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**NOTE**

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From: General Secretariat of the Council

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To: Delegations

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Subject: Frontex report on the functioning of Eurosur - Part II

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Delegations will find enclosed the Frontex' report on the functioning of Eurosur (part II).

## CONTENTS

2.6. Article 18 - Cooperation with other Agencies	3
2.6.1. Cooperation with EMSA	3
2.6.2. Cooperation with EFCA	3p
2.6.3. Cooperation with EU SAT CEN	4
2.6.4. Cooperation with the other parties	5
2.7. Article 21 - Eurosur Handbook	6
<b>3. Statistical Summary</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>4. Conclusions and way forward</b>	<b>8</b>

## 2.6. Article 18 - Cooperation with other Agencies

In line with the provisions set in Article 18 of the Eurosur Regulation, Frontex has established several Service Level Agreements (SLA) with other EU bodies, for the provision of services as part of the Eurosur Regulation and in the context of the EFS umbrella and cooperation in the framework of European Coast Guard Functions.

### 2.6.1. Cooperation with EMSA

The SLA between Frontex and EMSA was signed in April 2016, and will last until end of April 2019 with underpinning Specific Agreements implemented on the yearly basis.

The scope of the cooperation covers mainly delivery of services by EMSA to Frontex, which are used by the Agency for building up comprehensive fused services delivered to Member States in the context of the Eurosur Regulation.

#### Service delivery

The services to which EMSA currently contributes are as follows:

- Vessel Monitoring and Tracking Service;
- Vessel Detection Service
- Satellite Optical Imagery
- Vessel Reporting Service
- Anomaly detection service
- Other mutually agreed services in the scope of SLA.

### 2.6.2. Cooperation with EFCA

The SLA between Frontex and EFCA was signed in January 2016 for the provision of services for border surveillance within EUROSUR and was automatically renewed in 2017 and on the yearly basis unless one or both Parties terminate the SLA.

#### Service delivery

Under the SLA EFCA delivers to Frontex the VMS data.

### 2.6.3. Cooperation with EU SAT CEN

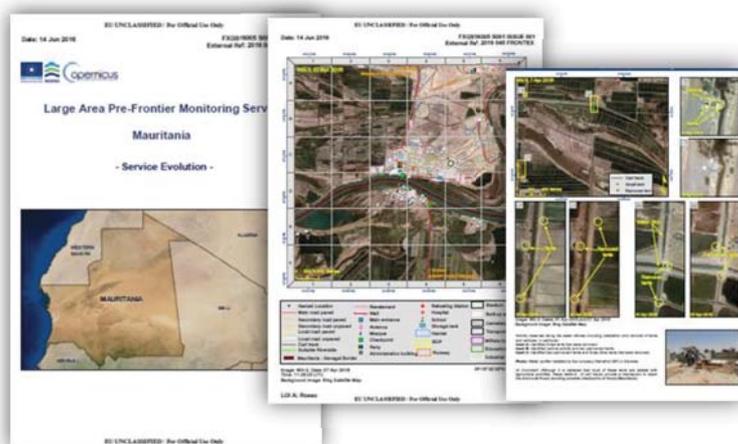
The SLA between Frontex and EU SatCen was signed in March 2015, for a period of three years.

#### Service delivery

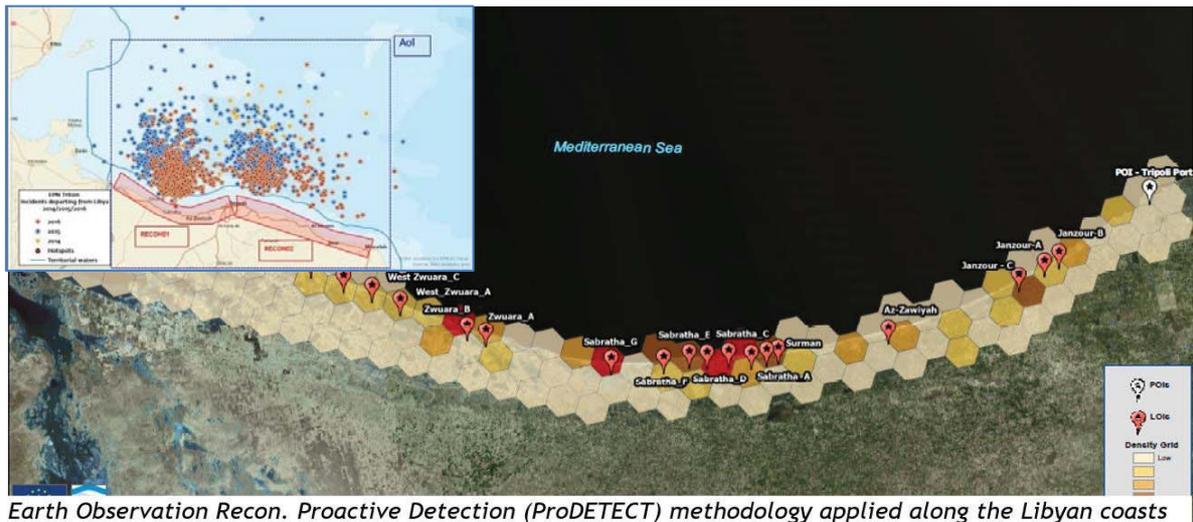
As part of this SLA, the EU SatCen delivers imagery analysis services and products tailored to Frontex risk analysis and vulnerability assessment needs. And more specifically, under this framework EU SatCen delivers Coastal and Pre-frontier Monitoring services which provide the NCCs and Frontex with surveillance information on specific external coastal and pre-frontier areas on a regular, reliable and cost-efficient basis. The provided services consist of imagery analysis reports, vectorised data and imagery of specific areas identified through risk analysis to support the operational assessment of illegal migration and cross-border crime related activities.

Additionally, Frontex and the EU SatCen have jointly defined, tested and plan to implement 3 new Imagery Analysis services:

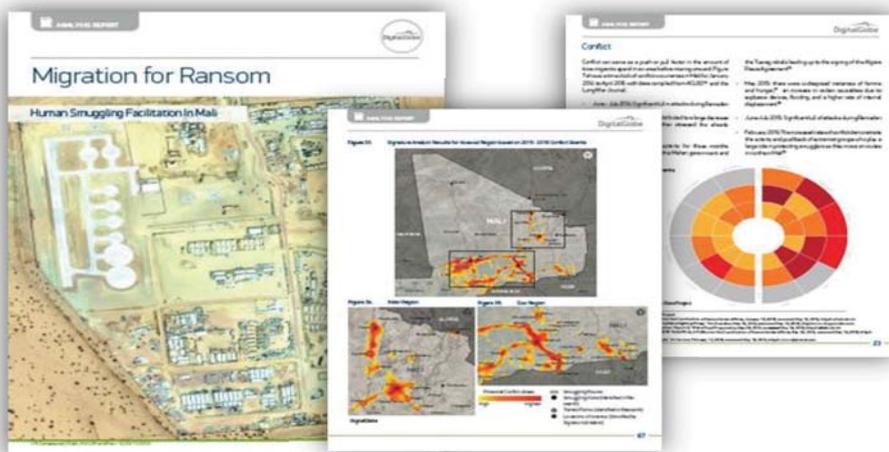
1. Large Area Pre-Frontier Monitoring: This service will deliver a combination of pre-frontier monitoring with reference mapping capabilities over large areas (above 500 sqkm) that were identified through risk analysis as key migratory or cross-border crime areas.



2. ProDetect service: This service will be a reconnaissance activity (ProDetect) to identify locations and activities of interest combined with Coastal and Pre-frontier Monitoring Services. It includes proactive detection activities based on a methodology (patternindicators) defined to deliver enhanced situational awareness and early warning detection capabilities over a large area of interest.



- MUSO Migration Analytical Assessment: This report will provide a socio-economic baseline and initial analysis on a specific area, activity and/or an organized criminal group associated with irregular migration or cross-border crime activities. It is based on multiple sources while satellite imagery analysis and OSINT are compulsory data and intelligence sources for this service.



#### 2.6.4. Cooperation with the other parties

In the framework of Eurosur Frontex also cooperates with other Agencies and EU bodies to exchange relevant information and provide common application of surveillance tools - the Eurosur Fusion Services. In that respect, Frontex provides a dedicated set of EFS also to Europol, MAOC(N), as well as to EEAS missions, like EUNAVFOR MED Sophia and EUBAM Libya to support their reaction capabilities. It is also important that the input from these other actors is received for purposes of building a common pre-frontier situational picture.

## 2.7. Article 21 - Eurosur Handbook

In the context of the European Agenda on Migration, on 15 December 2015 the Commission adopted the Eurosur Handbook, a tool to provide guidance to Member States' authorities on the management of the European Border Surveillance System (Eurosur).

The Eurosur Handbook contains technical and operational guidelines, recommendations and best practices for implementing and managing the Eurosur framework on the part of Member States, EU bodies and any other actor involved in the framework. It describes in particular the tasks of the NCCs and how they are supposed to coordinate their reaction to irregular migration and crossborder crime at the different border sections. It does not have an obligatory legal character, but it is recommended to be followed as best practice.

## 3. Statistical Summary

The table below shows the number of events reported to Eurosur by nodes, divided by type of event; the 'intensity' of Member States/Schengen Associated Countries reporting to Eurosur varies considerably, and the most active node in the Eurosur network application is the Frontex one with a total of 79.632 events uploaded in the application. In terms of events most reported in the Eurosur network application, these are firstly related to 'irregular migration' (over 145 000), followed by 'related cross-border crime' (over 30 000). Only a minority of events are related to the 'crisis' category (146).

It is also worth noting that in line with the Eurosur Regulation (art. 2), Member States and Schengen Associated Countries have no obligation to report incidents at border control points (BCPs) which leads to the fact that the situational picture is incomplete.

Eurosur Node	Crisis	Irregular migration	Related crossborder crime	Other	Total events
MS	66	83845	20641	686	105238
Frontex	80	63982	12231	3029	79322
Total	146	147827	32872	3715	184560

Table 1: Events inserted in Eurosur network application either by MS or Frontex node and type

Below readers can see a table with the total amount and type of incidents per Joint Operation uploaded in JORA, since the entering into force of the Eurosur Regulation and until 4 November 2017.

As a contribution to the European Situational Picture (ESP), JORA provides input to the ESP from Frontex coordinated Joint Operations.

Operation	Cross-border crime	Irregular migration	Other	Total
Alexis Air 2014-2017	0	0	8282	8282
Atlantic Exercise 2017	1	1	0	2
Attica 2013-2014	0	0	2397	2397
Coastex 2017	3	4	2	9
Coordination Points Land 2014-2017	383	1139	193	1715
EFS Baltic Exercise 2017	2	1	0	3
EPN Aeneas 2011-2014	18	191	6	215
EPN Hera 2012-2017	21	54	35	110
EPN Hermes 2011-2014	6	1417	9	1432
EPN Indalo 2012-2017	512	2177	42	2731
EPN Minerva 2012-2017	6880	1614	2302	10796
EPN Triton 2014-2017	62	4142	37	4241
FOA BCP 2016-2017	0	0	2836	2836
FOA Land on Border Surveillance/ SE 2015-2017	305	3243	107	3655
FOA Land on Border Surveillance/ WB 2015-2017	191	10917	15	11123
Focal Points Air 2012 - 2017	1057	5448	3017	9522
Focal Points Land 2011-2017	20110	70512	7248	97870
Focal Points Sea 2012-2017	2883	1366	560	4809
Other	384	5356	17499	23239
Pegasus 2014-2017	2	913	0	915
Poseidon Land 2011-2014	461	5816	14	6291
Poseidon Sea 2011-2017	4451	16225	20	20696
VEGA Children Air 2014-2017	0	0	2196	2196
<b>Total</b>	<b>37732</b>	<b>130536</b>	<b>46817</b>	<b>215085</b>

Table 2: incidents inserted in JORA since 01 January 2011 and until 4 November 2017

## **JORA incident categories used in this table:**

**Under “Irregular migration”:** Avoiding border control, Family/Group on same complete route,

Group of Passengers arrival flight not identified, Group of Passengers on same complete route,

Illegal border crossing, Migrants deterred, Overstay, Prevention of departure, Readmission, Refusal of entry, Single Passenger not in group, Third Country Action, Visa fraud, Visa mis-issued

**Under “Cross-border crime”:** Facilitation (smuggling of humans), Falsification / document fraud, Hiding in transportation means / clandestine, Hit in database, Smuggling of goods, Stolen vehicles, Trafficking in human beings, FTF Suspicious Travel

**Under “Other”:** Administrative, Asylum request, Illegal fishing, Other, Pollution, Equipment found, FP AIR Daily Diary, (no incident type specified).

## **4. Conclusions and way forward**

Following the information provided above, as the main conclusion can be said that during the reporting period in between 2015 - 2017 the European Border and Coast Guard Agency (Frontex) operated in line with the Eurosur provisions for the completion of the entrusted tasks.

In comparison to the previous period of the implementation, in between 2015 - 2017 Frontex has worked on further improvement of the Eurosur Communication Network both in terms of ensuring connection of nodes, as well as update of infrastructure. Moreover, the effort to prepare the Eurosur Communication Network (ECN) to process EU classified Information up to RESTREINT UE/EU RESTRICTED is reaching its final stages.

To meet the objectives set out in Art. 10 (European Situational Picture) and Art. 11 (Common Pre-frontier Intelligence Picture), further integration works on JORA incident reporting and the ECN were carried out to increase effectiveness, reduce operator’ workload and improve user experience. As a part of the provisions set out in the respective articles, Frontex Positioning System enabled real-time automated tracking of assets deployed in Frontex JO, whereas Frontex Compatible Operational Image (FCOI) ensures secure (close-to-) real-time transmission of operational data from the equipment deployed.

The common application of surveillance tools – Eurosur Fusion Services also contributed to the provision of the enhanced European Situational Picture over the reporting period. During 2015 2017 the EFS have developed additional service capabilities, through incorporation of newest state of art technologies and in-situ component for real-time monitoring purposes. The real-time monitoring in 2017 was achieved also by using Multipurpose Aerial Surveillance activities (MAS) in Central Mediterranean, ensuring the real-time video streaming of the area of interest, including, the pre-frontier area to Frontex Headquarters.

Furthermore, as of 10 November 2015, Frontex became an Entrusted Entity for the implementation of the Border Surveillance Component of the Copernicus Security. The Border Surveillance Component complements the portfolio of services already delivered by Frontex through Eurosur Fusion Services (EFS) and further evolution of service capabilities.

The way forward is marked dwelling on existing achievements and responding to the changing operational environment and business needs.

The ECN is on the way of achieving the final authorisation for the exchange RESTREINT UE/EU RESTRICTED. The number of services is expected to grow over the course 2018 and onwards in terms of number and service capabilities available. Further integration of real-time data is foreseen to ensure that the situational picture provided is complete and up-to date. Following the migratory trends and MS' requests, specific attention will be focused on the pre-frontier area to enhance the pre-frontier situational picture. All of these aspects, however are subject to implementation of existing EUROSUR framework and heavily depended on its provisions.

While doing so, the way forward for EUROSUR implementation also leads to addressing the challenges and opportunities brought by the ongoing Eurosur evaluation process. Frontex has provided its input to the Eurosur Evaluation process reflecting also the strategic and governance dimension and confirming the validity of the mandate. In addition to that, Frontex input also included aspects related to the operational, capacity building and partnership dimension and outlining the existing limitations and opportunities still ahead. Thus, the Eurosur evaluation process is expected to bring new insights to the potential development of Eurosur framework and legislative, operational and technical consequences that Frontex will face in the implementation of entrusted tasks.

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