of the number of decisions issued in Q3 2011



4.8 Other illegal activities at the border

4.8.1 Drugs

In the third quarter, Member States, Schengen Associated Countries and Frontex-coordinated Joint Operations provided extensive reports on drugs smuggling. This was due to increased flows of tourists and also the harvest time of some narcotic plants.

Only during 45 operational days of JO Minerva 2011* about two hundred incidents of drug smuggling were reported during which about 6 tonnes of **hashish** were seized. Compared with the outcomes of this operation in 2010, detections of drugs rose one-third. The outcome of the JO is not surprising, as Morocco (along with Afghanistan) is reported as the main producer of global cannabis output, estimated at between 2 200 and 9 900 tonnes (UNODC, 2009).** The main point of entry for cannabis resin from Morocco into Europe is Spain.

* The JO Minerva 2011 covered three Spanish ports (Algeciras, Ceuta and Tarifa).

** UNODC (2009), *World drug report 2009*, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, Vienna.

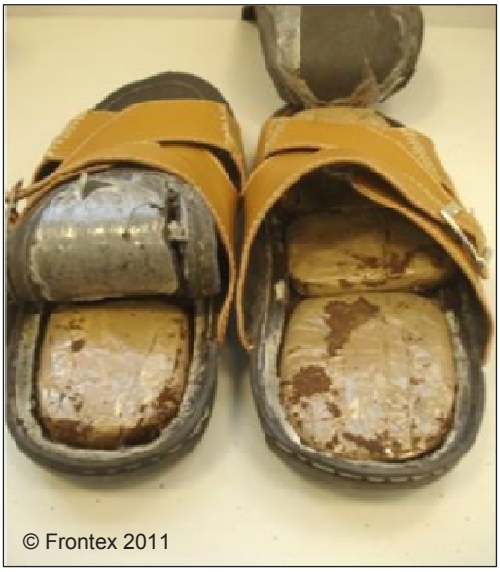

© Frontex 2011

Figure 8: In August 2011 in Tarifa, Spain a Moroccan male was arrested on a charge of smuggling hashish (hidden inside his sandals) detected by a dog handler from Portugal

Detections of hashish were also reported during JO Indalo 2011. Only in Q3 over 7 tonnes of hashish were seized in the operational area both on sea and inland), which accounts for two-third of all detections since the beginning of the operation.

In the reporting period cannabis was also smuggled through air borders. Cases of individuals smuggling cannabis in luggage or hidden on the body to Europe at main airports were reported.

Cocaine is continuously smuggled through air borders by individual passengers. Cocaine smugglers arrive on flights from South American countries usually having swallowed varying amounts of cocaine. According to Members States reporting, cocaine smugglers in Q3 used tourist flights to transport cocaine. There were reported cases of eastern European nationals having been cocaine couriers.

In Q3 2011 British media reported the biggest ever cocaine seizure in the UK, concealed in a luxury yacht named *Louise*. The case is an example of a complex *modus operandi*. The boat began its journey in South America (the Caribbean) and then travelled via the Netherlands, France and to finally reach the UK dry dock in Southampton. The boat included carefully hidden 1.2 tonnes of cocaine with a street value of between GBP 50 million and GBP 300 million. The detection resulted from an international operation that involved seven countries.

* The technique is based on dissolving the crystalline white cocaine in liquid (e.g. water) and then creating pellets which supposedly ensures an airtight seal. Cocaine is highly soluble. It is estimated that half a kilo of the narcotic can be diluted in one liter of water and it is easily transferred to natural state (afterwards, about 90% can be decanted and filtered).

Recent Member States' reports highlight also detections of liquid cocaine*, which is predominantly seized at airports and seaports. The modus operandi of liquid cocaine smugglers depends on the kind of border they cross. According to U.S. Drug Enforcement administration, at the air borders infants were utilised as cover for liquid cocaine shipments. Own babies or babies borrowed to drug couriers by their parents were used by female drug couriers with the belief that a woman would not appear suspicious for customs or border control authorities. Liquid cocaine was carried in baby formula cans and bottles with baby food. Another mode of smuggling liquid cocaine detected at European borders was impregnating clothes with the drug. This method, identified by the Forensic Science Laboratory in 2002, is still in use. According to media reports, in May 2011 an attempt was made to smuggle eight kilograms of cocaine injected in clothing at El Prat Barcelona airport.

Trafficking cocaine in the form of solution was reported recently by South American media, which may also be applied by cocaine smugglers in Europe.

Three tonnes of liquid cocaine seized on a ship by Panama's navy

The ship bearing a U.S. flag was bound for Honduras. The cocaine was stored in 14 tanks and was the navy's first seizure of liquid cocaine in 2011. The authorities arrested one Colombian and one Spanish national.

According to Insight Crime the seizure comes just days after 1.8 tonnes of the drugs were seized by Panamanian authorities. Seizures like these are minor in comparison to the high volume of drugs that pass through the country each year as Panama seized some 75 tonnes of cocaine in 2010. (8/07/2011, Insight Crime Organisation).

Detections of **heroin** were reported at the border between Turkey and Bulgaria. According to JO Focal Points Land 2011 data, at the beginning of July 12 cases of drug smuggling were detected in just one day with over 50 kilos of heroin seized. Similarly to the above discussed case of liquid cocaine smuggling, heroin was also found concealed in baby nappies carried in a van. Unceasing demand for heroin in the EU, well developed crime network of heroin trafficking and high proceeds from its trade remain sufficient incentives for smuggling activities.

Heroin trade through Turkey

According to the OCTA 2011, 'Turkish and Albanian-speaking criminal groups remain the most prominent in trafficking heroin to and within the EU.' So far, it seems that the majority of cases of trade in large quantities of heroin (anything from over one hundred kilos to several tonnes) are still in the hands of Turkish-Kurdish criminal groups.

Most of the heroin which reaches Europe comes from poppies farmed in Afghanistan. The morphine-base of the drug is prepared either in Afghanistan itself, in Iran or in one of the Central Asian countries. While heroin may be also produced at this stage, most of the time the actual drug production takes place in Turkey. From Turkey the heroin is transported via the Balkans to the EU.

The Turkish government estimates that 60 to 120 tonnes of heroin transit through Turkey each year, while the UNODC estimates that the quantity hovers around 100 tonnes. According to Europol estimation, the EU consumes some 120 tonnes a year. One kilo of heroin can be bought at around EUR 1 800 at the Turkish-Iranian border while the market value of the same quantity of heroin in Europe is over EUR 25 000 (an increase of over ten times). Direct profits, however, are not always the goal of heroin transactions as the Turkish mafia often exchanges heroin for cocaine through its links with the Camorra, the Neapolitan mafia.

Source: Raufer, Xavier. Une maffya symbiotique: traditions et évolutions du crime organisé en Turquie, Securité Globale, Winter 2009–2010.

4.8.2 Cigarettes

As in the previous quarter, the smuggling of cigarettes remained a significant problem at the land borders and, to a lesser extent, at the sea and air borders of the EU.

Figure 9: Apprehension of cigarette smugglers crossing the borderland area at Polish-Belarusian border was only possible with the use of blockades and road spikes; BCA and Customs mobile teams participated in this intervention

Data from **JO Focal Points Land 2011** reveal that there were over 1.5 times more cases of cigarette smuggling detected in Q3 2011 than Q3 2010, while the number of cigarettes seized increased more than threefold. Whereas, Member States along Eastern external border are reporting that the total number of detections decreased while the total amount of seized cigarettes significantly increased. This leads to the conclusion of an increasing engagement of

organised crime groups in cigarette smuggling, which are trafficking large quantities of cigarettes.

There was a shift in detections of smuggled cigarettes between Q3 2010 and Q3 2011. Last year detections of cigarettes were concentrated at the eastern border of the EU, while in Q3 2011 the majority of seizures were reported at southern European borders, at Bulgarian-Turkish and Romanian-Moldovan border.

Although according to JO Focal Points Land 2011 the detections of cigarette smuggling at eastern borders are not as significant as in 2010, some cases of cigarette smuggling are detected by border control authorities during traffic controls performed in borderland area. For instance in September, the Polish border control authorities reported the detection of 3 700 cartoons of cigarettes (740 000 pieces) in transit from Lithuania (see Fig. 9). Seven Lithuanian citizens were apprehended (KG SG, 14/09/2011).

Member States reported that air and sea borders are still used by Chinese smugglers for trafficking cigarettes and Hand Rolling Tobacco.

4.8.3 Stolen vehicles

Data from **JOs Focal Points Land, Jupiter, Neptune** and **Poseidon** show that the number of stolen vehicles detected at land borders of the EU was slightly lower during Q3 2011. Member States reported seasonal increase in trafficking of stolen vehicles, particularly at the Polish-Ukrainian border (Dorohusk, Korczowa, Medyka BCPs) and the Bulgarian-Turkish border (Kapitan Andreevo BCP).

JO Minerva at the sea borders provided evidence for stolen vehicles being smuggled across sea borders. In comparison with the results of the 2010 operation, the daily detection average increased sevenfold. Most cases involved luxury cars (BMW, Porsche Cayenne and Audi), which were found either in one piece or dismantled into spare parts.

4.8.4 Other crimes at the borders

Due to the increasing prices of petrol in third countries, petrol smuggling in Q3 was less profitable than in Q2 2011. However, the level of price differences still remains a sufficient incentive for trading petrol originating from non-EU countries. The petrol smugglers using the border between Greece and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia are close to the profitability threshold. This is also true for those operating at the border between Poland and Ukraine, Romania and Moldova mainly due to the rising prices of petrol in third countries.

Table 2: **PRICE DIFFERENCES OF EURO-SUPER 95 FUEL IN Q3 2011**

Differences between EU countries and bordering third countries in EUR per litre

Border	Price in EU country	Price in third country	Absolute price difference in Q3	% price difference	Absolute price difference Q2 vs. Q3
Finland-Russia	1.58	0.70	0.88	56	-0.09
Poland-Russia	1.18	0.70	0.48	41	-0.19
Estonia-Russia	1.29	0.70	0.59	46	-0.05
Slovakia-Ukraine	1.46	0.96	0.50	34	-0.19
Hungary-Ukraine	1.37	0.96	0.41	30	-0.25
Lithuania-Belarus	1.36	0.80	0.56	41	0.00
Poland-Belarus	1.18	0.80	0.38	32	-0.14
Poland-Ukraine	1.18	0.96	0.22	19	-0.29
Romania-Ukraine	1.24	0.96	0.28	23	-0.23
Greece -Albania	1.69	1.26	0.43	25	-0.09
Romania- Moldova	1.24	1.00	0.24	19	-0.15
Greece- fYROM	1.69	1.24	0.45	27	0.03
Hungary- Serbia	1.37	1.39	-0.02	-1	-0.22
Hungary-Croatia	1.37	1.28	0.09	7	-0.10
Slovenia- Croatia	1.29	1.28	0.01	1	-0.05
Romania- Serbia	1.24	1.39	-0.15	-12	-0.20
Bulgaria- Serbia	1.19	1.39	-0.20	-17	-0.14
Bulgaria- fYROM	1.19	1.24	-0.05	-4	0.04
Greece-Turkey	1.69	1.77	-0.08	-5	0.06
Bulgaria-Turkey	1.19	1.77	-0.58	-49	0.07

Source: ESRI Geodata, DG Energy and Open Source Data for September 2011

5. Statistical annex

Legend:	Symbols and abbreviations	**n.a.**	not applicable
		:	data not available
Source:	FRAN data as of 30 November 2011		
Note:	'Member States' in the tables refer to FRAN Member States, including both 27 EU Member States and three Schengen Associated Countries		

Table A1 :

ILLEGAL BORDER-CROSSING BETWEEN BCPs

Detections at the external borders by top ten nationalities

	2010			2011		2011 Q3			
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	% change on year ago	% change on prev. Qtr	per cent of total
All Borders									
Afghanistan*	7 061	10 916	6 255	1 762	4 606	**9 323**	*-15*	*102*	*24*
Pakistan	345	840	2 421	1 054	2 821	**5 629**	*570*	*100*	*15*
Tunisia	237	603	323	20 492	4 489	**3 573**	*493*	*-20*	*9.3*
Nigeria	54	251	220	282	3 214	**3 218**	*1 182*	*0.1*	*8.4*
Not specified	337	573	422	1 482	7 506	**2 097**	*266*	*-72*	*5.4*
Algeria	489	4 419	3 050	907	1 066	**1 613**	*-63*	*51*	*4.2*
Albania	12 286	9 183	6 198	1 017	1 156	**1 411**	*-85*	*22*	*3.7*
Bangladesh	209	593	703	562	1 799	**1 370**	*131*	*-24*	*3.6*
Morocco	155	434	1 079	749	847	**1 031**	*138*	*22*	*2.7*
Congo	4	39	102	165	497	**729**	*1 769*	*47*	*1.9*
Others	5 701	6 934	6 758	4 434	13 244	**8 503**	*23*	*-36*	*22*
EU Total	**26 878**	**34 785**	**27 531**	**32 906**	**41 245**	38 497	***11***	***-6.7***	***100***
Land Border									
Afghanistan	6 434	9 576	5 489	1 342	3 986	**8 355**	*-13*	*110*	*36*
Pakistan	288	779	2 384	945	2 136	**5 154**	*562*	*141*	*22*
Albania	11 995	9 074	6 133	1 014	1 144	**1 379**	*-85*	*21*	*6.0*
Bangladesh	133	563	694	556	763	**1 176**	*109*	*54*	*5.1*
Not specified	189	545	414	299	580	**1 124**	*106*	*94*	*4.9*
Algeria	94	3 651	2 664	677	760	**1 069**	*-71*	*41*	*4.6*
Congo	2	18	80	150	362	**593**	*3 194*	*64*	*2.6*
Morocco	67	161	866	519	519	**453**	*181*	*-13*	*2.0*
Syria	44	200	210	88	188	**400**	*100*	*113*	*1.7*
Somalia	1 598	1 160	759	151	279	**380**	*-67*	*36*	*1.6*
Others	2 969	3 996	5 072	2 777	3 025	**2 996**	*-25*	*-1.0*	*13*
Total Land	**23 813**	**29 723**	**24 765**	**8 518**	**13 742**	23 079	***-22***	***68***	***100***
Sea Border									
Tunisia	191	416	70	20 258	4 298	**3 374**	*711*	*-21*	*22*
Nigeria	17	111	59	57	3 105	**3 156**	*2 743*	*1.6*	*20*
Not specified	148	28	8	1 183	6 926	**973**	*3 375*	*-86*	*6.3*
Afghanistan	627	1 340	766	420	620	**968**	*-28*	*56*	*6.3*
Ghana	61	50	86	47	2 079	**584**	*1 068*	*-72*	*3.8*
Morocco	88	273	213	230	328	**578**	*112*	*76*	*3.7*
Mali	4	10	8	18	1 868	**551**	*5 410*	*-71*	*3.6*
Algeria	395	768	386	230	306	**544**	*-29*	*78*	*3.5*
Pakistan	57	61	37	109	685	**475**	*679*	*-31*	*3.1*
Chad	6	31	7	13	436	**433**	*1 297*	*-0.7*	*2.8*
Others	1 471	1 974	1 126	1 823	6 852	**3 782**	*92*	*-45*	*25*
Total Sea	**3 065**	**5 062**	**2 766**	**24 388**	**27 503**	15 418	***205***	***-44***	***100***

** The "not specified" group includes those of unknown nationality, however it includes persons suspected to be from countries in the Horn of Africa (1172 in Q1 2011) and from countries in Central Africa (6922 in Q2 2011).*

Table A2 :

CLANDESTINE ENTRIES AT BCPs

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

	2010			2011		2011 Q3			
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	% change on year ago	% change on prev. Qtr	per cent of total
Border Type									
Land	4	115	33	25	29	**40**	*-65*	*38*	*63*
Sea	20	15	32	47	31	**24**	*60*	*-23*	*38*
Top Ten Nationalities									
Afghanistan	2	0	6	7	3	**18**	*n.a.*	*500*	*28*
Turkey	1	86	5	2	6	**14**	*-84*	*133*	*22*
Algeria	11	9	11	25	11	**13**	*44*	*18*	*20*
Palestine	0	3	1	6	7	**2**	*-33*	*-71*	*3.1*
Pakistan	0	0	12	1	2	**2**	*n.a.*	*0*	*3.1*
India	0	0	0	6	0	**2**	*n.a.*	*n.a.*	*3.1*
Morocco	7	2	2	3	4	**2**	*0*	*-50*	*3.1*
Sri Lanka	0	0	1	0	0	**1**	*n.a.*	*n.a.*	*1.6*
Philippines	0	0	8	0	0	**1**	*n.a.*	*n.a.*	*1.6*
Albania	0	2	5	2	1	**1**	*-50*	*0*	*1.6*
Others	3	28	14	20	26	**8**	*-71*	*-69*	*13*
Total	**24**	**130**	**65**	**72**	**60**	**64**	***-51***	***6.7***	***100***

FACILITATORS

Detections reported by place of detection and top ten nationalities

	2010			2011		2011 Q3			
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	% change on year ago	% change on prev. Qtr	per cent of total
Place of Detection									
Inland	1 579	1 434	1 160	1 498	1 530	**1 009**	*-30*	*-34*	*65*
Land	276	347	285	112	159	**195**	*-44*	*23*	*13*
Sea	146	101	53	49	65	**117**	*16*	*80*	*7.6*
Land Intra-EU	191	137	115	83	89	**103**	*-25*	*16*	*6.7*
Air	70	116	63	91	80	**88**	*-24*	*10*	*5.7*
Not specified	20	24	42	27	27	**30**	*25*	*11*	*1.9*
Top Ten Nationalities									
Italy	301	345	216	180	218	**116**	*-66*	*-47*	*7.5*
Spain	86	77	62	51	66	**92**	*19*	*39*	*6.0*
Morocco	98	98	83	120	70	**86**	*-12*	*23*	*5.6*
France	127	66	80	131	129	**76**	*15*	*-41*	*4.9*
Romania	94	90	126	65	77	**67**	*-26*	*-13*	*4.3*
Turkey	67	143	43	50	40	**66**	*-54*	*65*	*4.3*
Greece	99	90	41	29	28	**65**	*-28*	*132*	*4.2*
Egypt	38	48	44	39	68	**52**	*8.3*	*-24*	*3.4*
China	167	113	91	146	100	**52**	*-54*	*-48*	*3.4*
Pakistan	63	68	46	66	65	**51**	*-25*	*-22*	*3.3*
Others	1 142	1 021	886	983	1 089	**819**	*-20*	*-25*	*53*
Total	**2 282**	**2 159**	**1 718**	**1 860**	**1 950**	**1 542**	***-29***	***-21***	***100***

Table A3 :

ILLEGAL STAY

Detections reported by border type and top ten nationalities

	2010			2011		2011 Q3			
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	% change on year ago	% change on prev. Qtr	per cent of total
Place of Detection									
Inland	73 894	71 739	72 113	67 094	70 055	**69 618**	-3.0	-0.6	79
Air	6 946	7 881	7 488	7 331	7 454	**9 360**	19	26	11
Land	1 499	2 278	1 967	2 805	4 352	**5 259**	131	21	6.0
Land Intra-EU	3 629	3 555	2 991	2 796	2 772	**2 032**	-43	-27	2.3
Sea	1 976	2 626	1 867	2 122	2 089	**1 809**	-31	-13	2.1
Between BCPs	13	5	12	113	18	**2**	-60	-89	0
Not specified	1	6	2	0	0	**2**	-67	n.a.	0
Top Ten Nationalities									
Afghanistan	5 271	5 557	5 075	4 891	5 803	**6 777**	22	17	7.7
Tunisia	2 103	1 853	2 028	3 459	7 566	**5 328**	188	-30	6.0
Morocco	5 855	4 924	5 528	5 806	5 527	**5 024**	2.0	-9.1	5.7
Algeria	3 484	3 482	3 686	3 847	3 634	**3 925**	13	8.0	4.5
Ukraine	2 112	2 331	2 311	2 409	2 907	**3 788**	63	30	4.3
Pakistan	2 719	2 862	2 472	2 470	2 835	**3 720**	30	31	4.2
Russia	2 056	2 859	2 370	2 435	2 280	**3 173**	11	39	3.6
Iraq	2 830	3 085	3 420	2 733	2 412	**2 644**	-14	9.6	3.0
Brazil	4 258	3 329	3 294	3 272	2 716	**2 607**	-22	-4.0	3.0
Serbia	2 370	4 237	4 845	2 980	2 835	**2 594**	-39	-8.5	2.9
Others	54 900	53 571	51 411	47 959	48 225	**48 502**	-9.5	0.6	55
Total	**87 958**	**88 090**	**86 440**	**82 261**	**86 740**	88 082	*0*	*1.5*	*100*

APPLICATIONS FOR ASYLUM

Applications for international protection reported by top ten nationalities

	2010			2011		2011 Q3			
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	% change on year ago	% change on prev. Qtr	per cent of total
Top Ten Nationalities									
Afghanistan	4 303	5 684	5 949	6 271	6 864	**8 189**	44	19	13
Iraq	3 453	3 942	3 926	3 676	3 308	**4 000**	1.5	21	6.2
Pakistan	1 600	2 226	2 045	2 109	2 509	**3 775**	70.0	50	5.8
Russia	2 757	3 811	3 571	2 758	2 695	**3 572**	-6.3	33	5.5
Somalia	3 377	4 615	3 565	2 498	3 675	**3 532**	-23	-3.9	5.5
Nigeria	1 308	1 232	1 419	1 304	3 099	**3 530**	187	14	5.4
Iran	1 876	2 726	2 937	2 513	2 328	**2 919**	7.1	25	4.5
Serbia	2 726	5 509	8 396	4 102	2 552	**2 584**	-53	1.3	4.0
Eritrea	1 726	2 069	1 665	2 195	2 932	**2 529**	22	-14	3.9
Syria	960	1 250	1 260	1 204	1 398	**2 506**	100	79	3.9
Others	19 026	22 246	23 221	22 074	26 972	**27 665**	24	2.6	43
Total	**43 112**	**55 310**	**57 954**	**50 704**	**58 332**	64 801	*17*	*11*	*100*

Table A4 :

REFUSALS OF ENTRY

Refusals at the external borders by top ten nationalities

	2010			2011		2011 Q3			
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	% change on year ago	% change on prev. Qtr	per cent of total
All Borders									
Ukraine	4 643	5 136	3 930	3 529	3 865	**4 499**	-12	16	15
Albania	252	508	1 287	4 940	4 918	**3 550**	599	-28	12
Russia	1 732	3 166	2 698	1 833	2 469	**2 710**	-14	9.8	8.9
Serbia	1 509	1 880	1 766	1 946	1 700	**1 816**	-3.4	6.8	6.0
Belarus	1 430	1 451	1 593	1 318	1 501	**1 549**	6.8	3.2	5.1
Morocco	575	536	566	833	1 128	**1 211**	126	7.4	4.0
Turkey	777	1 281	803	644	766	**1 145**	-11	49	3.8
Brazil	1 628	1 313	1 374	1 373	1 238	**1 103**	-16	-11	3.6
fYROM	1 021	984	819	947	826	**794**	-19	-3.9	2.6
Croatia	1 163	1 055	936	1 051	1 072	**766**	-27	-29	2.5
Others	10 853	11 198	12 135	10 251	11 191	**11 182**	-0.1	-0.1	37
EU Total	**25 583**	**28 508**	**27 907**	**28 665**	**30 674**	30 325	**6.4**	**-1.1**	**100**
Land Border									
Ukraine	4 391	4 796	3 648	3 336	3 561	**4 191**	-13	18	26
Albania	126	321	693	2 873	3 057	**1 884**	487	-38	12
Russia	1 377	2 110	1 745	1 178	1 431	**1 794**	-15	25	11
Belarus	1 405	1 418	1 566	1 300	1 462	**1 504**	6.1	2.9	9.5
Serbia	1 241	1 600	1 463	1 586	1 298	**1 483**	-7.3	14	9.4
Morocco	259	186	195	522	787	**869**	367	10	5.5
Turkey	346	758	357	254	374	**828**	9.2	121	5.2
Croatia	1 102	990	877	987	1 013	**713**	-28	-30	4.5
fYROM	808	848	616	783	667	**680**	-20	1.9	4.3
Georgia	640	684	1 165	376	635	**496**	-27	-22	3.1
Others	977	1 169	1 111	1 220	1 280	**1 387**	19	8.4	8.8
Total Land	**12 672**	**14 880**	**13 436**	**14 415**	**15 565**	15 829	**6.4**	**1.7**	**100**
Air Border									
Brazil	1 607	1 276	1 347	1 358	1 212	**1 079**	-15	-11	8.9
Albania	77	126	312	827	863	**796**	532	-7.8	6.6
United States	548	666	524	495	563	**605**	-9.2	7.5	5.0
Russia	280	421	329	267	388	**459**	9.0	18	3.8
Not specified	334	382	290	273	354	**397**	3.9	12	3.3
Nigeria	362	439	526	406	361	**393**	-10	8.9	3.2
China	432	446	387	282	258	**336**	-25	30	2.8
Venezuela	309	272	331	226	379	**308**	13	-19	2.5
Turkey	381	380	385	360	331	**282**	-26	-15	2.3
Honduras	152	186	275	234	251	**276**	48	10	2.3
Others	7 334	7 289	8 019	7 265	7 607	**7 164**	-1.7	-5.8	59
Total Air	**11 816**	**11 883**	**12 725**	**11 993**	**12 567**	12 095	**1.8**	**-3.8**	**100**
Sea Border									
Albania	49	61	282	1 240	998	**870**	1 326	-13	36
Russia	75	635	624	388	650	**457**	-28	-30	19
Philippines	196	93	206	170	86	**254**	173	195	11
Morocco	60	116	76	65	96	**98**	-16	2.1	4.1
Serbia	31	38	16	34	27	**78**	105	189	3.2
Ukraine	74	58	42	18	53	**56**	-3.4	5.7	2.3
Cape Verde	12	21	27	2	6	**48**	129	700	2.0
India	63	77	23	11	39	**42**	-45	7.7	1.7
Syria	10	22	12	7	34	**42**	91	24	1.7
Turkey	50	143	61	30	61	**35**	-76	-43	1.5
Others	475	481	377	292	492	**421**	-12	-14	18
Total Sea	**1 095**	**1 745**	**1 746**	**2 257**	**2 542**	2 401	**38**	**-5.5**	**100**

Table A5 :

REFUSALS OF ENTRY

Reasons for refusal of entry reported by top ten nationalities

	2011 Q3										
	A No valid doc	B False doc	C No valid visa	D False visa	E No justi-fication	F Over 3 mo. stay	G No subs-istence	H Alert issued	I Threat	Not available	Refused persons Total
Top Ten Nationalities											
Ukraine	24	71	1 586	30	1 869	248	335	288	11	49	**4 499**
Albania	28	8	135	30	531	44	551	2 074	40	161	**3 550**
Russia	288	12	1 959	27	154	20	195	97	56	51	**2 710**
Serbia	89	7	373	20	141	315	238	591	31	25	**1 816**
Belarus	9	2	648	2	136	2	666	55	27	11	**1 549**
Morocco	641	42	133	22	73	1	34	231	39	14	**1 211**
Turkey	51	26	836	13	104	16	30	45	14	26	**1 145**
Brazil	3	9	111	1	412	43	64	127	6	328	**1 103**
FYROM	7	6	100	6	124	164	97	292	5	6	**794**
Croatia	256	2	12	0	34	242	55	149	197	26	**766**
Others	791	490	3 195	252	2 755	238	536	533	155	2 647	**11 182**
Total	**2 187**	**675**	**9 088**	**403**	**6 333**	**1 333**	**2 801**	**4 482**	**581**	**3 344**	**30 325**

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;

Table A6 :

REASONS FOR REFUSALS OF ENTRY

Refusals of entry at the external borders by reason for refusal

	2010			2011		2011 Q3			
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	% change on year ago	% change on prev. Qtr	per cent of total
All Borders									
C) No valid visa	6 809	9 875	8 538	5 926	7 209	**9 088**	-8.0	26	29
E) No justification	6 747	6 235	6 276	6 126	6 695	**6 333**	1.6	-5.4	20
H) Alert issued	2 804	2 816	3 490	6 456	5 622	**4 482**	59	-20	14
G) No subsistence	2 178	2 235	2 314	2 681	3 049	**2 801**	25	-8.1	9.0
A) No valid Document	1 135	1 258	1 289	1 542	2 188	**2 187**	74	0	7.0
F) Over 3 mo.stay	1 035	1 295	1 247	1 568	1 425	**1 333**	2.9	-6.5	4.3
B) False Doc	774	757	720	694	694	**675**	-11	-2.7	2.2
I) Threat	622	649	725	709	709	**581**	-10	-18	1.9
D) False visa	463	395	459	490	459	**403**	2.0	-12	1.3
Reason not available	3 594	3 708	3 499	3 183	3 296	**3 344**	-9.8	1.5	11
EU Total	**26 161**	**29 223**	**28 557**	**29 375**	**31 346**	**31 227**	**7**	**-0.4**	**100**
Land Border									
C) No valid visa	4 349	6 405	5 333	3 443	4 411	**5 980**	-6.6	36	37
H) Alert issued	1 994	2 024	2 358	4 317	3 921	**3 007**	49	-23	19
E) No justification	3 167	2 912	2 468	2 327	2 406	**2 454**	-16	2.0	15
G) No subsistence	1 299	1 474	1 378	1 752	1 928	**1 869**	27	-3.1	12
F) Over 3 mo.stay	795	1 076	1 019	1 252	1 232	**1 137**	5.7	-7.7	7.0
A) No valid Document	439	476	392	688	1 039	**1 038**	118	-0.1	6.4
I) Threat	466	422	429	521	540	**428**	1.4	-21	2.6
D) False visa	93	102	103	104	131	**141**	38	7.6	0.9
B) False Doc	146	125	59	104	60	**138**	10	130	0.9
Reason not available	1	0	0	1	0	**0**	n.a.	n.a.	0
Total Land	**12 749**	**15 016**	**13 539**	**14 509**	**15 668**	**16 192**	**7.8**	**3.3**	**100**
Air Border									
E) No justification	3 550	3 288	3 787	3 690	4 084	**3 732**	14	-8.6	30
C) No valid visa	1 990	2 368	2 330	2 090	2 306	**2 386**	0.8	3.5	19
G) No subsistence	870	745	887	814	986	**829**	11	-16	6.6
H) Alert issued	675	667	807	999	875	**747**	12	-15	5.9
A) No valid Document	514	571	584	498	536	**627**	9.8	17	5.0
B) False Doc	603	593	624	573	589	**519**	-12	-12	4.1
D) False visa	364	279	347	367	253	**246**	-12	-2.8	1.9
F) Over 3 mo.stay	227	203	221	311	181	**193**	-4.9	6.6	1.5
I) Threat	150	223	294	186	160	**145**	-35	-9.4	1.1
Reason not available	3 372	3 513	3 385	3 071	3 152	**3 200**	-8.9	1.5	25
Total Air	**12 315**	**12 450**	**13 266**	**12 599**	**13 122**	**12 624**	**1.4**	**-3.8**	**100**
Sea Border									
H) Alert issued	135	125	325	1 140	826	**728**	482	-12	30
C) No valid visa	470	1 102	875	393	492	**722**	-34	47	30
A) No valid Document	182	211	313	356	613	**522**	147	-15	22
E) No justification	30	35	21	109	205	**147**	320	-28	6.1
G) No subsistence	9	16	49	115	135	**103**	544	-24	4.3
B) False Doc	25	39	37	17	45	**18**	-54	-60	0.7
D) False visa	6	14	9	19	75	**16**	14	-79	0.7
I) Threat	6	4	2	2	9	**8**	100	-11	0.3
F) Over 3 mo.stay	13	16	7	5	12	**3**	-81	-75	0.1
Reason not available	221	195	114	111	144	**144**	-26	0	6.0
Total Sea	**1 097**	**1 757**	**1 752**	**2 267**	**2 556**	**2 411**	**37**	**-5.7**	**100**

Table A7 :

EFFECTIVE RETURNS

People effectively returned according to type of return and top ten nationalities at the EU level

	2011		2011 Q3		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	% change on prev. Qtr	per cent of total
Type of return					
Forced return	**17 624**	**18 946**	**20 418**	***7.8***	***54***
Enforced by Member State	*14 905*	*16 328*	***17 676***	*8.3*	*47*
Not specified	*2 508*	*2 370*	***2 386***	*0.7*	*6.3*
Enforced by Joint Operation	*211*	*248*	***356***	*44*	*0.9*
Voluntary return	**14 058**	**12 503**	**14 780**	***18***	***39***
Others	*8 147*	*6 644*	***8 494***	*28*	*23*
IOM Assisted	*3 173*	*3 270*	***3 530***	*8.0*	*9.4*
Not specified	*2 738*	*2 589*	***2 756***	*6.5*	*7.3*
Not specified	**2 970**	**3 113**	**2 503**	***-20***	***6.6***
Top Ten Nationalities					
Total returns					
Albania	2 773	2 840	**3 316**	*17*	*8.8*
Tunisia	399	2 266	**3 030**	*34*	*8.0*
Serbia	1 777	2 144	**1 940**	*-9.5*	*5.1*
India	1 862	1 602	**1 925**	*20*	*5.1*
Ukraine	1 197	1 471	**1 827**	*24*	*4.8*
Russia	1 476	1 582	**1 548**	*-2.1*	*4.1*
Pakistan	1 214	1 297	**1 535**	*18*	*4.1*
Morocco	1 749	1 661	**1 513**	*-8.9*	*4.0*
Brazil	1 698	1 373	**1 290**	*-6.0*	*3.4*
Nigeria	1 471	1 105	**1 280**	*16*	*3.4*
Others	19 036	17 221	**18 497**	*7.4*	*49*
Forced returns					
Albania	2 684	2 744	**3 195**	*16*	*16*
Tunisia	323	1 902	**2 518**	*32*	*12*
Serbia	913	1 038	**972**	*-6.4*	*4.8*
Pakistan	574	901	**956**	*6.1*	*4.7*
Nigeria	777	705	**744**	*5.5*	*3.6*
Afghanistan	779	647	**704**	*8.8*	*3.4*
India	645	753	**695**	*-7.7*	*3.4*
Morocco	665	605	**577**	*-4.6*	*2.8*
Egypt	422	724	**564**	*-22*	*2.8*
Brazil	553	497	**520**	*4.6*	*2.5*
Other	9 289	8 430	**8 973**	*6.4*	*44*
Voluntary returns					
Russia	1 190	1 250	**1 221**	*-2.3*	*8.3*
India	1 208	832	**1 223**	*47*	*8.3*
Ukraine	804	1 005	**1 351**	*34*	*9.1*
Serbia	858	1 100	**967**	*-12*	*6.5*
Brazil	906	657	**637**	*-3.0*	*4.3*
China	917	450	**685**	*52*	*4.6*
Pakistan	625	384	**561**	*46*	*3.8*
Iraq	455	594	**521**	*-12*	*3.5*
Nigeria	609	347	**466**	*34*	*3.2*
Turkey	456	456	**451**	*-1.1*	*3.1*
Other	6 030	5 428	**6 697**	*23*	*45*
Total	**34 652**	**34 562**	**37 701**	***9.1***	***100***

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 not under the effective control of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus. 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 includes 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 is 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.

European Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation
at the External Borders of the Member States of the European Union

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