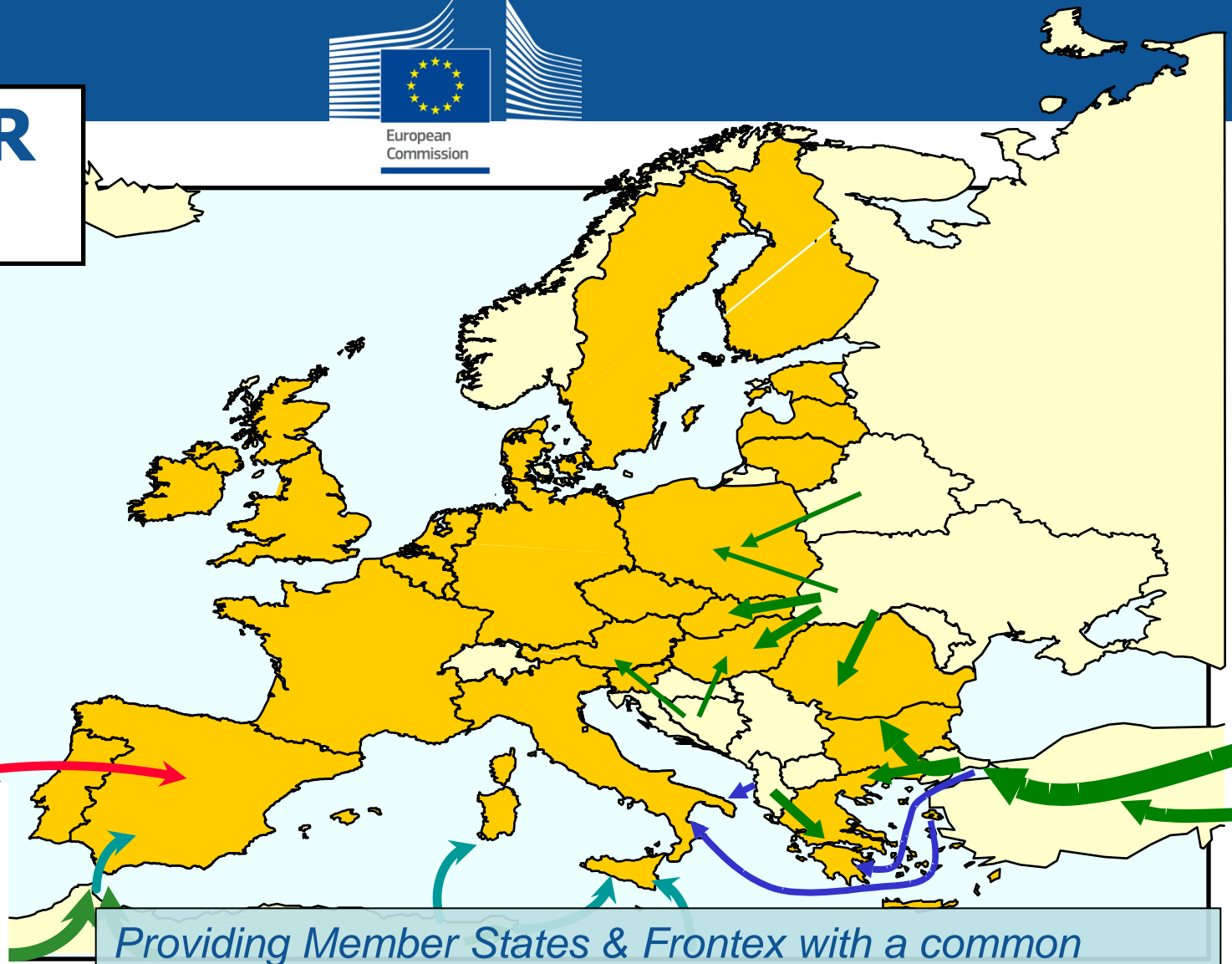
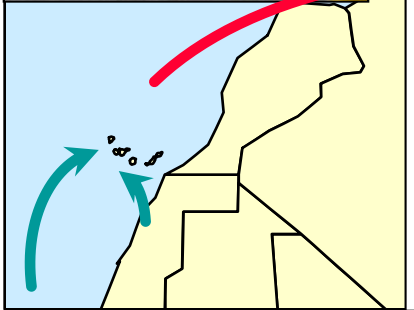




Making EUROSUR operational by 2013

Oliver Seiffarth, EC, DG Home Affairs

EUROSUR vision

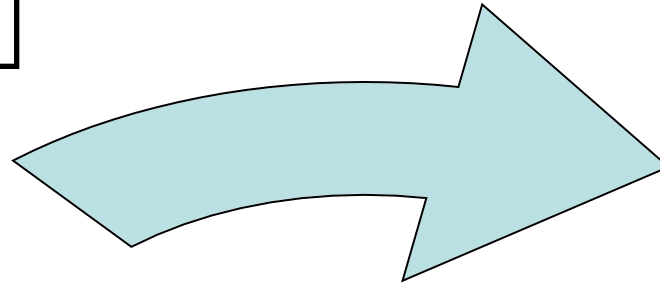


Providing Member States & Frontex with a common infrastructure & tools ("framework") needed to quickly detect & respond to changing routes and methods used for irregular migration & cross-border crime.

EUROSUR approach

Prevent

- I. Irregular migration
- II. Cross-border crime
- III. Loss of migrants' lives

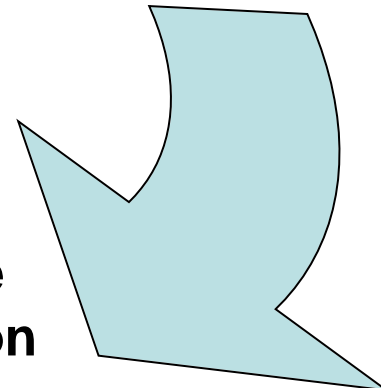
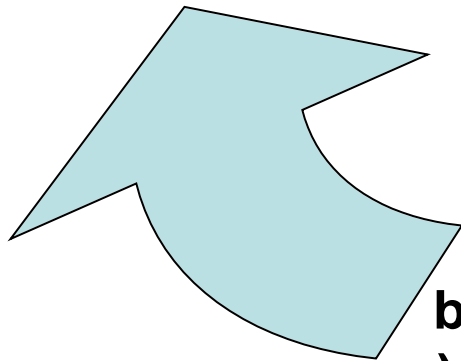


By improving

- 1) Situational awareness
- 2) Reaction capability
- 3) Effect measurement

To be achieved via

- a) Information exchange
- b) Interagency cooperation
- c) Use of modern technology



8 Steps of EUROSUR Roadmap

COM(2008)68final of 13.2.2008

Phase 1: Streamlining & interlinking national border surveillance systems

- 1) National coordination centres (NCCs)
- 2) EUROSUR communication network
- 3) Cooperation with 3rd countries

Phase 2: Common tools for border surveillance at EU level

- 4) R&D to improve performance
- 5) Common application of surveillance tools
- 6) Common Pre-frontier Intelligence Picture

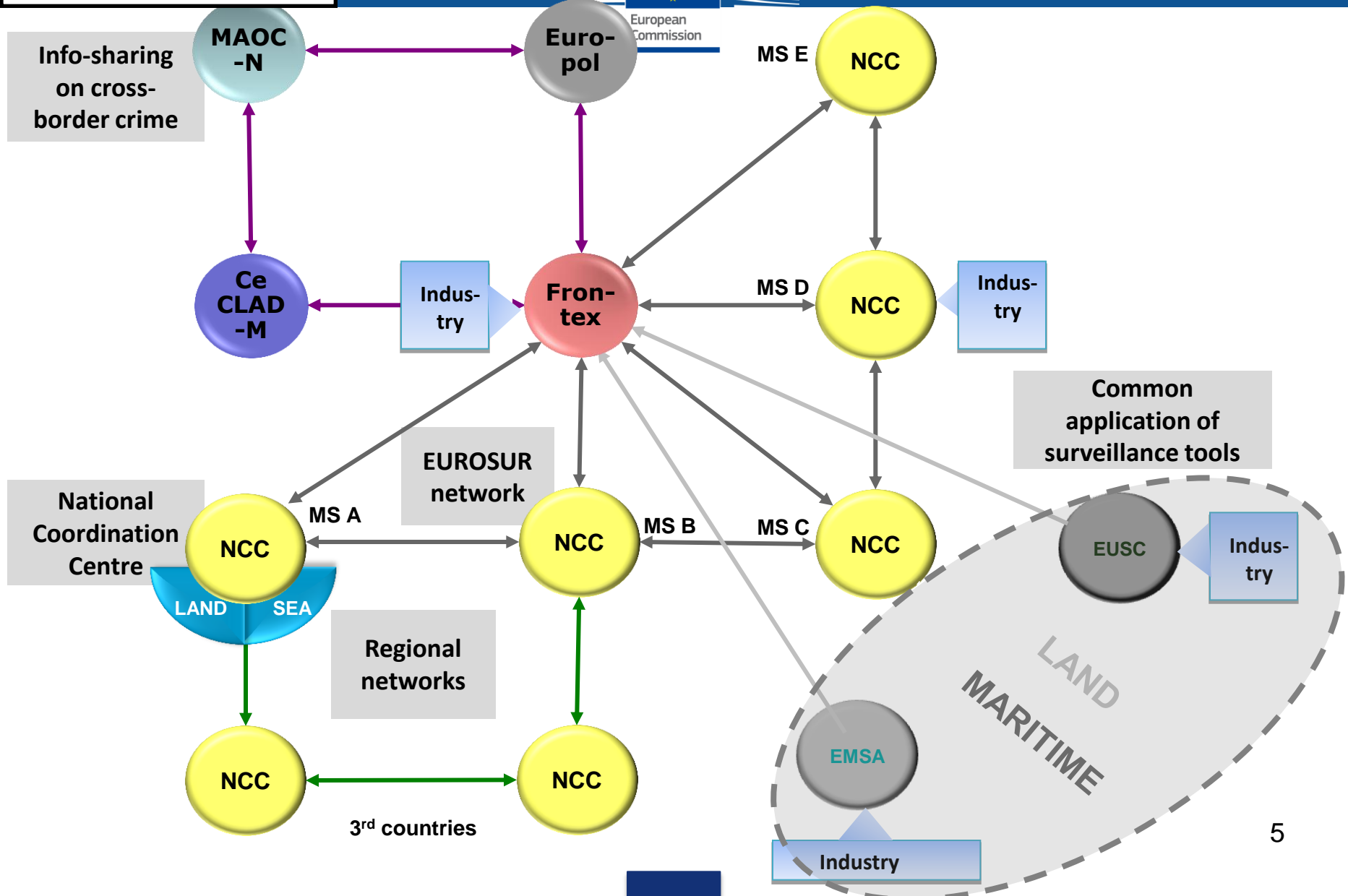
Phase 3: Common Information Sharing Environment (CISE) for the EU maritime domain

- 7) CISE for internal security purposes
- 8) CISE (4all)

→ **EUROSUR Legislative Proposal**

COM(2011)873final of 12.12.2011

EUROSUR framework



EUROSUR method



Decentralised system of systems, in which:

- NCCs form communities of interest & guarantee information sharing & cooperation.
- Frontex acts as a service provider and ensures coherence between main EUROSUR components.
- EUROSUR uses existing & provides new capabilities to enable Frontex and NCCs to react to changing situations in a flexible & structured manner.
- Border surveillance measures are risk analysis and intelligence-driven (no fences, no walls).

Backbone of EUROSUR: NCCs & Frontex

European
Commission

National coordination centres/NCCs

- Exchange info/coordinate betw. national authorities, with other NCCs & with Frontex;
- Maintain National Situational Picture;
- Administer national border surveillance system.

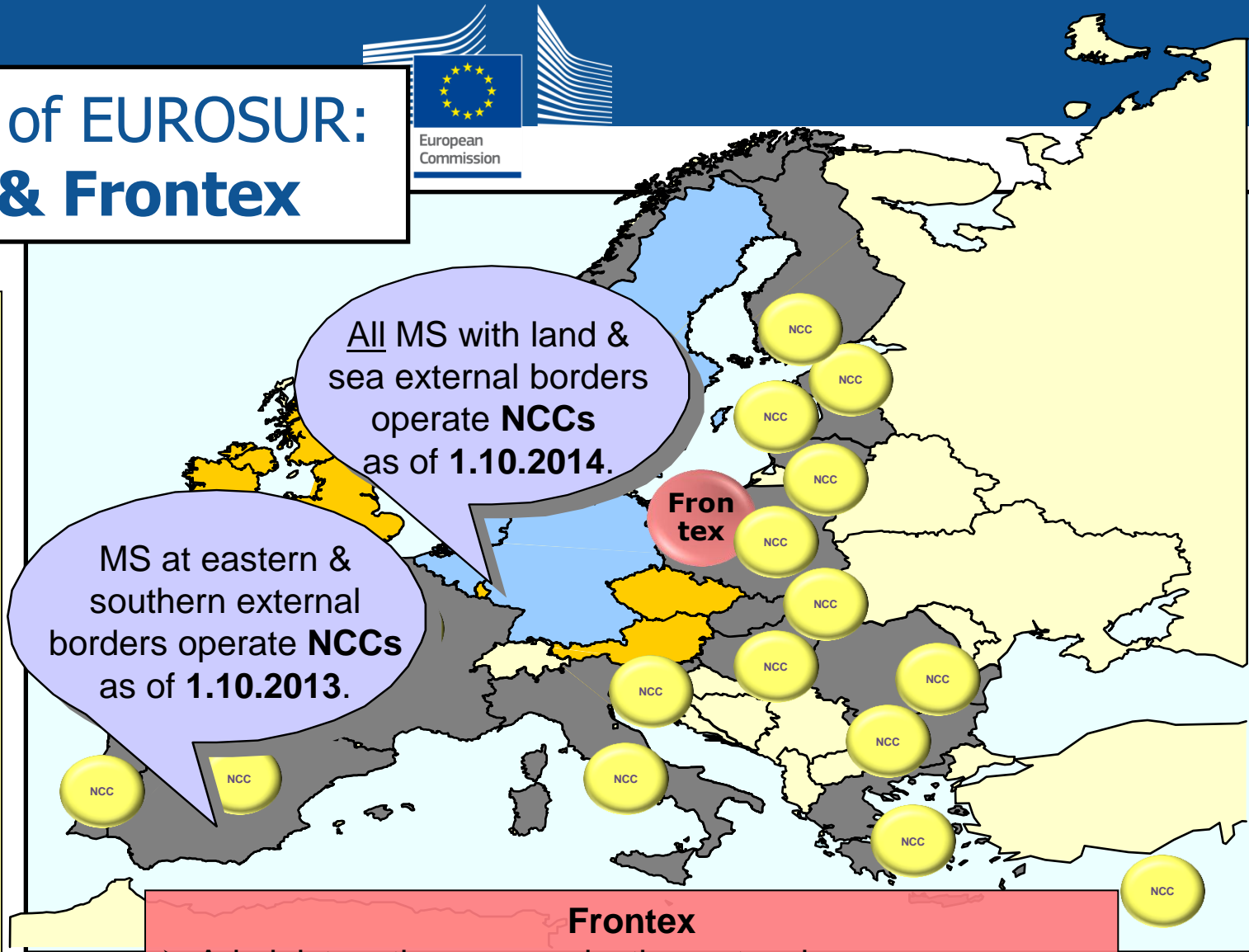
MS at eastern & southern external borders operate **NCCs** as of **1.10.2013**.

All MS with land & sea external borders operate **NCCs** as of **1.10.2014**.

**Fron
tex**

Frontex

- Administers the communication network;
- Maintains the European Situational Picture;
- Maintains the Common Pre-Frontier Intelligence Picture;
- Facilitates the common application of surveillance tools.

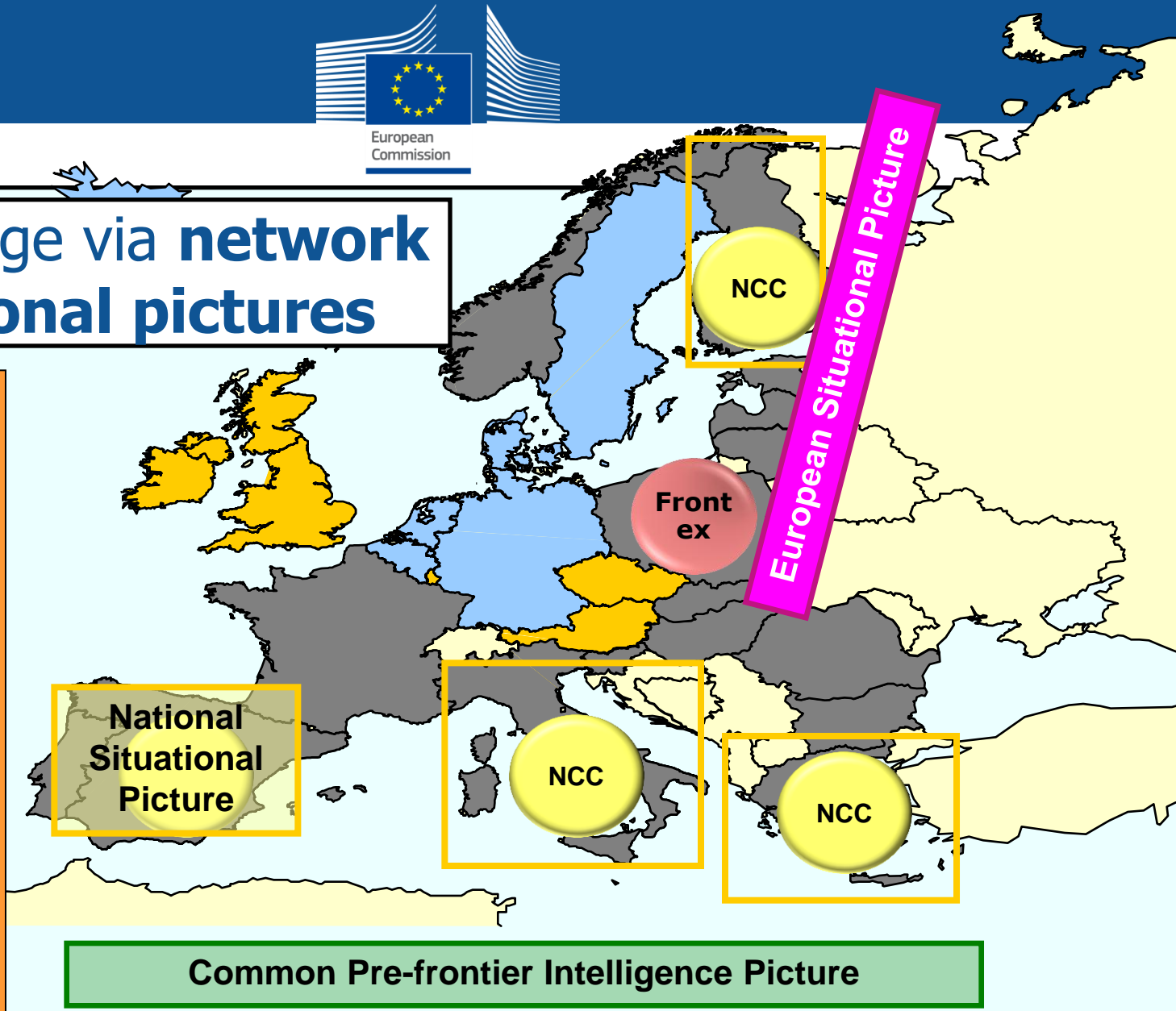


Info exchange via **network** & **situational pictures**

Frontex shall maintain 24/7 the **network** for

- bi/multilateral info exchange in near-real time;
- audio/video conferencing;
- secure handling of non-/classified information (EU Restricted).

Frontex shall provide technical support to NCCs.



National Situational Picture

Sources:

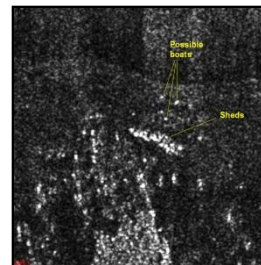
- Nat. border surveillance system
- Sensors & patrols
- Other national centres
- Other nat. authorities & systems
- Frontex & international organisations
- Other NCCs (MS, 3rd countries)
- Regional networks with 3rd countries
- Ship reporting systems (AIS, VMS)
- Other sources



Events layer



Operational layer



Analysis layer

Sub-layers on

- Irregular migration
- Cross-border crime
- Crisis situations
- Other events



Sub-layers on

- Own assets **Restricted**
- Areas of operation
- Environmental info

Sub-layers:

- Information
- Analytical
- Intelligence picture
- Imagery & geodata

National
Situational
Picture

SHARE

National
Situational
Picture

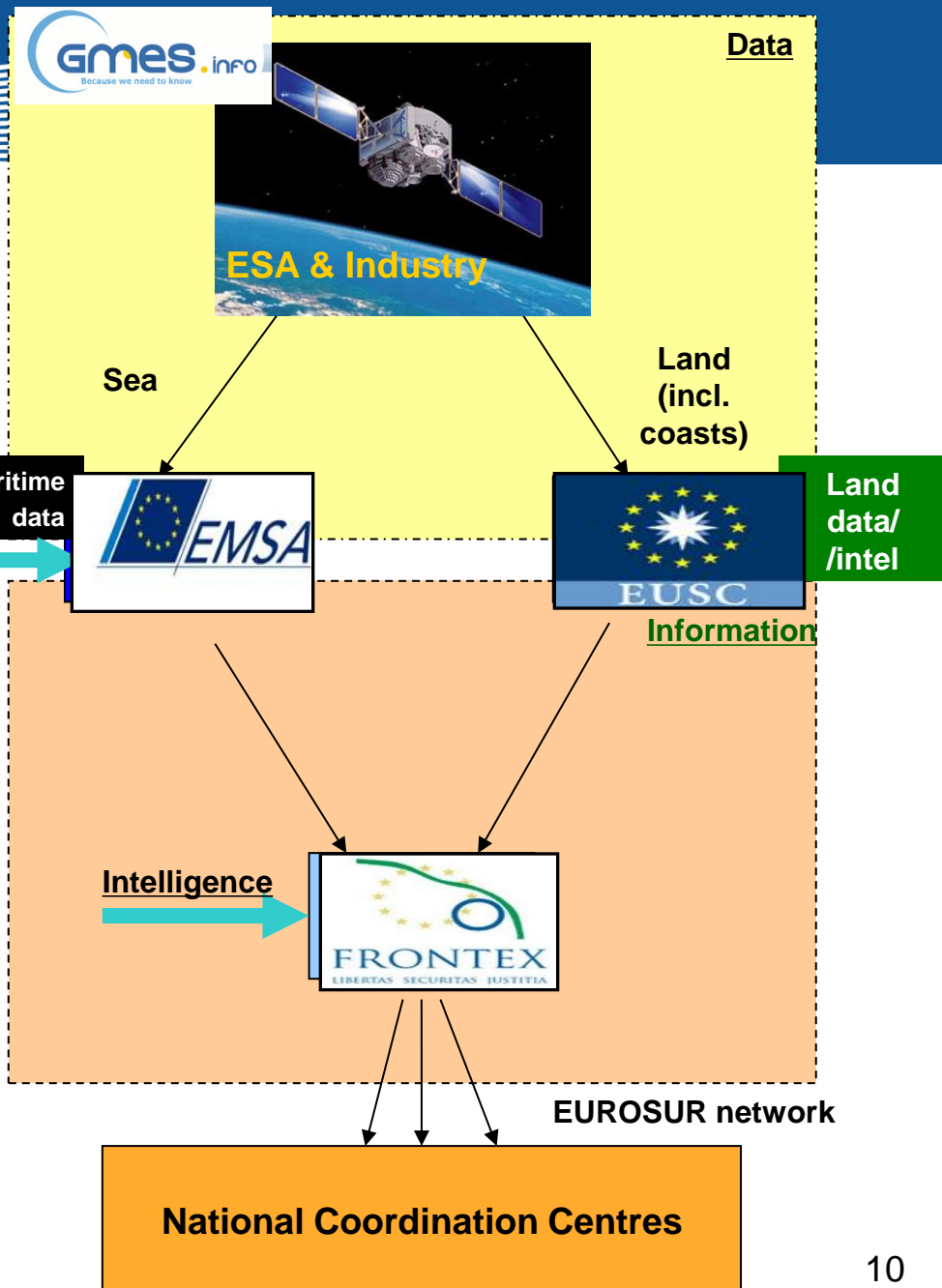
Common application of surveillance tools

Information services

- Monitoring of 3rd country ports and coasts (embarkation points)
- Tracking of vessel
- Monitoring designated areas
- Environmental assessment

Tools

- Ship reporting systems (AIS, VMS, later on SSN)
- Satellite imagery
- Sensors mounted on any kind of platform, incl. un/manned aerial vehicles

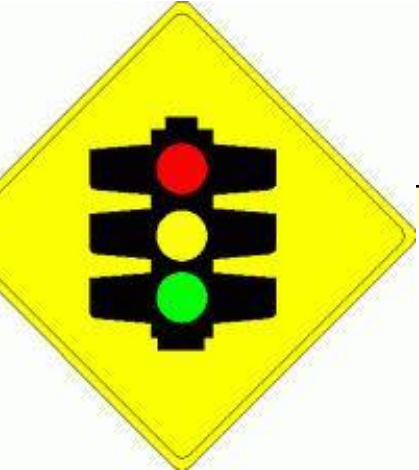
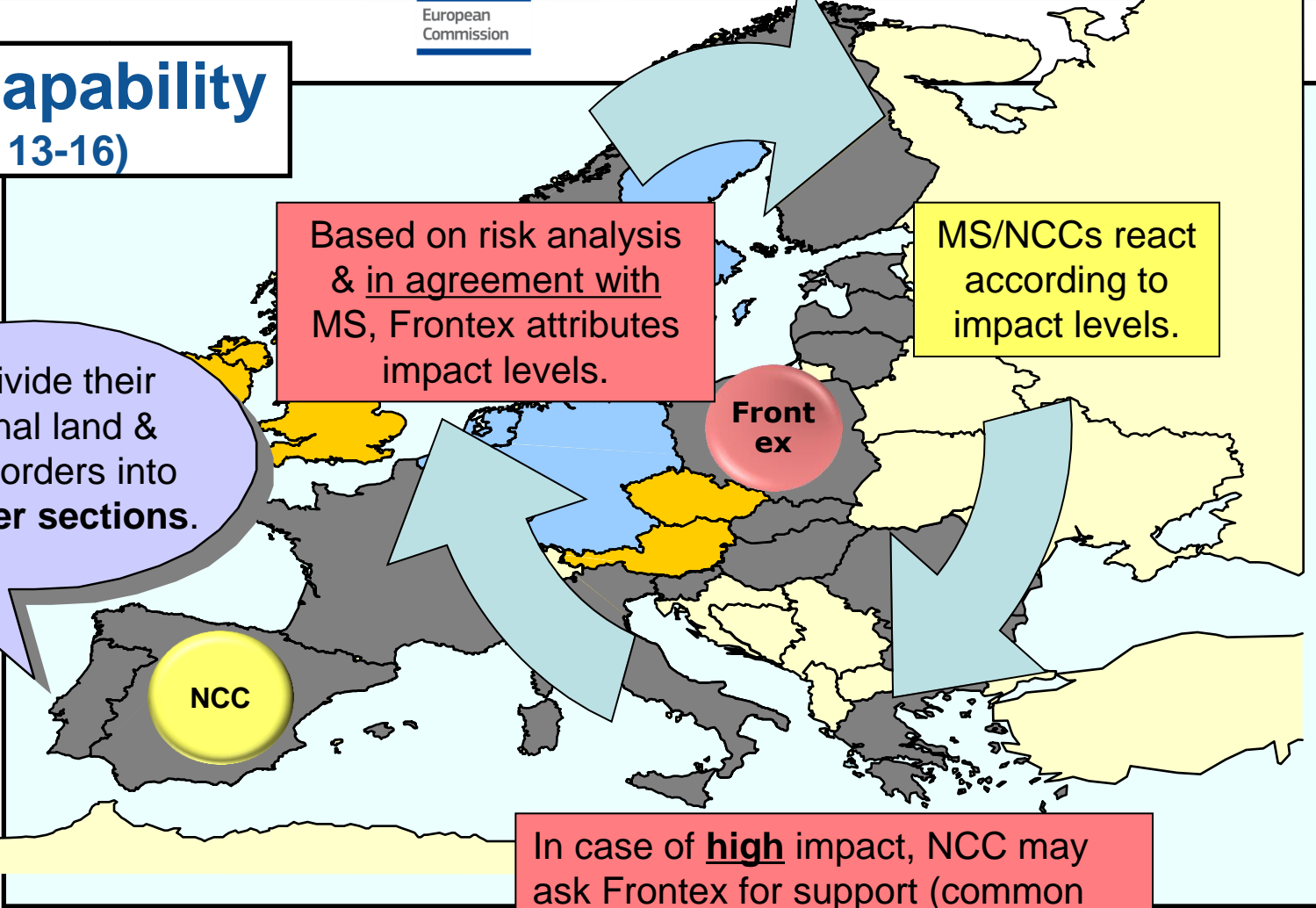


Reaction capability (Articles 13-16)

MS divide their external land & sea borders into **border sections**.

Based on risk analysis & in agreement with MS, Frontex attributes impact levels.

MS/NCCs react according to impact levels.



In case of **high** impact, NCC may ask Frontex for support (common application of surveillance tools, European Border Guard teams etc.)

Cost estimates



Step	Component	Option x.1	Option x.2	Option x.3	Preferred options	
		Decentralised approach	Partly centralised approach	Centralised approach	Responsible	Funding
1	National coordination centres	M€ 99,6	M€ 271,6	M€ 610	Member States	EBF (ISF)
1	Frontex Situation Centre	M€ 95,6	M€ 129,8	M€ 137	Frontex	Frontex (ISF)
2, 7	Communication network	M€ 42,4	M€ 46,7	M€ 49,3		
6	Common Pre-Frontier Intelligence Picture	€ 0,0	M€ 29,3	M€ 29,2		
3	Networks with 3 rd countries	€ 0,0	M€ 5,4	M€ 25,3	Member States	DCI, EBF (ISF)
5	Common application of surveillance tools	M€ 80,5	M€ 62,1	M€ 62,3	Frontex EUSC EMSA	Frontex GMES
Total		M€ 318,1	M€ 544,9	M€ 913	Legislative financial statement:	
Preferred Option		M€ 338,7 (2011-2020)			M€ 244 (2014-20)	

Making EUROSUR operational in 2013



European Commission

EUROSUR	Development	Testing	Implementation	Legislation
Commission	2008-2011			2011-2013
European Parliament				
Member States	2008-2011	2011-13	2008-2013	
Frontex			2011-2013	
Other EU agencies	2010-2011		2012-2013	
Industry	2009-2011		2008-2013	

Perseus, Seabilla, I2C, Nereids, Simtisis, Dolphin, Sagres, Lobos etc.

Thank you for your attention. Any questions?

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