

# FRAN Quarterly Issue 3, July-September 2010

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



PV

Risk Analysis Unit

Reference number: 536/11.01.2011

Warsaw, January 2011



European Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation  
at the External Borders of the Member States of the European Union  
(FRONTEX)  
Rondo 1  
00-124 Warsaw  
Poland

## Executive Summary

At the EU level illegal migration increased between the second and third quarters of 2010, probably above and beyond what might be expected from seasonal increases at this time of year.

The increase in detections of illegal border-crossing at the EU level is almost exclusively the result of increased pressure in Greece, where around four-fifths of all detections in the EU were reported.

This unprecedented peak in illegal border-crossings at the Greek land border with Turkey is the result of a shift from the sea to the land border with Turkey, plus a large increase in the absolute number of migrants of many different nationalities using Turkey as an entry point to illegally enter the EU.

This influx of migrants has had two consequences detectable in other Member States. The first is detections of migrants secondary movements. The second consequence is an EU-wide increase in the number of asylum applications.

Unrelated to the situation in Greece, asylum applications submitted by nationals from Serbia and FYROM also more than doubled in the EU compared to the previous quarter, following visa liberalisation for these nationalities at the beginning of 2010.

(This page left intentionally blank for double-sided printing)

## Table of Contents

<b>Executive Summary</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>1. Introduction</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>2. Summary of FRAN indicators</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>3. Main trends Q3 2010</b>	<b>9</b>
3.1. Detections of illegal border-crossing	10
Routes	11
Eastern Mediterranean route	12
Central Mediterranean route	14
Western Mediterranean route	14
Western African route	15
Eastern land borders	15
Western Balkans	15
Clandestine entry (1B)	16
3.2. Detections of facilitators	17
3.3. Detections of illegal stay	18
3.4. Refusals of entry	19
3.5. Asylum claims	20
3.6. Use of forged documents	20
<b>Tables</b>	<b>21</b>

(This page left intentionally blank for double-sided printing)

# 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 illegal migration data provided by Member State border-control authorities within the cooperative framework of the Frontex Risk Analysis Network (FRAN).

This, the eleventh issue of the FRAN Quarterly, is a comparative analysis of FRAN data collected between July and September 2010, 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 variation 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.

The monthly data is collected for the following seven main 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, and (6) detections of false documents.

A distinction was made between (i) EU external borders - borders between Member States with 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 in time.

## 2. Summary of FRAN indicators

Table 1 :  
SUMMARY OF FRAN INDICATORS

As reported by Member States

FRAN Indicator	2009			2010		2010 Q3	2010 Q3	
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2		Q3	% change on year ago
<b>1A</b> Illegal entries between BCPs	30 221	30 149	22 338	14 266	26 711	<b>33 916</b>	12	27
<b>1B</b> Illegal entries at BCPs	310	337	379	259	262	<b>578</b>	72	121
<b>2</b> Facilitators	2 397	2 362	2 177	2 467	2 278	<b>2 157</b>	-8.7	-5.3
<b>3</b> Illegal stay	107 519	104 155	93 629	81 726	83 215	<b>86 442</b>	-17	3.9
<b>4</b> Refusals of entry	26 329	34 365	26 162	26 505	25 537	<b>27 907</b>	-19	9.3
<b>5</b> Applications for asylum	53 974	57 031	54 889	47 249	42 724	<b>54 846</b>	-3.8	28
<b>6</b> False travel-document users	1 921	1 969	1 893	2 115	2 306	<b>2 346</b>	19	1.7

Figure 1: Evolution of six FRAN indicators. Lines in red illustrate the change between Q2 and Q3 in each available year

### Evolution of FRAN Indicators

Detections reported by Member States, thousands of persons





### 3. Main trends Q3 2010

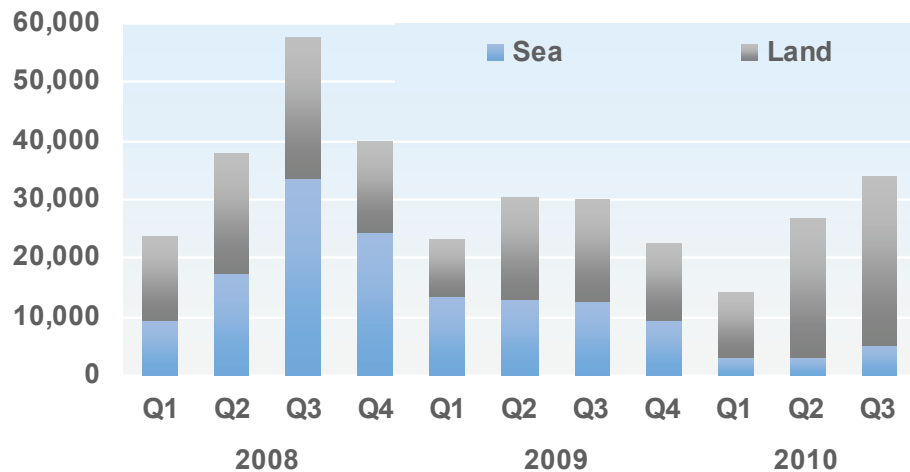
- The highest ever number of detections of illegal border-crossing at the EU external land border.
- Massive increase in the number of illegal border-crossings at the land border between Greece and Turkey, particularly of Afghan nationals.
- Turkey remains the main transit country for illegal immigration into Europe.
- Secondary movements from Greece detectable as increased detections at the blue border in southern Italy.
- Asylum applications in Germany and Sweden have increased by more than 50%, following the partial or full suspension of Dublin II returns to Greece.
- Resurgence in the number of asylum applications by Serbs and to a lesser extent FYROM nationals, following visa liberalisation at the beginning of 2010.
- Increase in the number of bogus marriages.
- Increase in the proportion of unaccompanied minors on some routes.

### 3.1. Detections of illegal border-crossing

At the EU level, there were 34 000 detections of illegal border-crossing during Q3 2010, which is an increase of around a third compared to the previous quarter (Fig. 2). Although at this level some of this increase might be attributed to seasonal variation, associated with favourable weather conditions, around 12% more illegal border-crossings were detected this quarter compared to the same period last year. This increase, of around 4 000 detections between Q3 2010 and Q3 2009, is also almost exclusively due to a higher number of detections in Greece. There were also more detections in Italy, but these were probably secondary movements of migrants that entered the EU in Greece, having departed directly from Turkey.

Fig. 2 shows quarterly detections at the land and sea borders of the EU since the beginning of 2008. The 30% increase in the number of detections between the previous and present quarters is comprised of a 60% increase at the sea borders (although from a lower base) and a 23% increase at the land borders. This means that the shift from sea to land borders has not continued to same extent as in the previous quarters. Nevertheless in Q3 2010, there were some 29 000 detections of illegal border-crossing at the external land border of the EU, which constitutes 85% of all the detections at the EU level, and the highest number of detections at the land border since data collection began in early 2008.

Figure 2: Total quarterly detections between BCPs by border type: land (grey) and sea (blue)

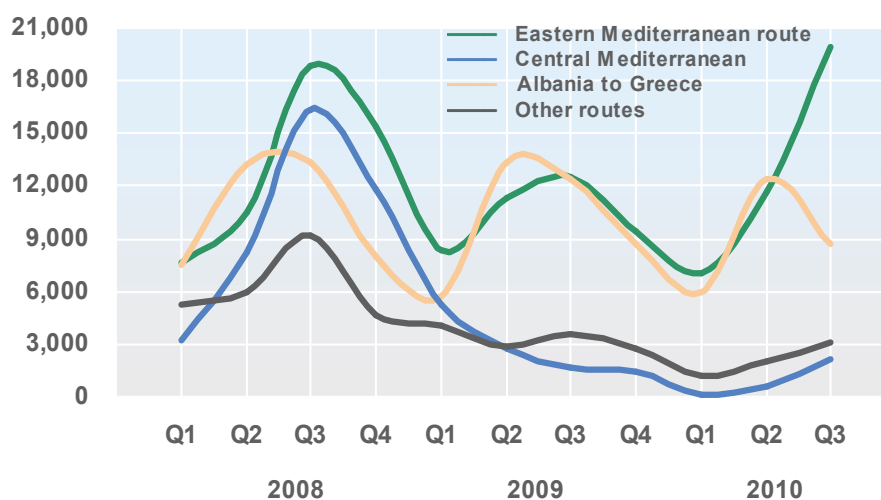


*In Q3 2010 there were 29 000 detections of illegal border-crossing at the external land border of the EU, the highest number since records began. Of these detections, 63% were detected at the Greek external land border with Turkey, mostly at a single 12.5 km border section near the Greek city of Orestiada.*

## Routes

Following decreases in the number of detections in 2009 on the Central Mediterranean route, associated with effective bilateral agreements, detections of illegal border-crossing tended to increase between Q2 and Q3, probably due to favourable weather conditions. As illustrated in Fig. 3, between Q2 and Q3 2010, the number of migrants illegally crossing the border between Greece and Albania followed a pattern roughly consistent with previous years, although detections in Q3 2010 were actually reduced by around a third compared to the same time last year. In Q3 2010, both the Central and Western Mediterranean routes showed increases compared to Q2 2010. These increases may be the seasonal component of an otherwise stable trend, or they may be indicative of reorganised *modi operandi* in these areas in response to Frontex Joint Operations, more effective border controls and bilateral agreements implemented in 2008.

Figure 3: Number of detections between BCPs, by major migration route



Without question, the most important development in terms of detections of illegal border-crossing was a massive increase in the number of detections at the Eastern Mediterranean route, far in excess of what might be explained by seasonal variation (Fig. 3). Of these 20 000 detections, the overwhelming majority were at the Greek border with Turkey, the unquestionable current hot spot for illegal border-crossing into the EU, where nearly 60% of illegal border-crossings into the EU were detected.

## Eastern Mediterranean route

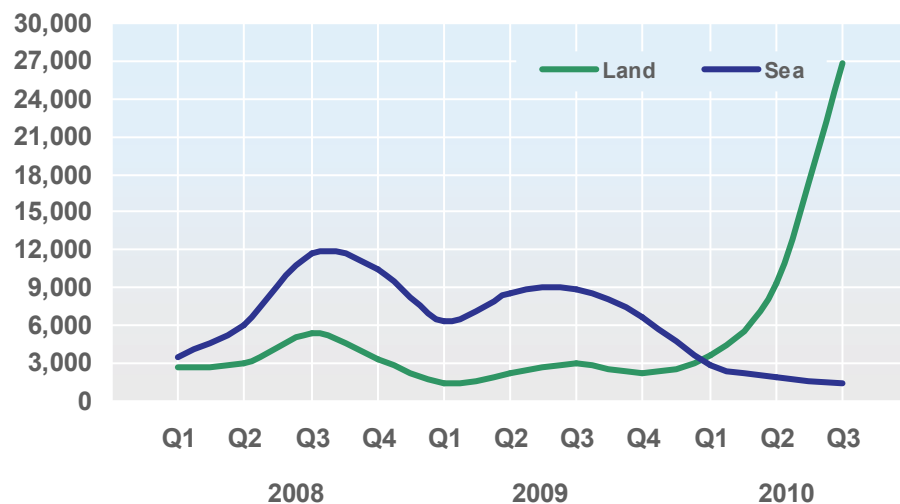
Of the 34 000 detected illegal border-crossings at the EU level in Q3 2010, Greece reported nearly 29 000 detections, mostly resulting from two distinct illegal-migration phenomena.

The first is regular, circular migration between Albania and Greece which, in the past two years at least, has followed a roughly seasonal pattern, with some notable decline this quarter (Fig. 3). Upon detection, the mostly Albanian seasonal workers are immediately returned to Albania, but they quickly reattempt entry to Greece, especially since many already have employment and work contracts in Greece. Small numbers, around 300-500 per quarter, still enter Greece via the maritime border.

The second, and arguably much more relevant at the EU level, is irregular migration at the Greek border with Turkey. At this border, detections of migrants, who invariably are intent on secondary movements to, and settlement in, other Member States, doubled to a massive 20 000 between Q2 and Q3 2010. This is one of the largest single influxes of illegal immigration into the EU ever recorded. For example, during the first three quarters of 2010 the Greek authorities reported over 31 000 detections of illegal border-crossing at the land border with Turkey.

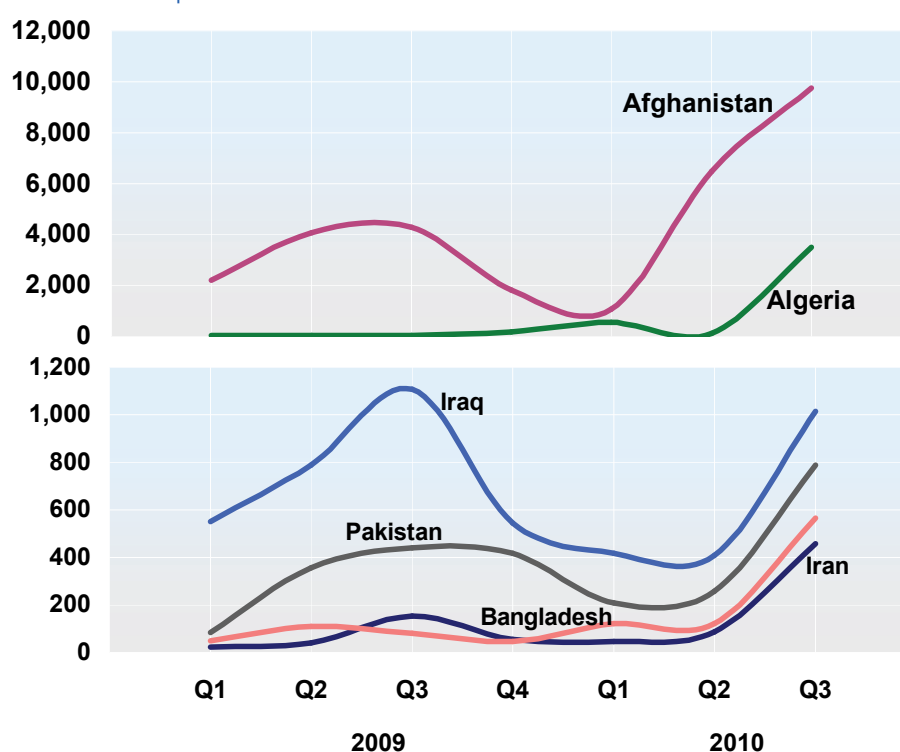
Around three-quarters of the detections at the Greek land border with Turkey are from a single 12.5 km stretch near the Greek city of Orestiada, where over recent months up to 350 illegal migrants have been detected each day. The unprecedented peak in illegal border-crossings detected around Orestiada is the result of two processes. The first is a shift in illegal border-crossing to the land border with Turkey from the maritime border where formerly most detections of illegal border-crossing occurred.

Figure 4: Detections of illegal border-crossing at the Greek land and sea borders



This shift is particularly apparent for Afghan migrants (Fig. 5). At the Greek land border with Turkey, around half the detections (10 000) were of Afghan nationals, more than double the number reported for the same quarter of 2009. In contrast, nearby at the sea border between Greece and Turkey, the number of detected Afghans has fallen from nearly 4 000 a year ago to just 500 in Q3 2010. The number of detections of Iraqi nationals at the land border has followed a somewhat cyclical pattern, rising to comparable levels as in Q3 2009. Other increases were reported for a suite of other nationalities such as Pakistani, Bangladeshi, and Iranian all of which are illustrated in Fig. 5. However the largest recent increase in terms of number of detections of illegal border-crossing at the Greek border with Turkey was an eight-fold increase in the number of detected Algerians from 120 in the last quarter to nearly 3 500 in Q3 2010 (Fig. 5).

Figure 5: Detections of illegal border-crossing at the Greek border with Turkey for six nationalities since Q1 2009. Note the scale on the top panel is ten times that of the lower panel.



In recent quarters, we reported increases in the number of North African migrants detected illegally crossing the border between Greece and Turkey. For example in the last FRAN Quarterly we reported an eight-fold increase between Q1 and Q2 2010 in the number of nationals from Maghreb countries between Greek land BCPs. This route is very indirect, but is thought to be the result of a displacement effect from the West Africa and Western Mediterranean routes.

### Central Mediterranean route

There were 2 157 detections of illegal border-crossing during Q3 2010. This is more than a three-fold increase compared to the previous quarter and a third higher than the same period last year. However despite this apparently large increase, detections still remain massively reduced compared to the peak of around 16 000 during the same period in 2008 (Fig. 3). There were more detections of nationals from north African countries (Tunisians, Egyptians, Algerians) but also of nationals from Afghanistan and Iraq. Some nationalities that were previously highly represented on this route have not returned, these include Nigerians and Somalis.

As reported in the previous FRAN Quarterly, the flow of migrants landing on the shores of the Ionian Sea (Calabria and Puglia) continues to increase. The most common nationalities were Afghans, followed by Iraqis and Syrians. This route change is confirmed in the FRAN data by an increase in the number of clandestine intra-EU detections at the Italian sea border.

The JO Hermes 2010 which was operational between June and October 2010, focused on illegal migratory flows departing from Algeria to the southern borders of the EU, specifically to Sardinia. In 2010, there were fewer detections than in previous years. Migrants were mostly males and minors from the wider Annaba area who departed in small wooden boats from this region to Cape Teulada in Sardinia, Italy.

Departures from Libya also remained low. In June 2010, a new law was implemented to serve more severe punishments for facilitating illegal immigration. Ambassadors of the countries of origin were called into the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Tripoli to be informed about the consequences of the new law, which suggests that this may be a serious implementation.

### Western Mediterranean route

In general, irregular immigration to southern Spain has decreased massively since the beginning of 2006. However, in Q3 2010 there were 2 200 detections of illegal border-crossing in the Western Mediterranean, more than twice that of the previous quarter and around a third higher than the same period in 2009. There is growth in the number of detections of a wide range of African nationalities, nine of which more than doubled in number between Q2 and Q3 2010. The most detected nationalities were Algerian, Moroccan, Cameroonian and Guinean.

### **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, and are one of the main reasons for the decrease in arrivals, as is the presence of patrolling assets near the African coast.

According to data collected during JO Hera, the numbers of arrivals in the Canary Islands and detections in West Africa are very low compared to the same time last year. The main nationality and place of departure is from Morocco, to where migrants are returned within a few days.

### **Eastern land borders**

During Q3 2010, there were 350 detections of illegal-border crossing at the Eastern land borders of the EU, which is stable compared to the previous quarter and the same period last year. Also consistent with previous quarters, around half the detections (184) were at the Slovakian border with Ukraine (Fig. 9), where most detections were of Moldovans, followed by Afghans and Georgians and some Somalis and Palestinians. At this border section there has been a large increase in the proportion of unaccompanied minors.

Affected border sections in Focal Point Land, which was operational between March and October 2010, were the borders between Poland and Ukraine, and Romania and Moldova, where detections were mainly of Moldovans, and in the case of Poland also Ukrainians.

### **Western Balkans**

This route includes border crossings between the West Balkan countries and Slovenia, Hungary, Romania and Bulgaria, where in general terms during 2010, detections of Afghans have decreased while detections of Arab-speaking migrants have increased.

At these borders there were around 500 detections of illegal border-crossing in Q3 2010. This quarterly figure has deviated very little in over the last year. Consistent with previous quarters, with 300 detections, the most affected border section was between Hungary and Serbia where mostly Serbs were detected. Compared to the previous quarter the number of Afghans detected illegally crossing the border between Serbia and Hungary more than halved from 108 to just 37, but Iraqis doubled from 8 to 20. Algerians and Moroccans were also increasingly being detected crossing this green border, which is consistent with the general displacement to, and increases in, the number of Maghreb nationals detected at the eastern Mediterranean route.

In Q3 2010, the second most affected border section in the Western Balkans was between Slovenia and Croatia with a stable level of detections of illegal border-crossing, mainly Albanians and Serbs. The number of Afghans detected illegally crossing the border between Slovenia and Croatia has increased, commensurate with decreases at the nearby Hungary-Serbia border.

The Focal Point Land JO was operational between March and October 2010, with 14 permanent and 11 temporary Focal Points along the Eastern Land Borders and Western Balkan Land Borders. During this time 203 guest officers were deployed totalling some 6 500 man days. Of all the Focal Points, an increase in illegal border-crossings was detected at Röszke on the Hungarian border with Serbia, where Serbians and Afghans were detected most frequently.

#### **Clandestine entry (1B)**

The detections of illegal border-crossing at BCPs, mostly clandestine entry by hiding in vehicles, remained relatively low with 580 detections in the third quarter of 2010, nevertheless up from 250 detections in the previous quarter and 340 a year ago. In comparison, there were 775 clandestine detections at intra-EU borders.



### 3.2. Detection of facilitators

At the EU level, there were around 2 000 facilitators detected in Q3 2010; a reduction of about 5% compared with the previous quarter, and also most other quarters since the end of 2007. This stable long-term trend in the number of facilitators detected at the EU level is remarkable given that other indicators of illegal immigration varied noticeably over the same period.

Consistent with previous quarters, Italy reported the highest number of detected facilitators in Q3 2010 with 762 detections, but these data also include detections of facilitators of illegal work. Behind Italy in terms of the highest number of detected facilitators are France, Greece and Spain – together with Italy accounting for about 75% of all the detections.

In most cases, domestic facilitators are the most common nationality of detected facilitator, particularly when sea borders are involved as these require specific specialist knowledge. For example, during Q3 2010, in Italy and Spain where the blue border is crossed, 45% and 37% of detected facilitators are domestic, respectively, whereas in France where most detections are at the air border, just 15% of detected facilitators were of domestic nationality. The exceptions in the data for Q3 2010 were Bulgaria and Greece, where more foreign than domestic facilitators were detected.

### 3.3. Detections of illegal stay

\* IOM Migration and the Economic Crisis in the EU Implications for Policy 2010

\*\* Ibrahim Awad, The Global Economic Crisis and Migrant Workers: Impact and Response Geneva, Switzerland: International Labor Organization 2009

\* 90% of this figure is comprised of inland detections, mostly thought to be associated with newly arrived Serbian asylum seekers

Economic downturns reduce the mobility of irregular migrants. One consequence of reduced mobility of irregular migrants is an increase in the phenomenon of illegal stay. Individuals may still remain in the EU following job losses to 'wait out' the employment dip\*, particularly if their home country is hit harder by the economic crisis than the EU. This results in a net increase in the size of irregular migrant populations, and consequently an increased pull factor for further irregular migration. While those who overstay are also detected at the border on returning home, increases in overstaying may not be necessarily be detectable in border-management data collection programmes\*\*.

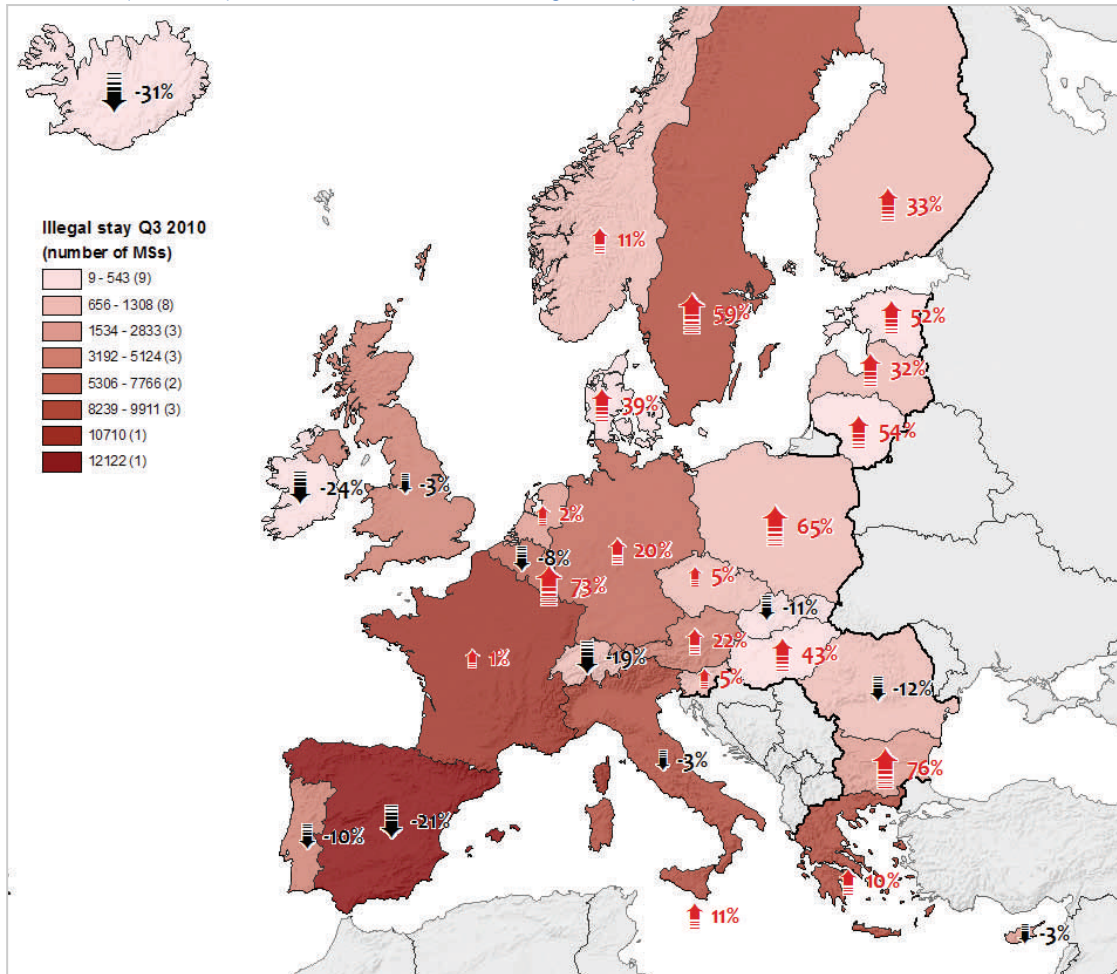
At the EU level, the total number of detections of illegal stay remained roughly stable between Q2 and Q3 2010 rising slightly to over 86 000 detections. Still, a wide range of Member States reported increases in the number of detections of illegal stay, but these increases were offset by a 20% reduction in the number of detections reported by Spain.

Despite the 20% reduction, Spain still detected more illegal stayers than any other Member State, followed by France, Sweden and Italy (Fig. 6). In Spain, 122 nationalities were detected overstaying; all the most commonly detected nationalities declined by 20-30% in the number of detections. In Spain, the most detected nationality was from nearby Morocco with 12% of the total, followed by a range of South American nationals such as Bolivians, Paraguayans, Brazilians and Ecuadorians, due to linguistic similarities and established diasporas. In contrast, the nationalities of illegal stayers in France did not show any such geographic pattern. For example, of the 120 or so nationalities detected overstaying, the most commonly detected nationality was Afghan with 15% of the total, followed by Vietnamese, Iranian and Sudanese.

In Sweden, the 60% increase between Q2 and Q3 2010 in the number of detected illegal stayers was due to detections of overstaying Serbians, a three-fold increase from the previous quarter and representing nearly a third of all detected illegal stayers in Sweden. This is consistent with similar increases in the number of Serbian asylum claims in Sweden. Indeed the number of Serbians detected overstaying increased by 50% at the EU level compared with Q3 2009, with most increases in Sweden (522%) in Slovenia (100%). This follows the visa-liberalisation scheme discussed in the Asylum section.

Also probably related to the visa-liberalisation scheme is an almost 100% increase in Q3 2010 compared to the previous quarter in the number of detected overstaying nationals from FYROM in Slovenia, as many may be returning home to apply for biometric passports for the visa-liberalisation scheme.

Figure 6: Detections of illegal stay among EU Member States and Schengen Associated Countries in Q3 2010 (red shade). Labels and arrows indicate changes compared to Q2 2010



### 3.4. Refusals of entry

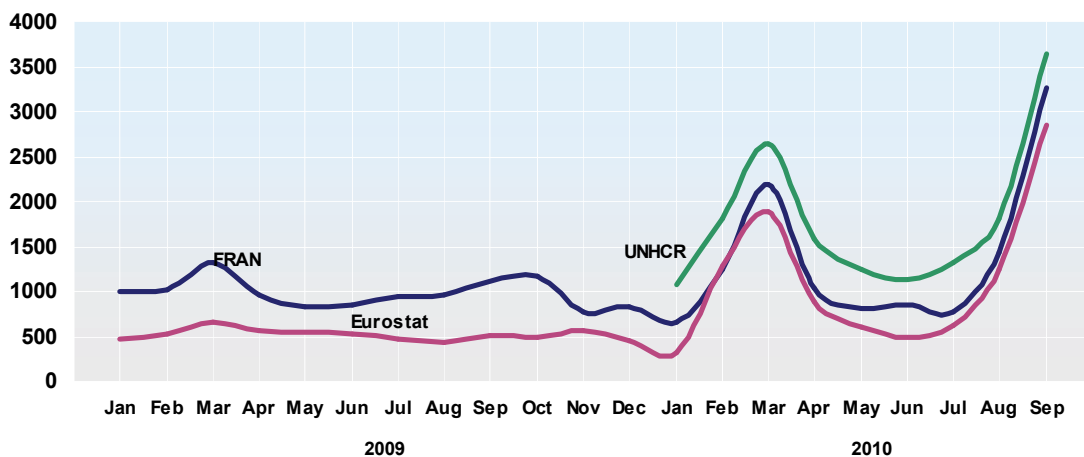
At the EU level, refusals of entry remained stable between Q2 and Q3 2010 at around 28 000 refusals. There were no major changes amongst the countries that tended to refuse the highest number of migrants. For example, Poland has refused the highest number of migrants every quarter since the beginning of 2009, mostly followed by the UK, Spain, France and increasingly Hungary. There were also no changes amongst the nationalities that were refused in the highest numbers. For example, Ukrainians, Russians, Serbians, Belarusians and Brazilians were refused entry in highest numbers every quarter in 2010.

### 3.5. Asylum claims

At the EU level, the number of asylum applications increased by 28% between Q2 and Q3 2010, which is the biggest increase since regular data collection began in 2008. Among the top nationalities were Asians from Afghanistan and Iraq, Africans from Somalia as well as Russians and Serbians, all of whom submitted more applications in Q3 2010 than in the previous quarter.

Large increases in the number of asylum applications, mostly by Serbians and Afghans, were also reported for Sweden and Belgium. The EU-wide increases in asylum applications of Serbians (Fig. 7) and FYROM nationals may be linked to the introduction of visa-fee travel for these nationalities in January 2010. This phenomenon is widely reported in the media. It is extremely relevant when considering the perspective for asylum claims in 2011, as nationals of Albania and of Bosnia and Herzegovina will also soon be able to travel to the EU without visas by the end of this year.

Figure 7: The number of asylum applications submitted by Serbian nationals since the beginning of 2009



### 3.6. Use of forged documents

At the EU level, the number users of false documents detected did not vary greatly between Q2 and Q3 2010, with a steady, slightly increasing trend reaching 2 300 documents last quarter. The vast majority of detections were at the EU air border (1699), followed by the land border (451).

Given the right information and awareness, authorities processing visa applications can also use their capabilities for detecting forged and/or false documents whilst prospective users are still not on EU Member States' territory. Beyond the obvious impact of a decrease in detections at the EU's external borders, such detections permit European border guards to focus more on those travellers who albeit utilising legal documents do not fulfil the criteria as being bona fide travellers.

## Tables

**Table A1 :**  
**ILLEGAL BORDER CROSSING BETWEEN BCPs**

Detections at the EU external borders by top ten nationalities

	2009			2010		2010 Q3	2010 Q3		per cent of total
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2		Q3	% change on year ago	
<b>Total</b>									
Afghanistan	4 548	4 875	2 542	1 515	6 956	<b>10 843</b>	122	56	32
Albania	13 368	12 457	8 731	5 715	12 428	<b>8 474</b>	-32	-32	25
Algeria	1 286	1 228	1 521	801	489	<b>4 419</b>	260	804	13
Iraq	1 215	1 416	733	629	645	<b>1 343</b>	-5.2	108	4.0
Somalia	2 377	1 772	1 700	921	1 652	<b>1 203</b>	-32	-27	3.5
Pakistan	437	480	477	263	310	<b>835</b>	74	169	2.5
Tunisia	118	181	133	334	232	<b>603</b>	233	160	1.8
Bangladesh	158	104	62	139	200	<b>591</b>	468	196	1.7
Iran	71	250	159	117	146	<b>574</b>	130	293	1.7
Not specified	325	176	210	180	303	<b>574</b>	226	89	1.7
Others	6 318	7 210	6 070	3 652	3 350	<b>4 457</b>	-38	33	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>30 221</b>	<b>30 149</b>	<b>22 338</b>	<b>14 266</b>	<b>26 711</b>	<b>33 916</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Land Border</b>									
Afghanistan	678	656	615	1 223	6 343	<b>9 538</b>	1354	50	33
Albania	12 767	11 859	8 225	5 216	11 872	<b>8 163</b>	-31	-31	28
Algeria	110	135	258	550	94	<b>3 651</b>	2604	3784	13
Iraq	907	1 166	658	600	594	<b>1 154</b>	-1.0	94	4.0
Somalia	48	59	86	577	1 591	<b>1 141</b>	1834	-28	4.0
Pakistan	327	421	447	217	254	<b>774</b>	84	205	2.7
Bangladesh	118	92	38	116	124	<b>561</b>	510	352	2.0
Not specified	126	104	194	143	187	<b>545</b>	424	191	1.9
Iran	62	168	72	77	86	<b>464</b>	176	440	1.6
Palestine	545	836	801	421	508	<b>425</b>	-49	-16	1.5
Others	1 641	1 967	1 307	1 848	1 779	<b>2 291</b>	16	29	8.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>17 329</b>	<b>17 463</b>	<b>12 701</b>	<b>10 988</b>	<b>23 432</b>	<b>28 707</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Sea Border</b>									
Afghanistan	3 870	4 219	1 927	292	613	<b>1 305</b>	-69	113	25
Algeria	1 176	1 093	1 263	251	395	<b>768</b>	-30	94	15
Tunisia	107	166	115	34	190	<b>416</b>	151	119	8.0
Albania	601	598	506	499	556	<b>311</b>	-48	-44	6.0
Morocco	167	309	229	66	88	<b>273</b>	-12	210	5.2
Egypt	80	65	110	71	33	<b>256</b>	294	676	4.9
Iraq	308	250	75	29	51	<b>189</b>	-24	271	3.6
Cameroon	49	62	7	1	70	<b>168</b>	171	140	3.2
Syria	55	64	61	35	110	<b>152</b>	138	38	2.9
Palestine	1 513	1 576	2 267	976	363	<b>141</b>	-91	-61	2.7
Others	4 966	4 284	3 077	1 024	810	<b>1 230</b>	-71	52	24
<b>Total</b>	<b>12 892</b>	<b>12 686</b>	<b>9 637</b>	<b>3 278</b>	<b>3 279</b>	<b>5 209</b>	<b>-59</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>100</b>

Table A2 :

**ILLEGAL ENTRIES AT BCPs**

Detections reported by Member State and by border type at the EU external borders

	2009			2010		Q3	2010 Q3		per cent of total
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2		% change on year ago	prev. Qtr	
<b>Border Type</b>									
Air	102	53	94	80	96	293	453	205	51
Land	78	161	114	105	79	220	37	178	38
Sea	130	123	171	74	87	65	-47	-25	11
<b>Entry type</b>									
Others	92	71	82	66	96	348	390	263	60
Clandestine	202	178	138	92	76	179	0.6	136	31
Not specified	16	88	159	101	90	51	-42	-43	8.8
<b>Top Ten Nationalities</b>									
Turkey	28	85	40	27	21	164	93	681	28
Iran	12	9	26	8	11	101	1022	818	17
Afghanistan	18	35	34	15	35	49	40	40	8.5
Ukraine	35	40	39	23	25	26	-35	4.0	4.5
Iraq	18	19	18	16	12	25	32	108	4.3
Sri Lanka	4	4	3	8	16	23	475	44	4.0
Algeria	18	15	33	15	15	23	53	53	4.0
Syria	3	2	5	7	8	18	800	125	3.1
China	20	17	12	20	9	15	-12	67	2.6
Serbia	8	9	10	11	5	12	33	140	2.1
Others	146	102	159	109	105	122	20	16	21
<b>Total</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>578</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>100</b>

Table A3 :

**FACILITATORS**

Detections reported by Member State, place of detection and top ten nationalities

	2009			2010		Q3	2010 Q3		per cent of total
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2		% change on year ago	prev. Qtr	
<b>Place of Detection</b>									
Inland	825	764	776	692	874	1 433	88	64	66
Land	264	417	269	259	278	347	-17	25	16
Land Intra EU	136	178	171	170	189	137	-23	-28	6.4
Air	63	53	92	51	69	115	117	67	5.3
Sea	281	259	211	216	146	101	-61	-31	4.7
Not specified	828	691	658	1 079	722	24	-97	-97	1.1
<b>Top Ten Nationalities</b>									
Italy *	224	214	227	505	301	345	61	15	16
Turkey	119	158	77	52	66	143	-9.5	117	6.6
China	232	121	132	183	167	113	-6.6	-32	5.2
Morocco	136	115	87	134	98	98	-15	0	4.5
Romania	76	68	75	88	94	90	32	-4.3	4.2
Greece	136	133	103	75	99	90	-32	-9.1	4.2
Albania	195	180	146	131	139	87	-52	-37	4
Spain	70	50	103	60	86	77	54	-10	3.6
Bulgaria	70	104	85	97	94	68	-35	-28	3.2
Pakistan	49	52	96	65	63	68	31	7.9	3.2
Others	1090	1 167	1 046	1 077	1 071	978	-16	-8.7	45
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 397</b>	<b>2 362</b>	<b>2 177</b>	<b>2 467</b>	<b>2 278</b>	<b>2 157</b>	<b>-8.7</b>	<b>-5.3</b>	<b>100</b>

\* Data for Italy include facilitators of both illegal stay and illegal work

**Table A4 :**  
**ILLEGAL STAY**

Detections reported by Member State, border type and top ten nationalities

	2009			2010		2010 Q3	2010 Q3		per cent of total
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2		Q3	% change on year ago	
<b>Border Type</b>									
Inland	88 669	83 603	79 538	69 285	69 283	<b>70 289</b>	-16	1.5	81
Air	6 571	7 750	6 704	6 395	6 814	<b>7 695</b>	-0.7	13	8.9
Land Intra EU	4 791	4 064	3 189	2 821	3 629	<b>3 555</b>	-13	-2.0	4.1
Sea	5 815	6 066	2 486	1 603	1 666	<b>2 318</b>	-62	39	2.7
Land	1 211	2 265	1 426	1 267	1 499	<b>2 270</b>	0.2	51	2.6
Between BCP	447	404	282	355	323	<b>313</b>	-23	-3.1	0.4
Not specified	15	3	4	0	1	<b>2</b>	-33	100	0
<b>Top Ten Nationalities</b>									
Afghanistan	10 325	10 472	7 100	4 677	4 671	<b>5 221</b>	-50	12	6.0
Morocco	6 988	5 439	6 010	5 789	5 806	<b>4 913</b>	-9.7	-15	5.7
Albania	7 506	7 558	7 009	3 770	5 586	<b>4 557</b>	-40	-18	5.3
Serbia	2 127	2 832	2 231	3 581	2 344	<b>4 231</b>	49	81	4.9
Algeria	3 306	2 199	3 375	3 533	3 412	<b>3 439</b>	56	0.8	4.0
Brazil	4 479	5 283	4 939	2 491	4 258	<b>3 329</b>	-37	-22	3.9
Iraq	4 497	4 470	3 355	2 876	2 568	<b>3 017</b>	-33	17	3.5
Russia	1 919	3 069	2 629	2 139	2 042	<b>2 857</b>	-6.9	40	3.3
Pakistan	2 426	2 497	2 096	2 025	2 130	<b>2 642</b>	5.8	24	3.1
Iran	1 635	2 580	2 100	1 589	1 328	<b>2 471</b>	-4.2	86	2.9
Others	62 311	57 756	52 785	49 256	49 070	<b>49 765</b>	-14	1.4	58
<b>Total</b>	<b>107 519</b>	<b>104 155</b>	<b>93 629</b>	<b>81 726</b>	<b>83 215</b>	<b>86 442</b>	<b>-17</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table A5 :**  
**APPLICATIONS FOR ASYLUM**

Applications for international protection reported by Member State and top ten nationalities

	2009			2010		2010 Q3	2010 Q3		per cent of total
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2		Q3	% change on year ago	
<b>Top Ten Nationalities</b>									
Afghanistan	5 579	7 153	6 790	5 596	4 275	<b>5 665</b>	-21	33	10
Serbia	2 634	3 010	2 792	4 099	2 718	<b>5 487</b>	82	102	10
Somalia	4 763	5 150	5 178	3 760	3 334	<b>4 550</b>	-12	36	8.3
Iraq	3 940	3 891	4 338	3 668	3 374	<b>3 831</b>	-1.5	14	7.0
Russia	3 152	4 354	4 519	2 879	2 736	<b>3 777</b>	-13	38	6.9
Iran	1 432	2 384	2 371	2 142	1 865	<b>2 719</b>	14	46	5.0
Pakistan	2 393	1 786	1 664	1 257	1 597	<b>2 225</b>	25	39	4.1
Eritrea	1 556	2 446	2 228	1 421	1 699	<b>2 040</b>	-17	20	3.7
Not specified	2 136	1 937	1 957	1 772	1 368	<b>2 021</b>	4.3	48	3.7
FYROM	150	150	162	835	378	<b>1 564</b>	943	314	2.9
Others	26 239	24 770	22 890	19 820	19 380	<b>20 967</b>	-15	8.2	38
<b>Total</b>	<b>53 974</b>	<b>57 031</b>	<b>54 889</b>	<b>47 249</b>	<b>42 724</b>	<b>54 846</b>	<b>-3.8</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table A6 :**  
**REFUSALS OF ENTRY**

Refusals at the EU external borders by top ten nationalities

	2009			2010			2010 Q3		per cent of total
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	% change on year ago	prev. Qtr	
<b>Total</b>									
Ukraine	4 124	5 578	4 662	5 034	4 640	<b>5 125</b>	-8.1	10	18
Russia	1 535	2 480	2 073	1 569	1 728	<b>2 603</b>	5.0	51	9.3
Serbia	831	1 144	1 089	1 838	1 509	<b>1 878</b>	64	24	6.7
Belarus	1 135	1 112	1 287	1 188	1 430	<b>1 448</b>	30	1.3	5.2
Brazil	2 255	1 847	1 752	1 863	1 628	<b>1 313</b>	-29	-19	4.7
Turkey	850	1 312	927	795	777	<b>1 282</b>	-2.3	65	4.6
Croatia	1 300	1 183	1 134	1 151	1 163	<b>1 055</b>	-11	-9.3	3.8
FYROM	323	945	495	1 249	1 021	<b>988</b>	4.6	-3.2	3.5
Georgia	528	4 519	911	653	681	<b>735</b>	-84	7.9	2.6
United States	765	831	602	620	578	<b>698</b>	-16	21	2.5
Others	12 683	13 414	11 230	10 545	10 382	<b>10 782</b>	-20	3.9	39
<b>Total</b>	<b>26 329</b>	<b>34 365</b>	<b>26 162</b>	<b>26 505</b>	<b>25 537</b>	<b>27 907</b>	<b>-19</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Land Border</b>									
Ukraine	3 815	5 273	4 437	4 823	4 391	<b>4 788</b>	-9.2	9.0	32
Russia	1 140	1 972	1 743	1 157	1 377	<b>1 899</b>	-3.7	38	13
Serbia	699	1 019	888	1 416	1 241	<b>1 601</b>	57	29	11
Belarus	1 093	1 068	1 264	1 166	1 405	<b>1 416</b>	33	0.8	10
Croatia	1 242	1 108	1 063	1 098	1 102	<b>990</b>	-11	-10	6.7
FYROM	299	895	438	1 035	808	<b>852</b>	-4.8	5.4	5.8
Turkey	446	739	392	293	346	<b>758</b>	2.6	119	5.1
Georgia	481	4 463	866	609	640	<b>684</b>	-85	6.9	4.6
Moldova	336	389	360	381	339	<b>377</b>	-3.1	11	2.6
Albania	198	398	80	123	126	<b>322</b>	-19	156	2.2
Others	883	1 165	831	826	897	<b>1 090</b>	-6.4	22	7.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>10 632</b>	<b>18 489</b>	<b>12 362</b>	<b>12 927</b>	<b>12 672</b>	<b>14 777</b>	<b>-20</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Air Border</b>									
Brazil	2 232	1 820	1 725	1 842	1 607	<b>1 276</b>	-30	-21	11
United States	719	800	586	600	548	<b>666</b>	-17	22	5.6
China	832	591	409	345	432	<b>446</b>	-25	3.2	3.8
Nigeria	504	543	527	390	362	<b>439</b>	-19	21	3.7
Russia	330	402	298	333	280	<b>421</b>	4.7	50	3.5
Not specified	399	447	410	428	334	<b>382</b>	-15	14	3.2
Turkey	336	471	478	453	381	<b>381</b>	-19	0	3.2
India	315	371	361	463	284	<b>348</b>	-6.2	23	2.9
Ukraine	227	268	214	191	178	<b>282</b>	5.2	58	2.4
Venezuela	476	643	392	271	309	<b>272</b>	-58	-12	2.3
Others	8 017	8 080	7 418	7 476	7 101	<b>6 969</b>	-14	-1.9	59
<b>Total</b>	<b>14 387</b>	<b>14 436</b>	<b>12 818</b>	<b>12 792</b>	<b>11 816</b>	<b>11 882</b>	<b>-18</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Sea Border</b>									
Russia	65	106	32	79	71	<b>283</b>	167	299	23
Turkey	68	102	57	49	50	<b>143</b>	40	186	11
Morocco	313	399	251	77	60	<b>116</b>	-71	93	9.3
Albania	210	63	44	45	49	<b>61</b>	-3.2	24	4.9
India	68	75	50	64	62	<b>57</b>	-24	-8.1	4.6
Ukraine	82	37	11	20	71	<b>55</b>	49	-23	4.4
Not specified	19	24	24	10	16	<b>38</b>	58	138	3.0
Serbia	26	20	11	49	31	<b>37</b>	85	19	3.0
Philippines	92	85	160	94	174	<b>30</b>	-65	-83	2.4
Jordan	6	15	2	0	6	<b>27</b>	80	350	2.2
Others	361	514	340	299	459	<b>401</b>	-22	-13	32
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 310</b>	<b>1 440</b>	<b>982</b>	<b>786</b>	<b>1 049</b>	<b>1 248</b>	<b>-13</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>100</b>

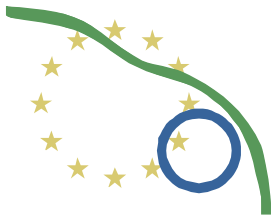


Table A7 :

**PERSONS USING FALSE DOCUMENTS**

Detections on entry at the EU external borders by border type and by top ten nationalities of persons and documents

	2009			2010			2010 Q3		per cent of total
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	% change on year ago	prev. Qtr	
<b>Border Type</b>									
Air	1 581	1 524	1 542	1 547	1 725	<b>1 699</b>	11	-1.5	72
Land	243	340	302	440	483	<b>451</b>	33	-6.6	19
Sea	97	105	49	128	98	<b>196</b>	87.0	100	8.4
<b>Top Ten Nationalities of Persons</b>									
Not specified	201	134	117	179	306	<b>330</b>	146	7.8	14
Ukraine	83	142	130	222	241	<b>293</b>	106	22	12
Morocco	82	41	45	126	99	<b>169</b>	312	71	7.2
Nigeria	155	151	129	130	102	<b>113</b>	-25	11	4.8
Turkey	87	92	97	70	108	<b>112</b>	22	3.7	4.8
Iran	44	95	75	94	101	<b>99</b>	4.2	-2.0	4.2
Sri Lanka	54	34	77	45	55	<b>69</b>	103	25	2.9
Iraq	39	70	37	45	48	<b>68</b>	-2.9	42	2.9
Afghanistan	21	66	57	27	58	<b>65</b>	-1.5	12	2.8
Albania	65	73	63	70	43	<b>57</b>	-22	33	2.4
Others	1 090	1 071	1 066	1 107	1 145	<b>971</b>	-9.3	-15	41
<b>Top Ten Nationalities of Documents</b>									
Not specified	643	508	296	562	564	<b>534</b>	5.1	-5.3	23
France	89	108	141	120	151	<b>189</b>	75	25	8.1
Poland	55	84	102	157	184	<b>161</b>	92	-13	6.9
Ukraine	23	48	37	61	43	<b>118</b>	146	174	5.0
Italy	93	98	124	99	110	<b>110</b>	12	0	4.7
Greece	35	39	44	67	92	<b>103</b>	164	12	4.4
Germany	59	38	67	70	75	<b>80</b>	111	6.7	3.4
Turkey	39	61	41	37	45	<b>61</b>	0	36	2.6
Belgium	60	51	71	49	46	<b>54</b>	5.9	17	2.3
Nigeria	59	60	49	69	48	<b>49</b>	-18	2.1	2.1
Others	766	874	921	824	948	<b>887</b>	1.5	-6.4	38
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 921</b>	<b>1 969</b>	<b>1 893</b>	<b>2 115</b>	<b>2 306</b>	<b>2 346</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>100</b>



FRONTEX

LIBERTAS SECURITAS JUSTITIA

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

Rondo ONZ 1 00-124 Warsaw  
Poland