

FRAN Quarterly Update

Issue 1, January-March, 2010

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



FRONTEX
LIBERTAS SECURITAS JUSTITIA



FRONTEX

LIBERTAS SECURITAS JUSTITIA

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

The first three months of 2010 showed a significant drop in all indicators of irregular migration at the external borders of the European Union. These lows continue a general decreasing trend already noticeable in 2009 and are attributed to reduced employment opportunities for irregular immigrants in the EU, combined with stricter migration and asylum policies in Member States and more effective co-operation with key countries of origin.

At approximately 14,200, detections of illegal external border crossings in the first three months of 2010 were down 36% on the fourth quarter of 2009 and 39% on the same period a year earlier. While detections at the Spanish and Italian sea borders became negligible, detections at the dominant Eastern Aegean Sea border between Greece and Turkey also fell by more than 60% to just under 2,300. Within this overall decreasing trend, a new pattern also emerged: Detections at the Greek-Turkish land border were for the first time greater than those at the countries' sea border.

Across the EU as a whole, detections of irregular immigrants at sea borders between January and March 2010 were less than one-tenth of the peak level (for the third quarter of 2008) when roughly 33,600 detections were reported.

On the Central Mediterranean route, Member States reported only 150 detections of illegal border-crossing, compared to 5,200 detections in the first quarter of 2009, and 1,500 in the fourth quarter of 2009. This reduction is due to a bilateral agreement between the Italian and Libyan authorities implemented in May 2009.

The number of detections along the Western Mediterranean sea route also reached a record low with only 500 irregular immigrants detected heading towards the southern Spanish coasts (almost 72% down on the fourth quarter of 2009 and almost 82% on the first quarter of 2009).

On the West African route via the Canary Islands—once the main transit route for irregular immigrants into the EU—the number of arrivals also reached a record low, with only five detections over the first three months of 2010, in contrast to 31,700 detections in 2006, when Frontex operations started in that area.

Facilitator detections up 13%

The number of interceptions of “facilitators” of irregular immigration (human traffickers and smugglers) rose by 13% over the same period (to almost 2,500). This represents an unprecedented high for the FRAN data on detections of facilitators. The vast majority of facilitators were detected in Italy, France, Greece and Spain, representing more than 85% of all cases. Within this trend, Italy’s tally of detections was up by almost 75% to more than 1,000, while France also noted a record number of facilitator interceptions (464).

Another clear trend is that in most of these countries, it is mainly domestic nationals that provide facilitation. The predominance of Italian national facilitators rose to represent almost half of all interceptions in Italy. Only in Greece do interceptions of foreign facilitators, namely Albanians, outnumber domestic nationals.

Table of Contents

| | |
|---|----|
| Executive summary | 3 |
| 1. Introduction | 5 |
| 2. Analysis | 9 |
| 2.1. Detections of illegal border-crossing | 9 |
| 2.2. Detections of facilitators | 13 |
| 2.3. Detections of illegal stay | 15 |
| 2.4. Refusals of entry | 17 |
| 2.5. Asylum applications | 17 |
| 2.6. Forged documents | 18 |
| Annex | 19 |

1. Introduction

Frontex Risk Analysis Unit (RAU) provides a regular overview of irregular migration at the EU external borders based on the illegal migration data provided by Member States border-control authorities in the context of the Frontex Risk Analysis Network (FRAN).

The eight issue of the FRAN Quarterly, focusing on the situation between January and March 2010, is based on data and information provided by 30 FRAN Member States' border-control authorities within the framework of the FRAN. The report is mostly based on a statistical analysis of monthly data on six indicators of illegal migration and one on asylum. In selected cases, bi-monthly analytical reports were used as well. In addition, where possible, other information collected by RAU, for instance during joint operations, was used.

The monthly data was 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; (6) detections of false documents.

A distinction was made between (i) EU external borders (including Iceland, Norway and Switzerland), i.e. borders between all Member States and Schengen Associated Countries with the rest of the world, and (ii) Schengen land borders within the EU.

* Not included in this report.

The latter concerns only a small number of borders between Member States of which some are not (yet) 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 differentiate between extra-EU and intra-EU air and sea connections but collect data only on a lump-sum basis for all arrivals.

When data are broken down by 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 their data collection and reporting practices. Some nationality data in illegal migration data collection appear as 'unknown' if the nationality of a person cannot be established in time.

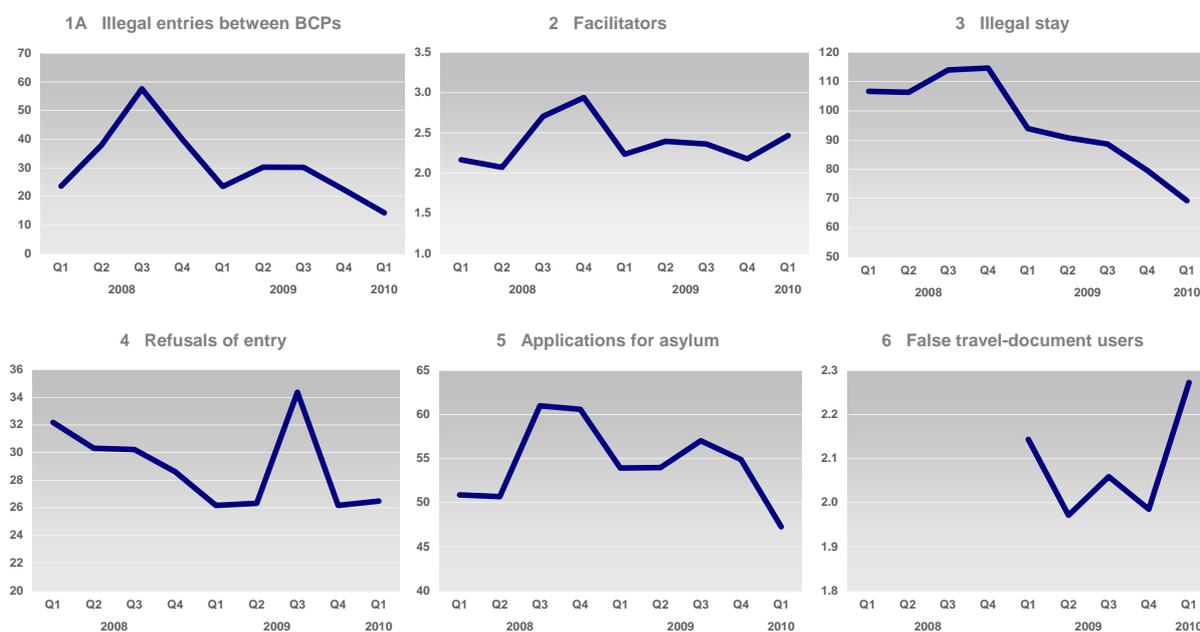
Table 1 :
SUMMARY OF FRAN INDICATORS

As reported by Member States

| FRAN Indicator | 2009 | | 2010 Q1 | |
|--|--------|--------|---------------|---|
| | Q1 | Q4 | Q1 | percentage change on year ago previous Qtr |
| 1A Illegal entries between BCPs | 23,452 | 22,338 | 14,266 | -39 |
| 2 Facilitators | 2,235 | 2,177 | 2,467 | 10 |
| 3 Illegal stay | 93,940 | 79,557 | 69,162 | -26 |
| 4 Refusals of entry | 26,176 | 26,162 | 26,490 | 1.2 |
| 5 Applications for asylum | 53,920 | 54,889 | 47,249 | -12 |
| 6 False travel-document users | 2,145 | 1,985 | 2,273 | 6.0 |

Evolution of FRAN Indicators

Detections reported by Member States, thousands of persons



2. Analysis

Main trends

In the first quarter of 2010, three of the six indicators fell to their lowest level since the start of FRAN data collection. The three indicators were: detections of illegal border-crossing, detections of illegal stay and asylum applications. These record lows are in line with the general decreasing trend in irregular migration which was already noticeable in 2009. The reasons may point to a combination of factors, including the lack of employment opportunities for irregular migrants in the EU, the recent introduction of stricter migration and asylum policies and the impact of a more effective collaboration with countries of origin.

While there is no doubt about the overall decreasing levels of irregular migration to the EU, it is important to bear in mind that irregular migrants may go to greater lengths to avoid detection, a pattern that cannot be assessed properly within the current monitoring framework. Moreover, facilitators may be diversifying both their transit routes and modus operandi. The decreasing trend also corresponds to a period of restrained budgets in many Member States, which could lead to fewer resources being attributed to the task of carrying out controls and surveillance at the EU external borders. The difficulties the border-control authorities might be facing in the performance of their duties is currently not integrated into the analysis of the situation along the external borders.

2.1. Detections of illegal border-crossing

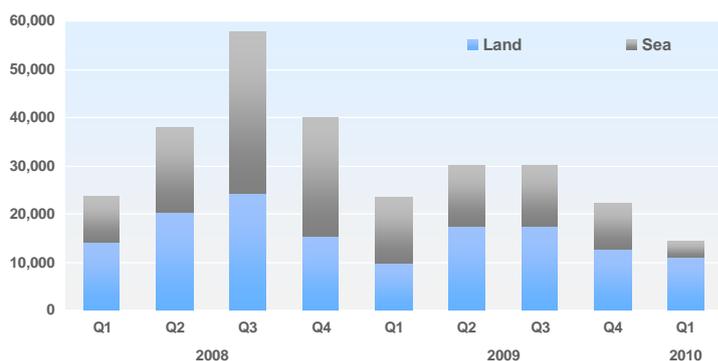
Detections of illegal border-crossing along the external borders of the EU hit record lows in the first quarter of 2010, falling to roughly 14,200 detections, a dramatic from the last quarter of 2009 and from a year ago. The most substantial decline was noted along the borders, where detections dropped to a third of the level reported in the previous quarter.

Detections of illegal border-crossing between land BCPs also decreased overall to just below 11,000 detections, with significantly lower levels reported for several key land border sections.

To put the decline in perspective, it should be noted that detections of illegal crossing of the sea borders in the first quarter of 2010 were less than one-tenth of the peak level for the third quarter of 2008, when roughly 33,600 detections were reported. While detections at the Spanish and Italian sea borders became negligible, detections at the predominant Eastern Aegean Sea border with Greece also declined over 60% to just under 2,300 detections.

The recent developments mean that more than three-quarters of detections of illegal border-crossing between BCPs occur across land borders, mainly through circular migration between Greece and Albania and across the land portions of the Eastern Mediterranean route. This represents a considerable shift, particularly since during most of 2009, sea detections represented more than 40% of the total reported detections.

Chart 1: Detections of illegal border-crossing along EU external borders



Across all major land border sections, except for the border between Greece and Turkey, detections fell from figures reported in the last quarter of 2009. One consequence of the current economic climate in Greece is that circular migration of Albanians to Greece has been reduced with fewer illegal workers migrating, given the lower expectations of potential temporary employment. Even though their migration has slowed, Albanian nationals

are still the most prominent group of detected irregular migrants, composing 40% of overall total detections between BCPs and almost half of all illegal crossings along land borders.

Eastern Mediterranean route

In the first quarter of 2010, detections of illegal border-crossing at the Greek external border with Turkey (land and sea) were among the lowest since the FRAN record started in January 2008. This decreasing trend (land and sea) is reflected in all of the top five nationalities which have reached their lowest levels of detections: Afghanistan, Palestine, Somalia, Iraq, and Pakistan.

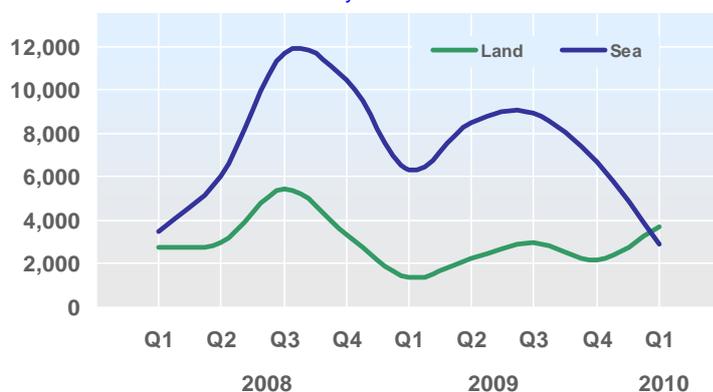
The new pattern emerging on this route has meant that detections at the land borders were for the first time larger than detections at sea borders. At the moment, there are no means of assessing whether this is a temporary phenomenon or whether it represents a structural shift.

*Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Egypt, Syria, Lebanon and Palestine. Iraq is considered separately.

Analysis of the data by declared nationality shows that most of those detected at the land border with Turkey were nationals of Arabic-speaking countries*, in particular from Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco. This is the largest number of detections of Arabic-speaking irregular migrants ever reported at this land border. The number of persons claiming Palestinian nationality the first quarter of 2010 dropped steadily.

By comparison, at the sea border, a total of 1,300 Arabic-speaking nationals were detected in the first quarter of 2010, down from 2,600 in the previous quarter. In contrast, at the sea border three quarters of Arabic-speaking migrants declared to be from Palestine.

Chart 2: Composition of the detections of illegal border-crossing at the Greek border with Turkey



The reason for this shift from sea borders to land borders is not yet understood. It is supposed that facilitators now consider that irregular migration across the land border is easier than across the sea border.

Once they have crossed the land border from Turkey to Greece, irregular migrants have several possibilities to enter other Member States, as most do not intend to stay in Greece. During the JO Neptune (phase 1, 2010), handwritten maps were found on Afghan nationals which showed routes from Turkey to Greece, FYROM, Serbia, Hungary and further to Austria or other Member States. The maps showed alternative routes, providing irregular migrants with several options according to the circumstances they would find on their journey through the EU.

Central Mediterranean route

In the first quarter of 2010, Member States reported only 150 detections of illegal border-crossing, compared to 5,200 detections a year ago, and 1,500 detections the previous quarter. This reduction is due to the agreement between the Italian and Libyan authorities implemented in May 2009.

The strengthening of law-enforcement measures against irregular migration in Italy, including the criminalisation of illegal-stay situations, in parallel with reduced employment opportunities for irregular migrants, have combined to reduce pull factors.

Italian police noted evidence of undetected arrivals of migrants on its shores. Before the strengthened law-enforcement measures were put in place, the consequences of being detected while illegally crossing the border or as an illegal stayee were minimal, which even encouraged some migrants to voluntarily report their presence in order to obtain shelter in detention centres. Now, irregular migrants and facilitators are presumably going to greater lengths to conceal their arrival, transit and stay.

Western Mediterranean route

In the first quarter of 2010, the number of detections along the Western Mediterranean sea route reached a record low with only 500 irregular migrants detected heading towards the southern Spanish coasts.

Western Africa route

The number of arrivals of irregular migrants in the Canary Islands also reached a record low, with only five detections over the first three months of 2010. The collaboration established by Spain with the Senegalese and the Mauritanian police continues. This collaboration led to interceptions of migrants directly on the western African coasts, before their embarkation on a perilous sea-crossing towards the Canary Islands.

Eastern land borders

Detections of illegal border-crossing remained low along the EU eastern external land border, with 124 detections reported for the first three months of 2010.

The activity reports of the JO Jupiter in 2010 continue to highlight a large number of detections of smuggled goods on entry, in particular cigarettes, and stolen cars on exit. A total of 47 cars was detected in just two months of the Joint Operation.

Western Balkans

Along the EU external borders with the Western Balkan countries, the introduction of visa facilitation for holders of biometric passports from Serbia, FYROM and Montenegro, no doubt, led to a decrease in illegal border-crossing of these nationals. This new visa regime also led to an increase in the regular flow of passengers, which in turn led to an increase in refusals of entry at the EU land borders with Slovenia, Greece and Hungary. These developments are discussed further in the section on refusals of entry.

The main issue concerning illegal border-crossing on this route during the first quarter of 2010 remained the number of detections of Afghan nationals along the green border between Hungary and Serbia . Most of the irregular migrants came from Greece and travelled through FYROM and Serbia heading to the UK. They crossed the EU external border in the first instance between Turkey and Greece.

Clandestine entry (1B)

The detections of illegal border-crossing at BCPs (mostly clandestine entry by hiding in vehicles) remained very low with 250 detections in the first quarter of 2010, compared to 380 detections in the previous quarter and 400 a year ago. By comparison, nearly 700 detections of irregular migrants were reported for the same period at intra-EU borders where controls still exist.

2.2. Detection of facilitators

The total number of facilitators intercepted during the first quarter of 2010 rose from the last quarter of 2009 to just under 2,500, an increase of around 13%. This represents an unprecedented high for the FRAN data on detections of facilitators.

While the number of detections has shown mild variations over the past year, the broad trends were stable across the EU. Fluctuations in interceptions reported by Member States are also influenced by the timing of key policing actions, such as network-dismantlement operations, and the specific reporting practices of some countries.

Still, one consistent trend is that, firstly, the vast majority of facilitators are detected in a just a few Member States, namely Italy, France, Greece and Spain, which together report more than 85% of the EU total and secondly, that in most of these countries, it is mainly domestic nationals that provide facilitation. The predominance of Italian national facilitators rose to represent almost half of all interceptions in Italy. Only in Greece do interceptions of foreign facilitators, namely Albanians, outnumber domestic nationals.

Detections of facilitators in Italy rose sharply in the first quarter of 2010 . This increase may also be a reflection of stricter measures against irregular immigration, reinforced controls and effective bilateral cooperation with Algeria and Libya.

While detections of facilitators reported by France have also hit a record high this quarter, those reported in Greece and Spain have fallen, perhaps confirming a trend towards lower facilitation levels in both countries. Moroccan nationals consistently represent, after home nationals, a significant share of facilitators intercepted in France and Spain and, to a lesser extent, Italy.

In January 2010, also France highlighted the elimination of several facilitation networks specialised in the smuggling of Vietnamese nationals, the final destination being the UK. In February and May 2010, the French authorities dismantled a Vietnamese facilitation network that transported clandestine irregular immigrants into the UK in trucks. Several Member States have reported criminal activities involving Vietnamese nationals in relation to facilitated irregular migration and cannabis production. The French authorities apprehended a main facilitator, together with 21 other Indian irregular migrants. It is estimated that about 100 irregular migrants benefited from their services. The final destination was the UK, and the migrants had to pay EUR 15,000 for their journey. The network had its own structure including recruiters, drivers and persons organising accommodation.

In March 2010, the French police dismantled a network facilitating the irregular migration and employment of Indian nationals in the building industry. The investigation revealed that the network was also active in Spain and Italy.

Although migrants intercepted in France are usually heading to the UK, in February 2010, the French authorities apprehended drivers transporting irregular immigrants from India and Pakistan to Italy.

The drivers confessed being part of a network facilitating irregular migration in Italy, Spain, Portugal, Belgium and Sweden.

The Spanish authorities reported the dismantlement of a facilitation network of Pakistani nationals. The facilitators provided accommodation in Spain, France and Italy, as well as false documents. Spanish authorities also reported a case of Pakistani nationals being facilitated through Ceuta and Melilla.

In April 2010, Police in Metz (north-eastern France), apprehended 15 Iraqi irregular migrants of Kurdish origin, together with their Syrian facilitators, on their journey to Germany.

In April 2010, the French police apprehended in northern France 11 persons involved in the facilitation of irregular migration of Iraqi nationals.

The Spanish authorities dismantled a network of Nigerian facilitators involved in the trafficking of Nigerian women to Spain and Finland. The facilitators were holding false Spanish residence permits and had their headquarters in Madrid. The network was known to also operate in Sweden and Denmark.

2.3. Detections of illegal stay

The total number of detections of persons staying illegally reported by Member States has continued to decrease since the last quarter of 2008. This steadily declining trend was confirmed in the first quarter of 2010 with just over 69,000 detections reported, down 13% from the previous quarter and 26% in the first quarter of 2009. The extent of the decline is significant, considering that the total number of detections reported in each quarter of 2008 exceeded 100,000, and that in the majority of Member States, detections were either stable or generally declining over the past year.

In the last quarter of 2009, the drop in detections could be largely attributed to fewer illegal stayers reported in France, Greece and Italy which together account for over a third of all detections. In France, the primary reason for the drop in Q4 of 2009 was fewer detections at the sea border with the UK, in particular, of Afghan national illegal stayers, and the decline has persisted into 2010. In Italy, the number of detections has been steadily decreasing, most notably with fewer cases of illegal Moroccan nationals.

The most significant event over the first quarter of 2010 was the unprecedented 45% drop in inland detections of illegal stayers in Greece to just under 6,000 detections. While a large portion may be attributed to a reduction in the circular migration of illegal workers from Albania given the current economic climate in Greece, a decreasing trend in detections of Afghan and Iraqi nationals is also evident. Detections of nationals from Iraq in a situation of illegal stay were less than half the level reported for the same quarter one year ago and those of Afghans were half their level of just two quarters ago. These declines are consistent with the drop in detections of illegal border-crossing by these nationals, in particular, the reduced flow of Afghan irregular migrants crossing the sea border from Turkey to Greece over the last six months, and the fall in the reported number of Iraqis in irregular transit through Greece from Turkey.

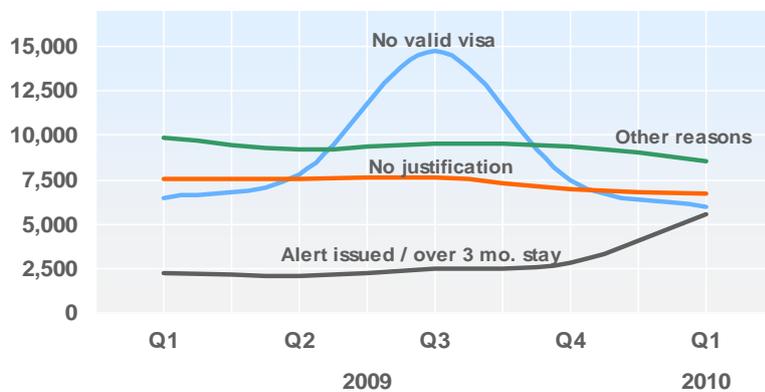
Another striking development in the first quarter of 2010 regards Portugal where reported detections fell to around 1,000 cases, a fifth of the levels generally observed in 2009.

In contrast, the trend in detections of illegal stayers continued to rise in Sweden, with a record number of detections reported in the first quarter of 2010. A quarter of the detections were reported as detections of Somali nationals, which continued to rise. Yet, the substantial increase in Swedish detections in the first quarter was a result of a dramatic jump in the detections of Serbian illegal stayers, which almost quadrupled. These represent potential asylum-seekers who came to Sweden either as a result of the new visa regime or alternatively using falsified Swedish passports obtained in Serbia.

2.4. Refusals of entry

Refusals of entry at the EU external borders remained broadly stable at 26,500 in the first quarter of 2010. Indeed, apart from the significant peak in refusals in the third quarter of 2009, the total number of refusals has remained between 26,000 and 26,500 for 4 out of the last 5 quarters. This apparent stability at the EU level does not extend to individual Member States. There have been notable variations in the number refusals reported in Poland, Hungary, Slovenia and Bulgaria primarily because of fluctuations of refusals at land borders. Roughly equal shares of refusals are reported for land and air borders, together accounting for 97% of all refusals. Refusals at sea borders reached their lowest level recorded, falling to only 786 or 3% of the total.

Chart 3: Refusals of entry by main reasons for all FRAN Members



2.5. Asylum applications

In the first quarter of 2010, applications for asylum reported by Member States dropped to just over 47,000, their lowest level since the beginning of 2008, a decrease of 14% from the previous quarter and 12% lower than a year ago. Applications by Afghan, Somali, and Russian nationals fell, in particular with respect to recent peaks in the latter half of 2009. The most significant drop was noted in applications of asylum by Afghan nationals in Norway.

*Excluding France which reported to the FRAN Members only applications filed at the border.

The main countries* of asylum are, in decreasing order of importance, Germany, Sweden, Belgium, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, which together accounted for over half of all applications in the EU. There is a noticeable rising trend in the top two countries. In Germany, most applications continued to come from Afghan and Iraqi claimants. However, in Sweden, while asylum applications of Afghans and Iraqis continued to rise, their share of total claims was smaller. This is due to the large number of applications for asylum in Sweden coming from Somalis and a dramatic rise the first quarter of 2010 in applications from Serbians.

A substantial development is the downward trend in applications for asylum in Austria, Norway, Greece and Italy, falling by roughly a third since the last quarter of 2009 to levels significantly lower than those reported throughout all quarters of the past year. A similar trend is also evident in Hungary and Finland. Asylum applications have also been decreasing from Georgian and Nigerian nationals

Norway, Sweden, Belgium and Germany reported a marked increase in the number of asylum applications from Serbia, Montenegro and FYROM, following the visa liberalisation regime. In Norway, the government has initiated measures to increase border control and implement a more efficient return policy.

Throughout 2009, Norway issued a number of stricter laws for granting asylum and family reunification which are expected to reduce the number of asylum applications in Norway in 2010.

The stricter Norwegian immigration policy might have an impact on the flow of irregular migrants to other Member States. In addition, the Norwegian government has issued a white paper on the topic of irregular migration for discussion within the EU forum.

France reported an increase in the number of cases related to asylum applications while in transit through French airports, mainly of Algerian passengers departing from Algiers.

2.6. Forged documents

In the first quarter 2010, Member States reported a total of 2,500 detections of false documents used to attempt entering the EU illegally, the largest number of detections reported since the beginning of 2009. Spain and Belgium reported almost twice as much detections as in previous quarters.

Annex

Table A1 :
ILLEGAL BORDER-CROSSING BETWEEN BORDER CROSSING POINTS

Detections by border type at the EU external borders

| Border Type | 2009 | | | | 2010 Q1 | | | |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------------|------------|----------------------|
| | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | % change on year ago | prev. Qtr | per cent of total |
| Land | 9,947 | 17,329 | 17,463 | 12,701 | 10,988 | 10 | -13 | 77 |
| Sea | 13,506 | 12,892 | 12,686 | 9,637 | 3,278 | -76 | -66 | 23 |
| Total | 23,453 | 30,221 | 30,149 | 22,338 | 14,266 | -39 | -36 | 100 |

Table A2 :
FACILITATORS

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

| | 2009 | | | | Q1 | 2010 Q1 | | per cent of total |
|------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------------|-----------|-------------------|
| | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | | % change on year ago | prev. Qtr | |
| Top Ten Nationalities | | | | | | | | |
| Italy * | 210 | 224 | 214 | 227 | 505 | 140 | 122 | 20 |
| China | 246 | 232 | 121 | 132 | 183 | -26 | 39 | 7.4 |
| Morocco | 137 | 136 | 115 | 87 | 134 | -2.2 | 54 | 5.4 |
| Albania | 149 | 195 | 180 | 146 | 131 | -12 | -10 | 5.3 |
| India | 39 | 47 | 29 | 19 | 99 | 154 | 421 | 4.0 |
| Bulgaria | 85 | 70 | 104 | 85 | 97 | 14 | 14 | 3.9 |
| France | 17 | 47 | 93 | 73 | 92 | 441 | 26 | 3.7 |
| Romania | 73 | 76 | 68 | 75 | 88 | 21 | 17 | 3.6 |
| Greece | 89 | 136 | 133 | 103 | 75 | -16 | -27 | 3.0 |
| Pakistan | 48 | 49 | 52 | 96 | 65 | 35 | -32 | 2.6 |
| Others | 1,142 | 1,185 | 1,253 | 1,134 | 998 | -13 | -12 | 40 |
| Total | 2,235 | 2,397 | 2,362 | 2,177 | 2,467 | 10 | 13 | 100 |

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

Table A3 :
ILLEGAL STAY

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

| | 2009 | | | | Q1 | 2010 Q1 | | per cent of total |
|------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------------|------------|-------------------|
| | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | | % change on year ago | prev. Qtr | |
| Top Ten Nationalities | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | 10,724 | 10,295 | 10,435 | 7,085 | 4,675 | -56 | -34 | 6.8 |
| Morocco | 6,268 | 5,256 | 3,891 | 4,598 | 4,529 | -28 | -1.5 | 6.5 |
| Albania | 5,155 | 7,479 | 7,532 | 6,977 | 3,749 | -27 | -46 | 5.4 |
| Serbia | 2,140 | 2,091 | 2,813 | 2,191 | 3,554 | 66 | 62 | 5.1 |
| Algeria | 3,203 | 3,039 | 1,958 | 2,998 | 3,252 | 1.5 | 8.5 | 4.7 |
| Somalia | 2,416 | 2,812 | 3,258 | 3,242 | 2,943 | 22 | -9.2 | 4.3 |
| Iraq | 6,258 | 4,482 | 4,448 | 3,346 | 2,858 | -54 | -15 | 4.1 |
| China | 3,091 | 2,693 | 2,412 | 2,114 | 2,481 | -20 | 17 | 3.6 |
| Tunisia | 3,191 | 3,103 | 1,963 | 2,267 | 2,320 | -27 | 2.3 | 3.4 |
| Turkey | 2,575 | 2,343 | 2,269 | 1,956 | 2,215 | -14 | 13 | 3.2 |
| Others | 48,919 | 47,125 | 47,599 | 42,783 | 36,586 | -25 | -14 | 53 |
| Total | 93,940 | 90,718 | 88,578 | 79,557 | 69,162 | -26 | -13 | 100 |

Table A4 :
REFUSALS OF ENTRY

Refusals by border type at the EU external borders

| | 2009 | | | | 2010 Q1 | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------------|------------|----------------------|
| | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | % change on year ago | prev. Qtr | per cent of total |
| Border Type | | | | | | | | |
| Land | 11,256 | 10,632 | 18,489 | 12,362 | 12,927 | 15 | 4.6 | 49 |
| Air | 13,967 | 14,387 | 14,436 | 12,818 | 12,777 | -8.5 | -0.3 | 48 |
| Sea | 953 | 1,310 | 1,441 | 982 | 786 | -18 | -20 | 3 |
| Total | 26,176 | 26,329 | 34,366 | 26,162 | 26,490 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 100.0 |

Table A5 :
REFUSALS OF ENTRY

Refusals at the EU external borders by top ten nationalities

| | 2009 | | | | Q1 | 2010 Q1 | | per cent of total |
|--------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------------|-------------|-------------------|
| | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | | % change on year ago | prev. Qtr | |
| Total | | | | | | | | |
| Ukraine | 4,600 | 4,124 | 5,578 | 4,662 | 5,033 | 9.4 | 8.0 | 19 |
| Brazil | 2,208 | 2,255 | 1,847 | 1,752 | 1,863 | -16 | 6.3 | 7.0 |
| Serbia | 882 | 831 | 1,144 | 1,089 | 1,836 | 108 | 69 | 6.9 |
| Russia | 1,520 | 1,535 | 2,480 | 2,073 | 1,568 | 3.2 | -24 | 5.9 |
| FYROM | 321 | 323 | 945 | 495 | 1,249 | 289 | 152 | 4.7 |
| Belarus | 1,431 | 1,135 | 1,112 | 1,287 | 1,188 | -17 | -7.7 | 4.5 |
| Croatia | 1,327 | 1,300 | 1,183 | 1,134 | 1,150 | -13 | 1.4 | 4.3 |
| Turkey | 770 | 850 | 1,312 | 927 | 789 | 2.5 | -15 | 3.0 |
| Morocco | 839 | 838 | 894 | 729 | 660 | -21 | -9.5 | 2.5 |
| Georgia | 87 | 528 | 4,519 | 911 | 653 | 651 | -28 | 2.5 |
| Others | 12,191 | 12,610 | 13,352 | 11,103 | 10,501 | -14 | -5.4 | 40 |
| Total | 26,176 | 26,329 | 34,366 | 26,162 | 26,490 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 100 |
| Land Border | | | | | | | | |
| Ukraine | 4,438 | 3,815 | 5,273 | 4,437 | 4,823 | 8.7 | 8.7 | 37 |
| Serbia | 780 | 699 | 1,019 | 888 | 1,416 | 82 | 59 | 11 |
| Belarus | 1,403 | 1,093 | 1,068 | 1,264 | 1,166 | -17 | -7.8 | 9.0 |
| Russia | 1,193 | 1,140 | 1,972 | 1,743 | 1,157 | -3 | -34 | 9.0 |
| Croatia | 1,271 | 1,242 | 1,108 | 1,063 | 1,098 | -14 | 3.3 | 8.5 |
| FYROM | 294 | 299 | 895 | 438 | 1,035 | 252 | 136 | 8.0 |
| Georgia | 31 | 481 | 4,463 | 866 | 609 | 1865 | -30 | 4.7 |
| Moldova | 497 | 336 | 389 | 360 | 381 | -23 | 5.8 | 2.9 |
| Morocco | 348 | 288 | 205 | 205 | 300 | -14 | 46 | 2.3 |
| Turkey | 308 | 446 | 739 | 392 | 293 | -4.9 | -25 | 2.3 |
| Others | 693 | 793 | 1,358 | 706 | 649 | -6.3 | -8.1 | 5.0 |
| Total | 11,256 | 10,632 | 18,489 | 12,362 | 12,927 | 15 | 4.6 | 100 |
| Air Border | | | | | | | | |
| Brazil | 2,179 | 2,232 | 1,820 | 1,725 | 1,842 | -15 | 6.8 | 14 |
| United States | 729 | 719 | 800 | 586 | 599 | -18 | 2.2 | 4.7 |
| Paraguay | 482 | 454 | 396 | 331 | 553 | 15 | 67 | 4.3 |
| India | 396 | 315 | 371 | 361 | 463 | 17 | 28 | 3.6 |
| Turkey | 410 | 336 | 471 | 478 | 447 | 9 | -6.5 | 3.5 |
| Not specified | 598 | 399 | 447 | 410 | 428 | -28 | 4.4 | 3.3 |
| Nigeria | 567 | 504 | 543 | 527 | 390 | -31 | -26 | 3.1 |
| Serbia | 82 | 106 | 105 | 190 | 371 | 352 | 95 | 2.9 |
| China | 909 | 832 | 591 | 409 | 345 | -62 | -16 | 2.7 |
| Russia | 280 | 330 | 402 | 298 | 332 | 19 | 11 | 2.6 |
| Others | 7,335 | 8,160 | 8,490 | 7,503 | 7,007 | -4.5 | -6.6 | 55 |
| Total | 13,967 | 14,387 | 14,436 | 12,818 | 12,777 | -8.5 | -0.3 | 100 |
| Sea Border | | | | | | | | |
| Philippines | 66 | 92 | 85 | 160 | 94 | 42 | -41 | 12 |
| Russia | 47 | 65 | 106 | 32 | 79 | 68 | 147 | 10 |
| Morocco | 286 | 313 | 399 | 251 | 77 | -73 | -69 | 9.8 |
| India | 30 | 68 | 75 | 50 | 64 | 113 | 28 | 8.1 |
| Serbia | 20 | 26 | 20 | 11 | 49 | 145 | 345 | 6.2 |
| Turkey | 52 | 68 | 102 | 57 | 49 | -5.8 | -14 | 6.2 |
| Albania | 60 | 210 | 63 | 44 | 45 | -25 | 2.3 | 5.7 |
| FYROM | 6 | 2 | 13 | 0 | 28 | 367 | n.a. | 3.6 |
| Algeria | 21 | 31 | 19 | 24 | 22 | 4.8 | -8.3 | 2.8 |
| Ukraine | 14 | 82 | 37 | 11 | 20 | 43 | 82 | 2.5 |
| Others | 351 | 353 | 522 | 342 | 259 | -26 | -24 | 33 |
| Total | 953 | 1,310 | 1,441 | 982 | 786 | -18 | -20 | 100 |

Table A6 :

PERSONS USING FALSE DOCUMENTS

Detections on entry at the EU external borders by border type

| | 2009 | | | | 2010 Q1 | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------------|-------------|----------------------|
| | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | % change on year ago | prev. Qtr | per cent of total |
| Border Type | | | | | | | | |
| Air | 1,753 | 1,631 | 1,614 | 1,635 | 1,705 | -2.7 | 4.3 | 75 |
| Land | 281 | 243 | 340 | 302 | 440 | 57 | 46 | 19 |
| Sea | 110 | 97 | 105 | 48 | 128 | 16 | 167 | 5.6 |
| Total | 2,145 | 1,971 | 2,059 | 1,985 | 2,273 | 6.0 | 15.0 | 100.0 |



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