



Table 3. **Detections of illegal border-crossing between BCPs**

Detections reported by routes and top three nationalities at the external borders

Routes	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Share of parent row total	% change on previous year
Central Mediterranean route (ITA and MLT)	11 043	4 450	64 261	15 151	45 298	170 664	60	277
Syria	40	191	283	581	11 503	39 651	23	245
Eritrea	1 084	55	659	1 889	10 398	33 559	20	223
Unspecified sub-Saharan nationals	0	0	0	0	0	26 340	15	n.a.
Eastern Mediterranean route (GRC, BGR AND CYP)	39 975	55 688	57 025	37 224	24 799	50 834	18	105
Sea	28 848	6 175	1 467	4 370	11 831	44 057	87	272
Syria	184	139	76	906	5 361	27 025	61	404
Afghanistan	11 758	1 373	310	1 593	4 080	11 582	26	184
Somalia	5 675	416	42	56	526	1 621	3.7	208
Land	11 127	49 513	55 558	32 854	12 968	6 777	13	-48
Syria	354	495	1 216	6 216	7 366	4 648	69	-37
Afghanistan	639	21 389	19 308	7 973	2 049	893	13	-56
Iraq	2 674	2 704	1 054	987	372	483	7.1	30
Western Balkan route	3 089	2 371	4 658	6 391	19 951	43 357	15	117
Kosovo*	705	372	498	942	6 303	22 059	51	250
Afghanistan	700	469	983	1 665	2 174	8 342	19	284
Syria	0	12	34	178	1 171	7 320	17	525
Circular route from Albania to Greece	40 250	35 297	5 269	5 502	8 728	8 841	3.1	1.3
Albania	38 017	32 451	5 022	5 398	8 592	8 757	99	1.9
FYR Macedonia	97	49	23	36	21	31	0.4	48
Georgia	12	16	21	7	23	14	0.2	-39
Western Mediterranean route	6 642	5 003	8 448	6 397	6 838	7 842	2.8	15
Sea	5 003	3 436	5 103	3 558	2 609	4 755	61	82
Cameroon	122	254	181	146	255	845	18	231
Algeria	3 190	1 242	1 037	1 048	536	734	15	37
Morocco	254	300	775	364	282	468	10	66
Land	1 639	1 567	3 345	2 839	4 229	3 087	39	-27
Mali	:	:	:	:	:	669	22	n.a.
Cameroon	:	:	:	:	:	652	21	n.a.
Syria	:	:	:	:	:	405	13	n.a.
Eastern borders route	1 335	1 052	1 049	1 597	1 316	1 275	0.4	-3
Vietnam	31	39	23	158	149	257	20	72
Afghanistan	163	132	105	200	149	209	16	40
Georgia	173	144	209	328	235	171	13	-27
Black Sea route	1	0	0	1	148	433	0.2	193
Afghanistan	0	0	0	0	62	261	60	321
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	90	21	n.a.
Iran	0	0	0	1	0	45	10	n.a.
Western African route	2 244	196	340	174	283	276	0.1	-3
Morocco	176	179	321	104	104	52	19	-50
Guinea	304	0	4	2	12	50	18	317
Senegal	186	2	4	15	10	26	9.4	160
Other	20	3	1	0	4	10	0	150
Russian Federation	0	2	0	0	0	4	40	n.a.
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	3	30	n.a.
Serbia	0	0	0	0	0	1	10	n.a.
Total	104 599	104 060	141 051	72 437	107 365	283 532	100	164

* This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

Source: FRAN data as of 9 February 2015



3. Situational picture in 2014

3.1. Passenger flow across the external borders

Passenger flow is highly correlated with the volumes of checks that border guards have to perform at the BCPs. The composition and volume of passenger flow determine to a large extent the planning and allocation of resources that will be needed.

At a European level, there is no systematic reporting on passenger flows by BCP, border section or as a total for the EU's external border. Some external indicators can be used to raise awareness on the trend, like growth in air traffic movements, tickets sold by ferry companies, and the like. However, these external indicators are insufficient to properly and rapidly highlight the trend. Despite these shortcomings, some initiatives are being de-

veloped, such as the Smart Borders Package currently in the pilot phase. Hopefully, this may lead to the roll-out of an EU Entry/Exit System that will remedy this lack of reliable data. In parallel, Frontex and Member States, under the Frontex Risk Analysis Network (FRAN), have started to report passenger flow on a monthly basis. This initiative is still in its infancy, and the data collection is done on a voluntary basis (13 Member States did not report any monthly data for 2014). Nevertheless, this reporting should shed some light on the broad characteristics of passenger flows across the external borders.

At the macro level, since 2008 two factors have contributed to significant changes in passenger flow: the first one was the economic crisis that translated into a decrease in passenger flow in 2009–2010, in particular at the air bor-

Table 1. Summary of FRAN indicators

FRAN indicator	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	% change on prev. year
Illegal entries between BCPs	104 599	104 060	141 051	72 437	107 365	283 532	164
Clandestine entries at BCPs	296	242	282	591	599	3 052	410
Facilitators	9 171	8 629	6 957	7 662	7 252	10 234	41
Illegal stay	412 125	353 077	350 948	344 928	345 098	441 780	28
Refusals of entry ¹	113 029	108 651	118 277	116 524	129 235	114 887	-11
Persons using fraudulent documents ²	:	:	5 255	7 804	9 804	9 420	-3.9
Return decisions issued ³	:	:	231 385	269 949	224 305	252 003	12
Effective returns	:	:	149 045	158 955	160 418	161 309	0.6
Other indicators							
Issued visas (source: Commission)	10 270 107	11 857 352	13 521 706	14 263 225	16 196 350	:	n.a.
Passenger flow ⁴	660 000 000	675 000 000	701 000 000	:	:	:	n.a.

¹ In addition, Spain reported refusals of entry in Ceuta and Melilla, which totalled: 492 742 in 2008; 374 845 in 2009; 280 625 in 2010; and 215 021 in 2011.

² Decisions not available for France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Sweden. For 2014, data from Austria are not available. Data for France are not available for 2011 and 2012.

³ Figures provided by Member States to the European Commission in the framework of the EU External Borders Fund.

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n.a. not applicable

Source: FRAN and EDF-RAN data as of 9 February 2015