**Council of the
European Union**

**Brussels, 24 July 2015
(OR. en)**

11162/15

**FRONT 152
COMIX 343**

NOTE

From:	General Secretariat of the Council
To:	Delegations
Subject:	Frontex´ Annual Report on the implementation on the EU Regulation 656/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014 establishing rules for the surveillance of the external sea borders

Delegations will find enclosed the Frontex' Annual Report on the implementation on the EU Regulation 656/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014 establishing rules for the surveillance of the external sea borders.

———————

Frontex´ Annual Report on the implementation on the EU Regulation 656/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014 establishing rules for the surveillance of the external sea borders.

INTRODUCTION

The EU Regulation No 656/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014 establishing rules for the surveillance of the external sea borders in the context of operational cooperation coordinated by the European Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation at the External Borders of the Member States of the European Union (hereinafter "Regulation") came into force on 17 July 2014.

The present report on the practical application of the Regulation was drafted pursuant to Article 13 thereof and is aimed to be submitted to the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission.

The report comprises three parts.

The first, describing the amendments introduced to the governing procedural documents related to the Joint Operations, the Operational Plans.

The second part, a description of the procedures set forth by Frontex to implement the Regulation during sea operations and information on its application, including detailed information on compliance with Fundamental Rights, and any incidents which may have taken place.

In this second part, the report analyses the implementation of the Regulation by joint operations starting with the issue of disembarkation in third countries, followed by the procedures put in place to address the special needs of certain categories of persons and of persons in need of international protection. The report then assesses communication and cooperation channels.

The third part contains the assessment of the implementation of the Regulation during the first year and evaluates the need for further developing the measures adopted so far.

Part I Amendments introduced to the Operational Plans (OPLANs)

All OPLANs of the Joint Operations coordinated by Frontex at the sea borders that were already running at the date of entry into force of the Regulation in 2014 (Poseidon Sea 2014, Aeneas 2014, Hermes 2014, Hera 2014 and Indalo 2014) were revised to integrate the new rules.

The amendments were introduced to the Chapter on the Rules of Engagement and to the Mission Report of the Technical Equipment (for Host and contributing MS Vessels).
The amendments introduced were the following:

1. An assessment of the general situation in a Third Country (TC) if disembarkation in a TC was foreseen in the OPLAN – Article 4(2); This was envisaged in cases of
   a) disembarkation upon interception in high seas
   b) disembarkation upon Search and Rescue (SAR)

In 2014, only in JO POSEIDON SEA and JO HERA such possibility was foreseen.

2. A reference to the existing shore-based medical staff, interpreters and other relevant experts of the host and participating Member States to support the assessment of the personal circumstances of rescued and intercepted persons (if disembarkation in a Third Country is foreseen) - Article 4(3)

3. Contact details of the national authorities responsible for providing follow-up measures upon disembarkation of persons in need of international protection and other persons in a particularly vulnerable situation –children, victims of trafficking in human beings, persons in need of urgent medical assistance, disabled persons, elderly people, pregnant women, single parents with minor children, persons with mental disorders and persons who could have been subjected to torture, rape or other serious forms of psychological, physical or sexual violence. - Article 10(2) together with Article 4 (1) and (4).

4. Procedures to collect information to be used in the present report. A special template for reporting on disembarkation in Third Countries was created and was made available to the deployed assets, but was never used as no disembarkations in third countries occurred.

5. A new provision on SAR reflecting Article 9.

6. Definition of the modalities for the disembarkation of the persons intercepted or rescued in a sea operation, adapted to the circumstances of the operation and in accordance with the table below.

Place of interception/rescue	Place of Disembarkation
Interception in the Territorial Sea	Coastal Member State, that is: Host Member State
Interception on the Contiguous Zone	Coastal Member State, either: - Host Member State, - Neighbouring participating Member State that allowed the conduction of the vessel/persons to its territory in accordance with Article 6(2)(c) - Neighbouring non-participating Member State that allowed the conduction of the vessel/persons to its territory in accordance with Article 8(2) together with 6(4) and 6(2)(c)
Interception on the High Seas	1st - Third Country from which the *vessel is assumed to have* departed 2nd - Host Member State Coastal Member State, either: - Host Member State, - Neighbouring participating Member State that allowed the conduction of the vessel/persons to its territory in accordance with Article 6(2)(c) - Neighbouring non-participating Member State that allowed the conduction of the vessel/persons to its territory in accordance with Article 8(2) together with 6(4) and 6(2)(c)
Search and Rescue	1st - *place of safety identified* in *cooperation* between the host Member State and the participating Member States and *the responsible Rescue Coordination Centre* *2nd - Host Member State*

7. Revision of the competences/tasks of the International Coordination Centre

The host MS in cooperation with Frontex shall establish the ICC. The ICC shall be located in the premises ensuring the most efficient coordination of the joint operation taking into account all the integrated activities. If permanent operational structures in the framework have been established, the ICC shall preferably be located within this structure.

Careful consideration on the location should be taken where more than one MS are hosting the joint operation.

The ICC shall be equipped in accordance with the minimum Frontex requirements for the joint operations and be accessible for Frontex Officers on 24/7 basis.

The ICC shall Lead and coordinate the implementation of the operational activity as described in the Operational Plan;

Part 2: Information on the application of the Regulation in each Joint Operation

2.1 EPN Hermes 2014

2.1.1 Period of implementation and operational areas

In accordance with Operational Plan, the joint activities started on 01 May 2014 (00:00h LT) and ended on 30 September 2014 (24:00h LT). Based on risk assessment, the JO was extended for additional one month, until 31 October 2014.

The operational area M1 was established south of Sicily Island including the Pelagic Islands.
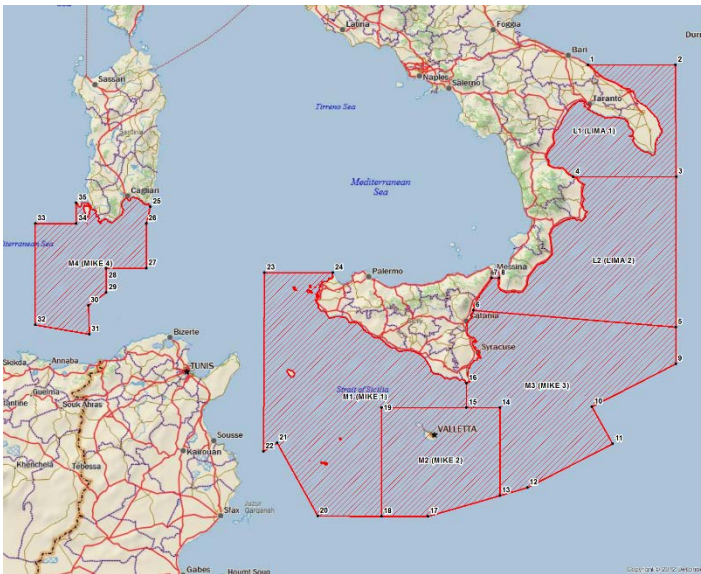
A Common Patrolling Area (CPA) was established east of Sicily in order to tackle the phenomenon of the "mother[1]" boats from Egypt targeting Sicily and Calabria. CPA was common to JO EPN Aeneas and Hermes and assets from both operations were patrolling the area

From 01 October, the former JO Aeneas 2014 operational areas L1 and L2, covering the coasts of Puglia and Calabria, became part of the JO Hermes 2014 and later JO Triton 2014.

2.1.2 Disembarkation in Third Countries

All the migrants intercepted[2] or rescued[3] were disembarked in Italy. Hand over and disembarkation in third countries was not foreseen in the operational plan. As a result, no such action was carried out during the implementation period of JO EPN Hermes 2014.

---

[1] Mother boats refers to a big boat which is transporting a huge quantity of people and small dinghies on board, and while sailing is delivering certain amount of people along the route with different destination point.
[2] Upon border surveillance activity
[3] Upon Search and Rescue activity

The operational area of JO Hermes 2014 included the SAR regions of Italy and Malta. Nevertheless, the Maritime Rescue Coordination Centre (MRCC) of Italy, received many SAR requests from boats in distress in Libyan SAR. Communication by the Italian MRCC with the Libyan SAR authorities was always established but no reply or cooperation was received. All the migrants rescued in the Libyan SAR Area were disembarked in Italy.

2.1.3 Procedures addressing the special needs of certain categories of persons and of persons in need of international protection

A training in first aid was included in the basic training of the law enforcement authorities involved in the operation. The participating maritime assets had on board at least one person with basic first aid training.

Upon interception or rescue the participating maritime assets informed immediately the ICC/IMRCC of the presence of any vulnerable persons on board and upon disembarkation, prior to any other action, local authorities were ready to render the basic human needs of the apprehended and rescued persons such as food, shelter and medical assistance. This initial procedure involved Red Cross, Save the Children, UNHCR, as well as members of the local Immigration Offices with the support of interpreters and other responsible entities ensuring the personal assessment of the persons apprehended or rescued at the designated points of disembarkation in Italy.

Guest Officers (GOs) deployed by participating Member States and by Frontex acting as debriefing experts supported Italian authorities upon disembarkation and personal assessment of the persons apprehended or rescued with a view to identify persons in need of international protection or in particular situation.

The Italian Team Leader was responsible to hand over those persons referred by the GOs to the competent Italian authority - local Prefectures (via local Immigration Offices) and Department for Civil Freedom and Immigration for an examination of their status.

2.1.4 Communication and cooperation channels

NCC, ICC and the Italian MRCC were in permanent contact with each other. The NCC, as the direct partner of Frontex, assured the strategic and overall implementation of the JO and was responsible to define the port of disembarkation of the migrants intercepted or rescued. The ICC was responsible for the operational implementation of the JO and the reporting system. The IMRCC, in its capacity of SAR authority in Italy, coordinated all search and rescue operations.

2.2 EPN Triton 2014

2.2.1 Period of implementation and operational areas

In accordance with the Operational Plan, the joint activities started on 01 November 2014 (00:00h LT) and ended on 31 January 2015 (24:00h LT).

The operational area was divided in six different areas: M1 - established south of Sicily Island including the Pelagic Islands; M2 - established south of the island of Malta; M3 – established east of Sicily; M4 – established south of Sardinia; L1 – established east of Puglia; and L2 – established east of Calabria.
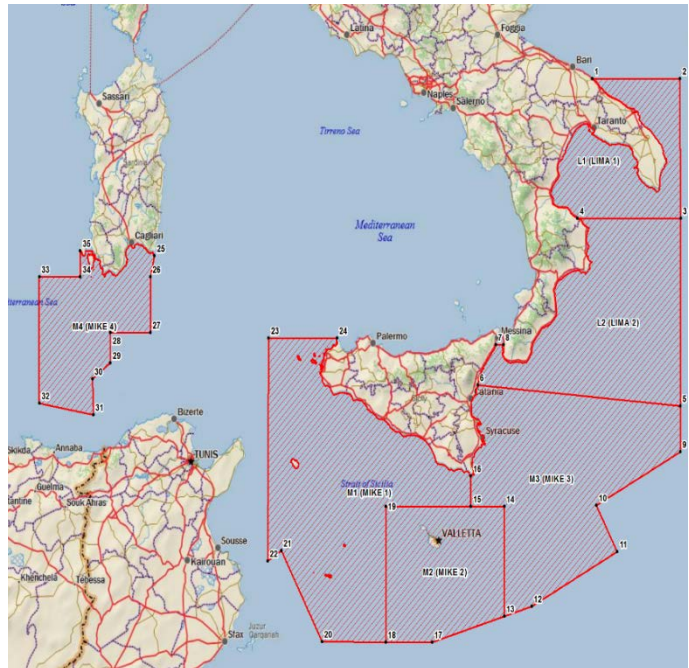
2.2.2 Disembarkation in Third Countries

All the migrants intercepted or rescued were disembarked in Italy. Hand over and disembarkation in third countries was not foreseen in the operational plan. As a result, no such action was carried out during the implementation period of JO EPN Triton 2014.

The operational area of JO Triton 2014 included the SAR regions of Italy and Malta. Nevertheless, the Italian MRCC received several SAR requests from boats in distress in Libyan SAR. Communication by the Italian MRCC with the Libyan SAR authorities was always established but no reply or cooperation was received. All the migrants rescued in the Libyan SAR Area were disembarked in Italy.

2.2.3 Procedures regarding the identification of persons in particular situations

The training in first aid was included in the basic training of the law enforcement authorities involved in the operation. The participating maritime assets had on board at least one person with basic first aid training.

Upon interception or rescue the participating maritime assets informed immediately the ICC/IMRCC of the presence of any vulnerable persons on board and upon disembarkation, prior to any other action, local authorities rendered the basic human needs of the apprehended and rescued persons such as food, shelter and medical assistance.

This initial procedure involved Red Cross, Save the Children, UNHCR, as well as members of the local Immigration Offices with the support of interpreters and other responsible entities ensuring the personal assessment of the persons apprehended or rescued at the designated points of disembarkation in Italy.

Deployed Guest Officers - debriefing and screening experts - supported Italian authorities upon disembarkation in the screening and personal assessment of the persons apprehended or rescued. Persons expressing, in any way, a fear of suffering serious harm if (s)he is returned to his/her country of origin or former habitual residence, asking or claiming for asylum or any other form of international protection, were referred by the GOs to the Italian Team Leader with whom they work.

The Italian Team Leader was responsible to hand over those persons referred by the GOs to the competent Italian authority – local Prefectures (via local Immigration Offices) and Department for Civil Freedom and Immigration for an examination of their status.

2.2.4 Communication and cooperation channels

National Coordination Centre (NCC), International Coordination Centre (ICC) and Italian Maritime Rescue Coordination Centre (IMRCC) were in permanent contact with each other. The NCC as the direct partner of Frontex assured the strategic and overall implementation of the JO and was responsible to define the port of disembarkation of the migrants intercepted or rescued. The ICC was responsible for the operational implementation of the JO and the reporting system. The IMRCC, in its capacity of SAR authority in Italy, coordinated all search and rescue operations.

2.3 Poseidon Sea 2014

2.3.1 Period of implementation and operational areas

In accordance to the Operational Plan, the joint activities started on 1 May 2014 (00:00 local time) and ended on 31 January 2015.

The operational activities were carried out in the operational area J covering the border along Turkey from Limnos Island in the North to Rhodes in the South also including the island of Kastellorizo and in the operational area K covering external sea border area from Karpathos at the South-East towards Crete in the South and from the South of Crete to Corfu in the Eastern Ionian Sea, covering approximately 20 nautical miles (NM) zone from the coast.
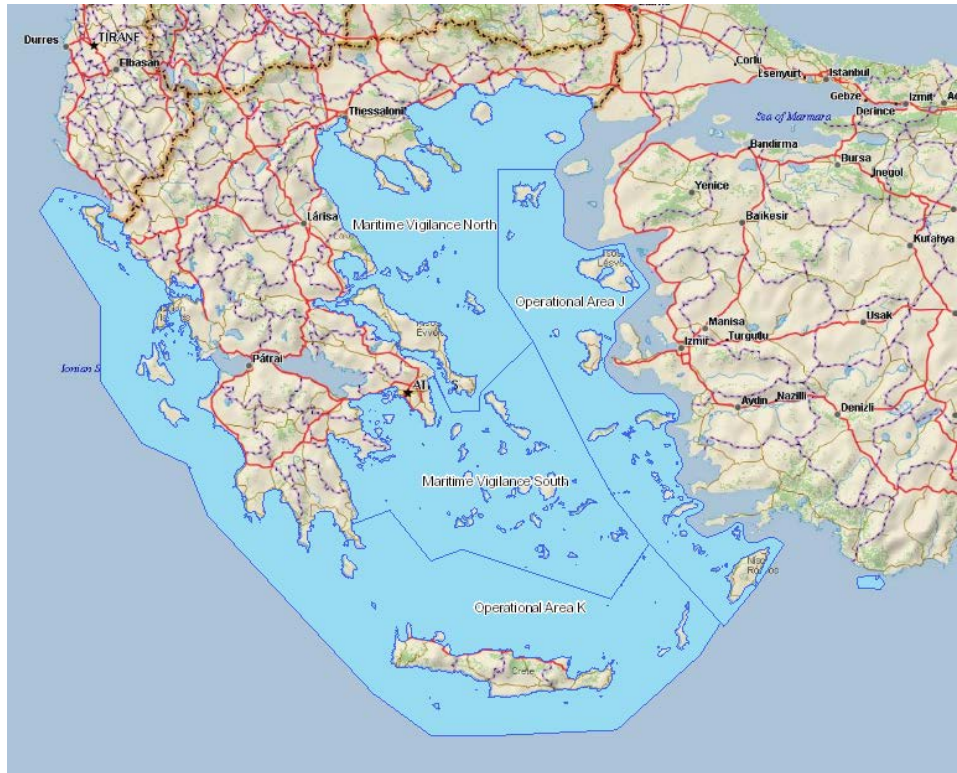
Besides the operational areas J and K, two Vigilance Areas - North and South – were established in the Aegean Sea. Furthermore, for the secondary migration flow monitoring the Reporting Points within operational Area K were established in the ports of Igoumenitsa, Patras, Korinthos and Kerkyra.

2.3.2 Disembarkation in Third Countries

Although foreseen in the OPLAN the possibility of hand over or disembarkation of persons in the territory of Turkey upon the general assessment performed by the Hellenic authorities, all intercepted and rescued persons both at Greek territorial sea as well as in the operational area beyond its territorial sea were disembarked in Greece

2.3.3 Assessment of the general situation in Turkey

The assessment of the general situation in a third country (Turkey) was conducted by Hellenic authorities and made available to Frontex on 19 July 2014.

2.3.4 Procedures regarding the identification of persons in particular situations

The training in first aid was included in the basic training of the law enforcement agencies involved in the operation. The participating maritime assets had on board at least one person with basic first aid training. Furthermore, those units were properly equipped for assisting maritime SAR missions. Once rescued, the migrants were met on shore at the Greek Sea ports by mixed teams of Red Cross, Doctors of the World. Hellenic Coast Guard or Hellenic Police were responsible for the referring persons in need of international protection and persons in a particularly vulnerable situation to the Ministry of Interior.

2.3.5 Communication and cooperation channels

The ICC housed in NCC, facilitated the communication flow between those two entities. MRCC and ICC were in permanent contact with each other. In case of SAR responsible Hellenic MRCC took over the coordination and in whenever needed cooperated with MRCC Ankara (Turkey) and MRCC Rome (Italy).

2.4 JO EPN INDALO 2014

2.4.1 Period of implementation and operational areas

In accordance with the provisions of the Operational Plan, the joint activities started on 03 June 2014 (00:00h LT) and ended on 31 October 2014 (24:00h LT).
One operational area "N" (NOVEMBER) has been defined in the Western Mediterranean Sea.

The operational area N is divided, for the purpose of the JO EPN Indalo 2014, into five zones: N1 - Algeciras, N2 – Malaga, N3 – Granada, N4 – Almeria and N5 – Murcia

The execution of joint operational activities in operational area N took place in Spanish territorial waters and international waters from Tarifa, in the Atlantic Ocean' side of the Strait of Gibraltar, going North-East along the coast of the Iberian Peninsula, until the border between Murcia and Alicante provinces.
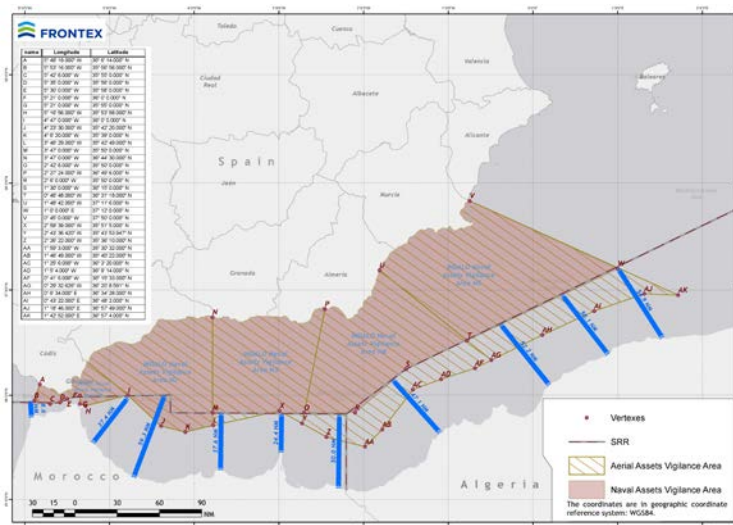
2.4.2 Disembarkation in Third Countries

Although foreseen in the OPLAN the possibility of hand over or disembarkation of persons in the territory of Morocco upon the general assessment performed by the Spanish authorities all intercepted and rescued persons were disembarked in Spanish territory.

2.4.3 Assessment of the general situation in Morocco

The assessment of the situation in Morocco was conducted by Spanish authorities and made available to Frontex on 8 July 2014.

2.4.4 Procedures regarding the identification of persons in particular situations

The training in first aid was included in the basic training of the law enforcement agencies and navies involved in the operation. The participating maritime units had on board at least one person with basic first aid training and were properly equipped for maritime SAR missions.

Once rescued, the migrants were met on shore in the Spanish ports by mixed teams of Red Cross as well as members of the National Police and Guardia Civil and other responsible entities ensuring the examination of the status of person in need of international protection and addressing the special needs of certain categories of persons.

2.4.5 Communication and cooperation channels

The fact that NCC housed the ICC facilitated the communication flow between those two entities.

Regional coordination Centre, RCC, run by Sociedad Estatal de Salvamento Maritimo, SASEMAR, within the Ministry of Transport and ICC were in permanent contact with each other and with SASEMAR. The later, in its capacity of SAR authority in Spain, coordinated these type of activities in close cooperation with Moroccan and Algerian MRCCs. SASEMAR'S Cooperation with Moroccan MRCC was particularly enhanced in the Strait of Gibraltar where, due to the specificity of the area, both authorities have jurisdiction in the area (part of it also included in the operational area of JO EPN INDALO 2014).

2.5 JO EPN Hera 2014

2.5.1 Period of Implementation and operational areas

In accordance with the provisions of the Operational Plan, the joint activities started on 01 August 2014 (00:00h LT) and ended on 31 October 2014 (24:00h LT).

The operational area "P" was divided into two zones:

- Operational Area P-1 "Canary": Land area of the Canary Islands
- Operational Area P-2 "Senegal": Territorial waters and exclusive economic zone (EEZ) of Senegal, as well as its air space. The EEZ does not extend beyond 200 nautical miles from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured.
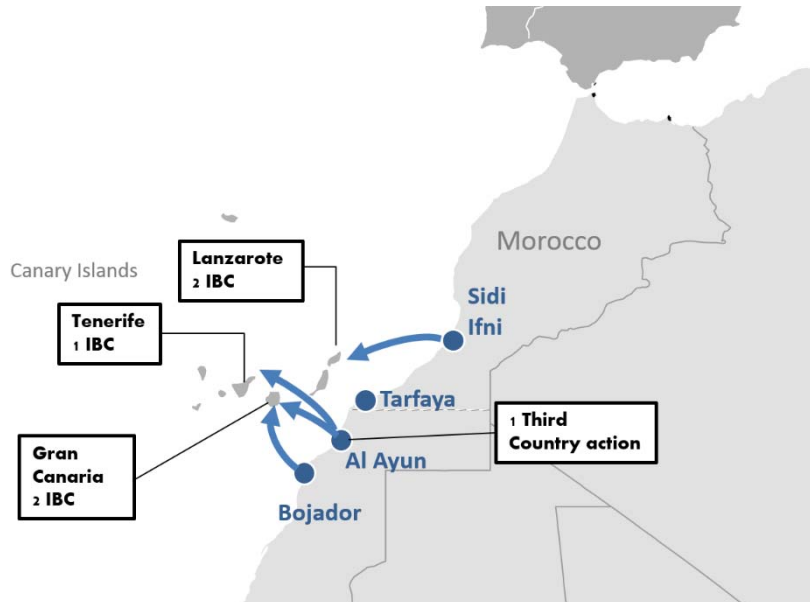
2.5.2 Assessment of the general situation

The assessment of the situation in Morocco and Senegal was conducted by Spanish authorities and made available to Frontex on 8 July 2014, prior to launching the operation. It was made with a view of anticipating potential interception of persons in those countries.

During the implementation of the operation, no migrant boat was intercepted at sea in the operational area. People rescued at sea outside of the operational area by Spanish assets and Moroccan assets in their respective search and rescue region were treated pursuant to SAR and SOLAS[4] conventions and IAMSAR manuals. Three cases occurred in the Spanish SAR area with the final result of disembarkation in Canary Island and one third country action conducted by

Moroccan Authorities in their SAR area with disembarkation in Morocco. All SAR actions conducted during EPN Hera 2014 concluded with the disembarkation of rescued people in Spanish territory when detected in Spanish SAR and in Morocco when detected in Moroccan SAR area.

2.5.3 Procedures regarding the identification of persons in particular situations

The competent national authorities were responsible to take appropriate measures, such as interpreters, legal advisers and other relevant experts of the host Member State, and details on which shall take appropriate follow up measures.

However ICC and LCC, established in Las Palmas, Canary Island, and run by Guardia Civil was following very closely implementation of JO especially as regards those aspects mentioned before. The training in first aid was included in the basic training of the law enforcement agencies and navies involved in the operation.

2.5.4 Communication and cooperation channels

The fact that NCC housed the ICC facilitated the communication flow between those two entities.

During JO EPN Hera 2014, there was no occurrence of participating MS units to be placed at the disposal of any Rescue Coordination Centre. No participating unit had the opportunity to inform the International Coordination Centre of the presence of any persons within the meaning of Article 4 (international protection), therefore the ICC did not transmit any information to the competent national authorities of the country where disembarkation should have taken place.

---

[4] International Convention on the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974.

Part 3: Main conclusions and assessment

During the first year of the implementation of the Regulation Frontex' assessment is the following:

Although Frontex has always monitored the protection and promotion of fundamental rights in the joint operations it coordinates, there are now more clear and detailed rules on this critical matter. In fact and for the first time the host Member States were informing, in advance, their partners responsible for providing support for persons with special needs. Frontex could, thus, monitor the correct implementation of the Operational Plan in this regard;

The Regulation also contributed the clarification to the roles of the National Officer and of the International Coordination Centre and of the communications flows in both interception and search and rescue cases;

The fact that the host Member States assumed the responsibility for disembarkation of all persons apprehended and/or rescued in their territory is deemed as a constructive approach to the difficulty of dealing with mixed flows and the need to ensure both, the respect for the principle of non-refoulement and the correct implementation of EU border management policy in particular the need to prevent irregular migration.

When disembarkation in third countries were envisaged, Frontex required the host Member State for the "general assessment" of that country. In this particular aspect, Frontex considers that there is room for improvement of the assessments delivered, in terms of close monitoring, and is ready to support the Member States to develop them; no incident of disembarkation in third countries has occurred;

In light of this assessment Frontex conclusion is that the new Regulation achieved the objective of setting up clear rules for the surveillance of the sea borders contributing to the reinforcement of the capacity of saving lives at sea, promoting the fundamental rights of migrants without prejudice to the performance of border surveillance.

Through the assessment of the implementation of the Regulation in the coming years Frontex will continue to perform its legal tasks of drafting the operational plan and monitor its correct implementation ensuring that the objectives pursued will continue to be attained.

LIST OF ACRONYMS

AASC	Assembly of Agency Staff Committees (in Brussels. AASC provide a forum for the Staff Committees of the Agencies to exchange information, to define common positions and to represent the collective interests of staff of the Agencies)	
ABS	Air Border Sector	
ABS	Automated Border Control	
ABT	Annual Bilateral Talks	
AD staff		
ADMIN	Administration Division	
ADS	Approved Destination Status	
AIS	Automatic Identification System	
AMT	Assessment and Monitoring team	
ANTOOLS	A programme for providing appropriate resources and analytical tools for analysis of irregular migration and the related global security environment	
AP	Action Plan	
API	Advanced Passenger Information	
ARA	Annual Risk Analysis	
ASO	Frontex Analyst Support Officer	
BCP	Border Crossing Point	
BCU	Border Control Unit	
BMA	Border Management Agency	
BORTEC	Study on technical feasibility of establishing a surveillance system (European Surveillance System)	
BP	Border Police	
BSMF	Baltic Sea Maritime Functionalities	
BSRBCC	Baltic Sea Region Border Control	
CAFAO	Customs and Fiscal Assistance Office	
CARDS	Community Assistance to Reconstruction, Development and Stabilisation	
CBD	Capacity Building Division	
CCC	Common Core Curriculum	
CCG	Core Country Group	
CeCLAD-M	Coordination Centre for the fight against drugs in the Mediterranean	
CEFR	Common European Framework of Reference for Languages	
CEPOL	European Police College	
CF	Consultative Forum	
CFCA	Community Fisheries Control Agency	
CFPOC	Central Frontex Point of Contact	
CIRAM	Common Integrated Risk Analysis Model	
CIREFI	Centre for Information, Discussion and Exchange on the Crossing of Frontiers and Immigration	
CleanSeaNet	is a near-real-time satellite-based oil and spill vessel monitoring service	

CLI	Changeable Laser Image
CM System	Correspondence Management System
COMOPS	Common Surveillance Tools Project
CONOPS	Concept of Operations
CPB	Coastal Patrol Boat
CPIP	the Common Pre-Frontier Intelligence Picture
CPV	Coastal Patrol Vessel
CRA	Common Risk Analysis
CRATE	Centralized Record of Available Technical Equipment
CSC	Consortium Steering Committee
DC	Drafting Committee
DEA	Data Entry Agent
DED	Deputy Executive Director
DEPA	Document Examination Principles and Application
DG MARE	Directorate-General for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries
DHS	Department of Homeland and Security
DoADM	Director of Administration Division
DOPD	Director of Operations Divisions
DPB	Directorate Programme Board
DPO	Dedicated Press Officer
DVI	Disaster Victim Identification
EASO	European Asylum Support Office
EATF	European Air Transport Fleet
EBF	European Borders Fund
EBG	European Boarder Guards
EBGT	European Boarder Guard Teams
EC	European Commission
ECHR	European Convention on Human Rights
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
ED	Executive Director
EDA	European Defence Agency
EEA	European Environment Agency
EMCDDA	European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction
EMODNET	European Maritime Observation and Data Network (a pilot component)
EMSA	European Maritime Safety Agency
EOB	
EPN	European Patrols Network
EPN	European Patrols Network
ESA	European Space Agency
EU	European Union

EUNAVFOR	European Union Naval Force Somalia
EUPM	European Union Police Mission
EUROJUST	European Union body investigating and prosecuting serious cross border and organized crime
EUROPOL	European Law Enforcement Organization
EUROSUR	European Surveillance System
EUSBSR	EU Strategy for the Baltic Sea Region
EUSC	European Union Satellite Centre
EUSR	European Union Special Representative
FAL-Convention	Convention on Facilitation of International Maritime Traffic
FC	Frontex Coordinator
FCO	Frontex Coordination Officer
FDPB	Frontex Directorate Program Board
FER	Final Evaluation Report
FI	Financial Initiator
FIB	Fast Interception Boat
FIN	Finance and Procurement Unit
FISO	Frontex Intelligence Seconded Officer - *does not exist anymore*
FJST	Frontex Joint Support Teams
FMM	Frontex Media Monitor
FOC	Frontex Operational Coordinator
FOO	Frontex Operational Office (Greece)
FOSS	Frontex One Stop Shop portal
FP	Focal Point
FPO	Frontex Press Officer
FPP (?)	Focal Points Programme (?)
FPSB	Focal Point Sea Border
FRA	Fundamental Rights Agency
FRAN	The Frontex Risk Analysis Network
FRO	Fundamental Rights Officer
FRONBAC	The Frontex Borders Analytical Community
FRONTEX	European Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation at the External Borders of the Member States of the European Union
FSC	Frontex Situation Centre
FSC DO	Frontex Situation Centre Duty Officer
FSO	Frontex Support Officer
FTE	Full Time Employee
FWA	Fixed Wing Airplane
FX	Frontex
FX PoW	Frontex Programme of Work
GC	Guardia Civil
GdF/	Guardia di Finanza
GDISC	General Directors' of Immigration Services Conference.
GIABA	Inter-Governmental Action Group Against Money Laundering in West Africa

GIS	Geographical Information Service
GO	Guest Officer
GPS	Global Positioning System
GRETA	the Group of Experts on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings
HJOU	Head of Joint Operations Unit
HMS	Host Member State
HR	Human Recourses
HSBS	Head of Sea Border Sector
IAS Grant Management Audit	
IATA	The International Air Transport Association
IBM	Integrated Border Management
IBPC	International Border Police Conference
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ICC	International Coordination Centre
ICC	International Criminal Court
ICMP	International Commission on Missing Persons
ICMPD	The International Centre for Migration Policy Development
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IGLC	Interpol Global Learning Centre
IGO	Inter-governmental organization
IICI	Institute for International Criminal Investigations
ILO	(1) International Labour Organization
ILO	(2) Immigration Liaison Officer
IMDatE	Integrated Maritime Data Environment (is a technical framework currently under development
IMO	International Maritime Organization
IMS	Integrated Maritime Surveillance
INTELOPS	?
Interpol	International Criminal Police Organization
IO	Intelligence Officer
IOM	International Organization for Migration
ISO	International Organization For Standardization
JCB	Joint Coordinating Board
JO	Joint Operation
JORA	Joint Operations Reporting Application
JOU	Joint Operations Unit
JRC	Joint Research Centre (European Commission)
JRCC	Joint Rescue Coordination Centre
JRO	Joint Return Operations
LA	Legal Affairs

LBS	Land Border Sector
LCC	Local Coordination Centre
LEA	Feasibility Study on Technical Equipment for Frontex Coordinated Activities
LEG	Legal Support
LO	Liaison Officer
LRIT	Long Range Identification and Tracking (ships)
MAOC (N)	Maritime Analysis and Operations Centre (Narcotics) - MAOC(N)
MARISS	Maritime Security Service project
MB	Management Board
MEDSEA	Mediterranean Costal Patrol Network
MID	Maritime Identification Digits
MLI	Multiple Laser Image
MMSI	Maritime Mobile Service Identity
MOB	Migrants on boat
MOC	Maritime Operational Center
MOU	Mobile Operational Unit
MoU on PSC	Memorandum of Understanding on Port State Control in the Mediterranean Region
MRP	Machine-readable Passport
MS	Member State
MSO	Maritime Security Operation
MSP	Maritime Spatial Planning
NACGF	North Atlantic Coast Guard Forum
NANE countries	North African and Near East countries
NCC	National Coordination Centre
NFPOC	National Frontex Point of Contact
NGO	Non-Governmental Organizations
NO	National Officials
NoBorders	No Borders Network - Freedom of Movement and Equal Rights For All
NPM	National Project Manager
OA	Operational Area
OAES	Operational Analysis and Evaluation Sector
OAS	Organization of American States (also OAE)
OCG	Organized Crime Groups
OCP	Operational Contingency Package
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for the Human Rights
OI	Operational initiator
OLAF	European Anti Fraud Office
OMNTE	
OPD	Operations Division
Opera system	Replacing CRATE (a system with overview of accessible resources, both HR and TR)

OPPLAN	Operational Plan	
OPS	Operations Unit	
OPV	Offshore Patrol Vessel	
OSCE	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe	
OSINF	Open Source Information	
OSINT	Open Source Intelligence	
OSS	One-Stop Shop (A new answer for immigrant integration)	
PIDC	Pacific Immigration Director' Conference	
PKD	(ICAO) Public Key Directory	
PKI	(ICAO) Public Key Infrastructure	
PM	Project Manager	
PNR	Passenger Name Record	
POC	Port of Contact	
POW	Programme of Work	
PP	Pilot Project	
PRP	Poseidon Regional Programme	
PRU	Pooled Resources Unit	
RABIT	Rapid Border Intervention Team	
RAU	Risk Analysis Unit	
RDU	Research and Development Unit	
RELEX	External Relations in FX	
ROS	Return Operations Sector	
SAC	Schengen Associated Country	
SAR	Search and Rescue	
SARA	Semi-Annual Risk Analysis	
SASEMAR	Search and Rescue Centre in Spain	
SBC	Schengen Borders Code	
SBS	Sea Border Sector	
SC	Steering Committee	
SDA	Strategic Development Officer	
SDO	Senior Duty Officer	
SFD	Specific Financing Decision	
SGO	Seconded Guest Officers	
SIS	Schengen Information System	
SITREP	Situation Report	
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure	
SOP	State of Play	
SPAWAR	Space and Naval Warfare Systems Command	
TAG	Technical Advisory Group	
TC	Third Country	

TCN	Third Country National
TE	Technical Equipment
TFA	Tactical Focused Assessment (analysis)
TFEU	Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union
THB	Trafficking in Human Beings
TR	Technical Resources
TRA	Tailored Risk Assessments
TRU	Training Unit
TVV	Thermal Vision Van
UAV	Unmanned Aerial Vehicles
UFED	Universal Forensic Extraction Device
UN	United Nations
UNCLOS	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNHCR's Refworld	Reword is the leading source of information necessary for taking quality decisions on refugee status
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Educational Fund
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNPRH	UN Peacekeeping Resource Hub (*Policy, Lessons learned and Training for the peacekeeping Community)*
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development
VIS	The Visa Information System
WA	Working Arrangement
WAB	Weekly Analytical Briefing
WAR	Weekly Analytical Report
WB-RAN	Western Balkans Risk Analysis Network
WCO	World Customs Organization
WHO	World Health Organization
WM	Weekly Monitor