Member States Expert Group on the Integration of Maritime Surveillance, Brussels, 2 September 2009

Border control and law enforcement cooperation in the EU maritime domain

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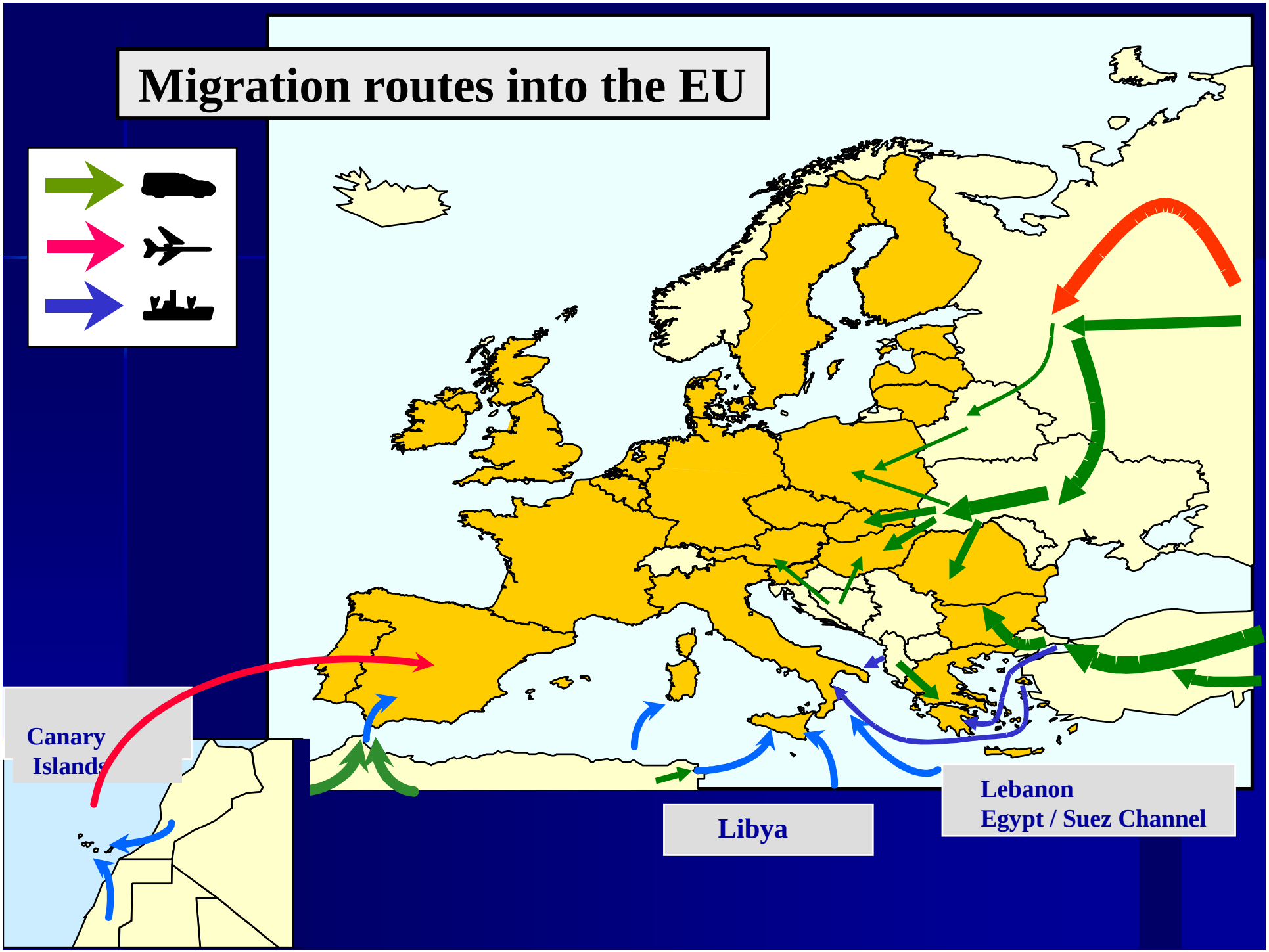
European Commission


Migration routes into the EU
Canary Islands
Libya
Lebanon
Egypt / Suez Channel

Similar routes are used also for other cross-border crime activities, such as narcotics trafficking, trafficking in human beings, contraband etc.

Current main challenge: Detection, tracking & interception of small boats, used for illegal migration and other cross-border crime.

CENTRO DE COORDINACIÓN REGIONAL DE CANARIAS

MS authorities involved in border control in the Med

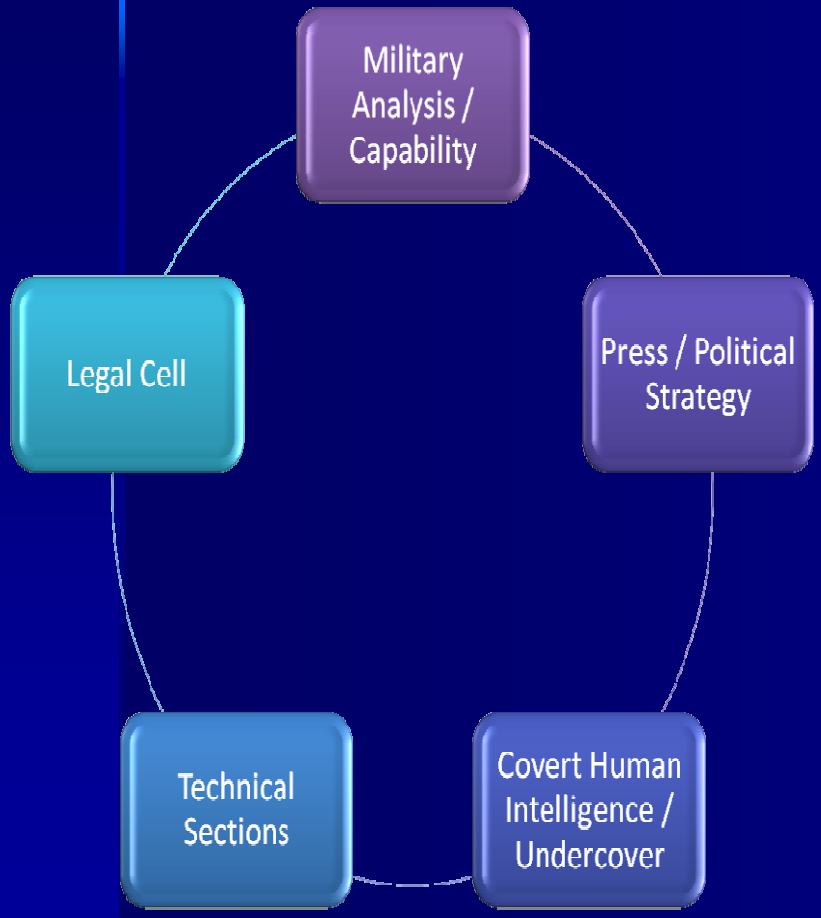
- In 8 MS at EU southern maritime borders, about 43 authorities are directly involved in border control:
  - Portugal – 6
  - Spain – 6
  - France – 7
  - Malta - 2
  - Italy – 6
  - Slovenia - 4
  - Greece – 6
  - Cyprus - 6

- In each MS, authorities include
  - Civilian bodies (Coast Guard, Border Police, Customs, Maritime Authority, etc.) &
  - Military bodies (Navy, Air Force, etc.)

- National authorities cooperate
  - via one common infrastructure (e.g. France – SPATIONAV, Préfet Maritime)
  - separate systems (e.g. Italy – C4I, MCCIS, VTMIS with subsystems)

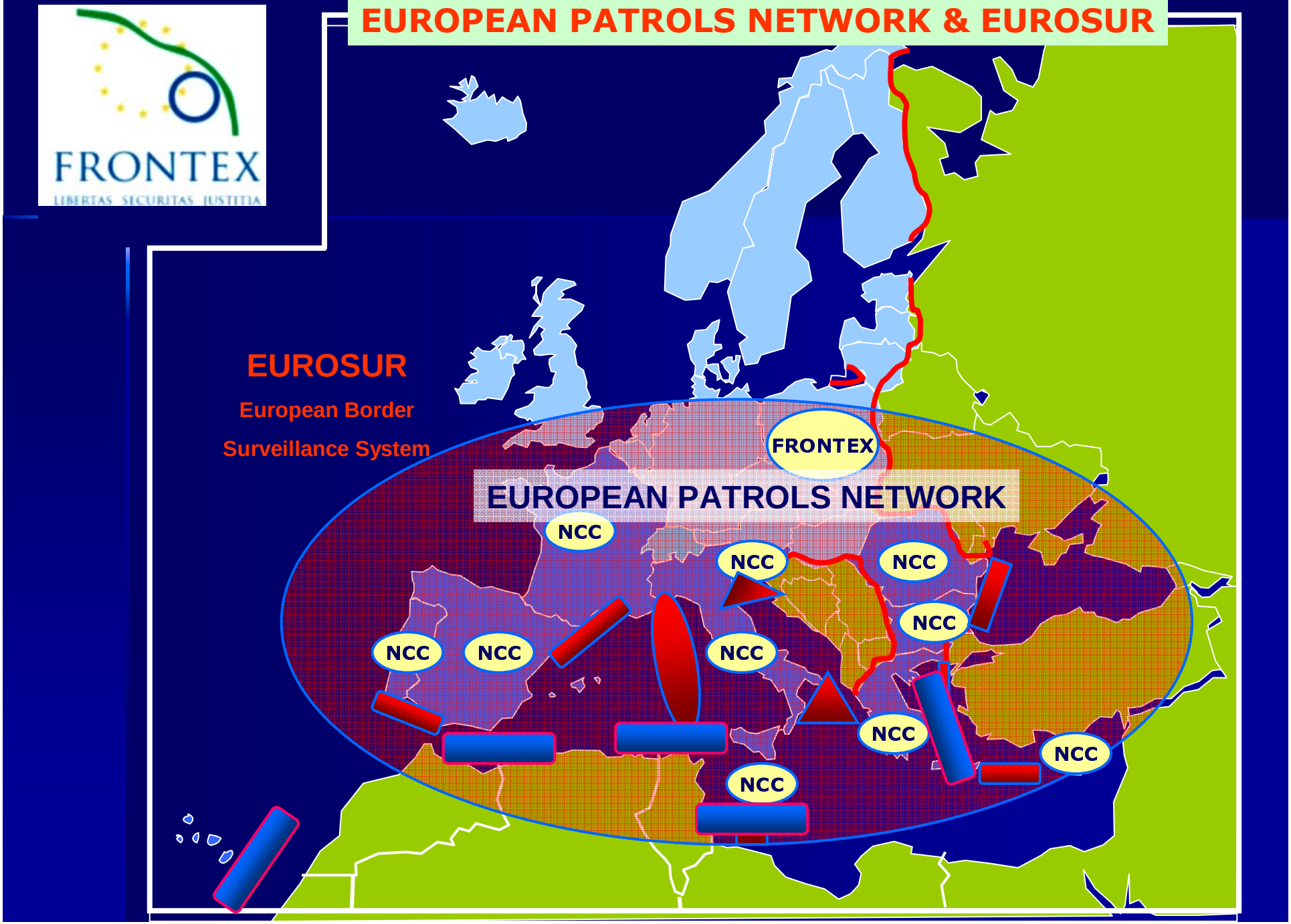
MAOC (N)

MARITIME ANALYSIS and OPERATIONS CENTRE (NARCOTICS)



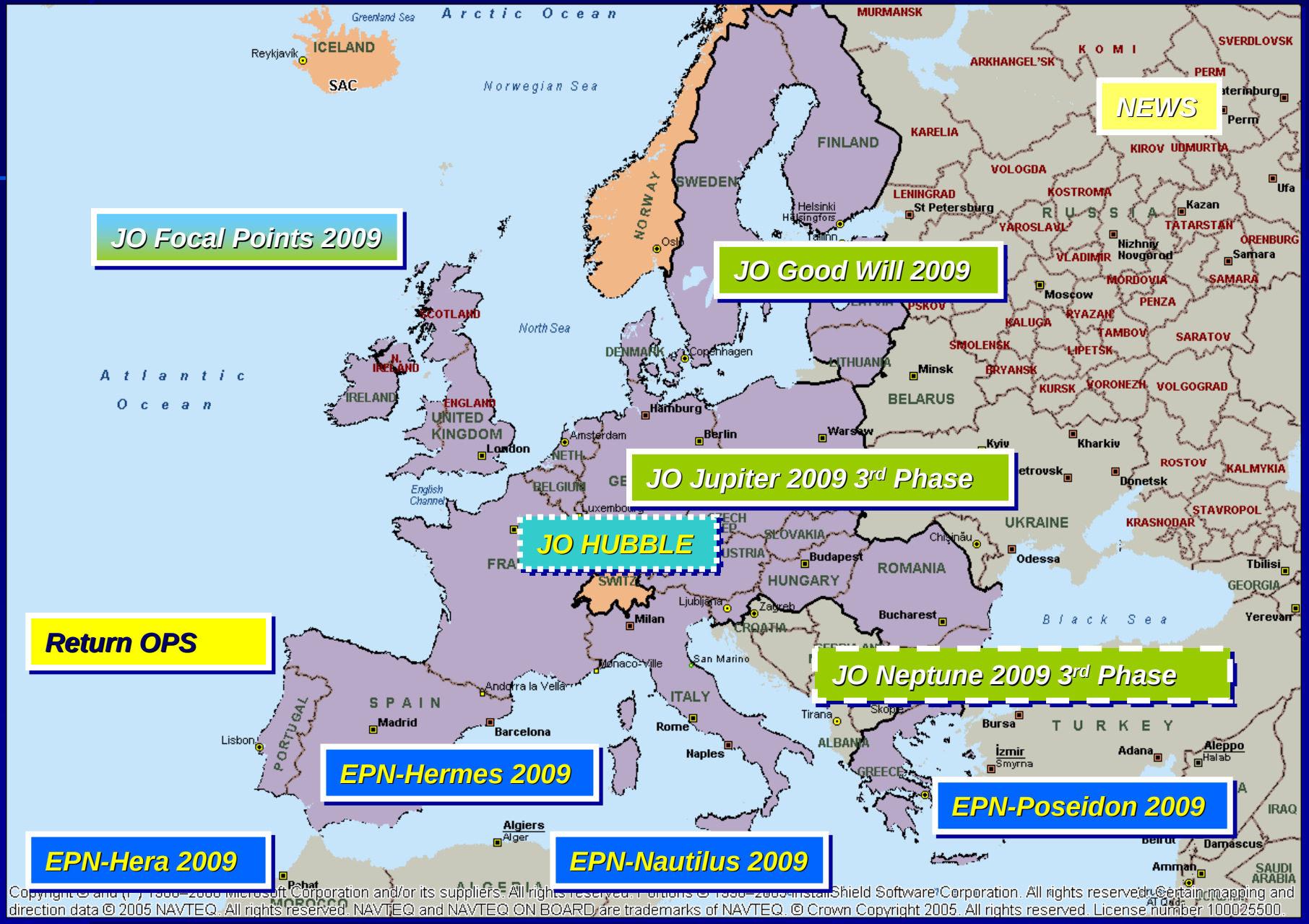
- Military-supported law-enforcement anti-narcotics cooperation structure, seized 40t cocaine & 21t hashish.
- Set up in 2007 by 7 MS (France, UK, Spain, Italy, Portugal, Ireland, Netherlands). 5 observers (incl. USA).
- Intelligence-driven structure for drugs interdiction in Atlantic Ocean ('point-to-point' intelligence exchange).
- Supported by European Commission (ISEC programme).
- Model for regional law-enforcement co-operation initiatives (Ceclad-M, Italian plan for Eastern Med).

EUROPEAN PATROLS NETWORK & EUROSUR



Operational Activities

Map compiled by FRONTEX Situation Centre 13/07/2009



European Border Surveillance System (EUROSUR) – Objectives:

- Support MS authorities carrying out border surveillance tasks in improving situational awareness and in increasing reaction capabilities with the aim to

1) reduce the number of illegal migrants entering EU undetected;
2) reduce the death toll of migrants at sea;
3) increase internal security by preventing cross-border crime.

EUROSUR approach

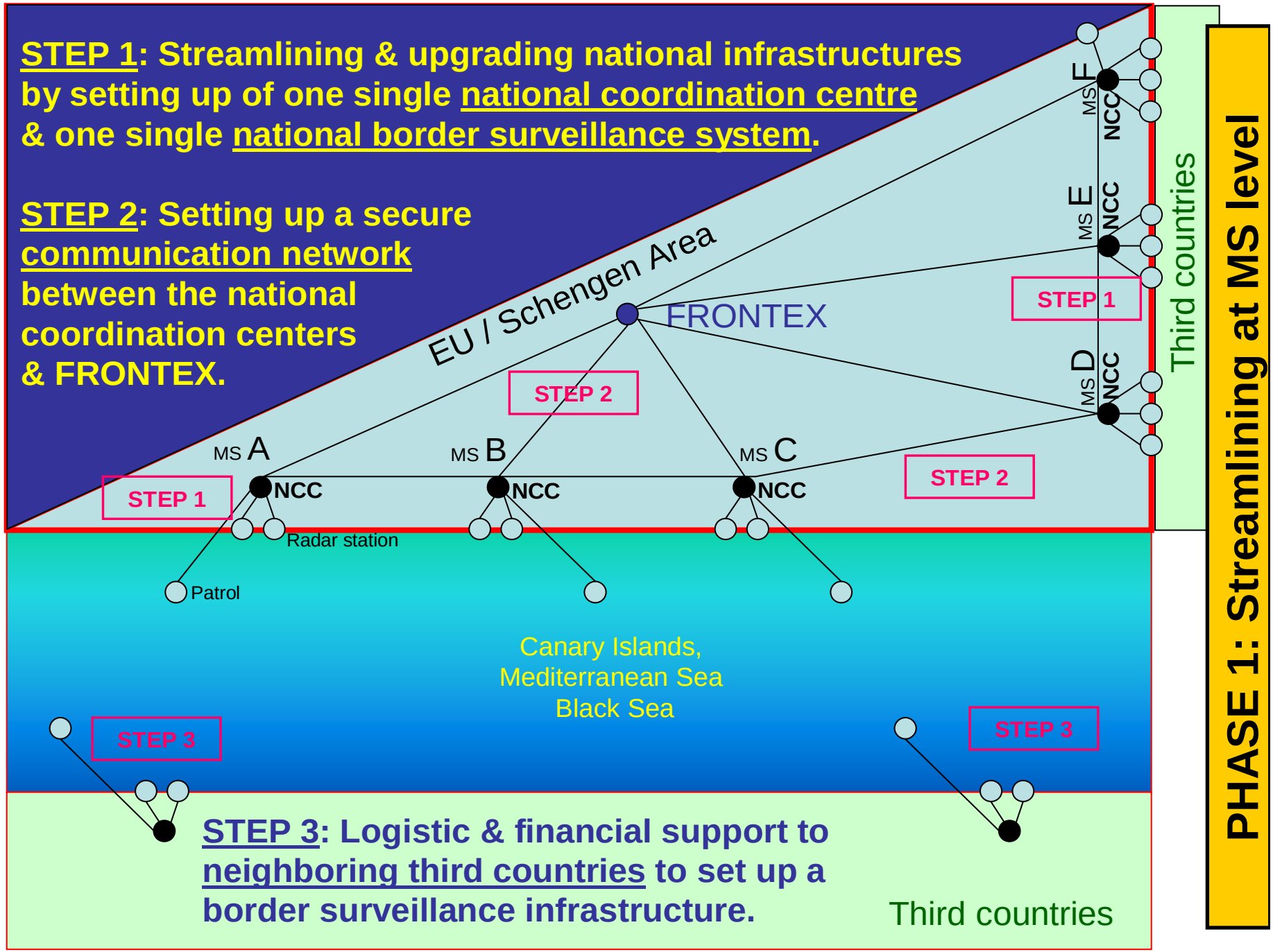
- Provide MS authorities with a "technical framework" for the use of existing systems and common tools (e.g. satellites) and for the exchange of information and intelligence.
- MS are in charge – "national coordination centres" are backbone of EUROSUR.
- EUROSUR is "blind" with regard to internal division of competences in MS.
- Development in 3 phases and 8 separate, but interlinked steps (also to limit risk if one step is delayed or fails).
- Implementation mainly by MS (national tenders, EBF funding), partly at EU level (e.g. FRONTEX, GMES).

3 PHASES of EUROSUR

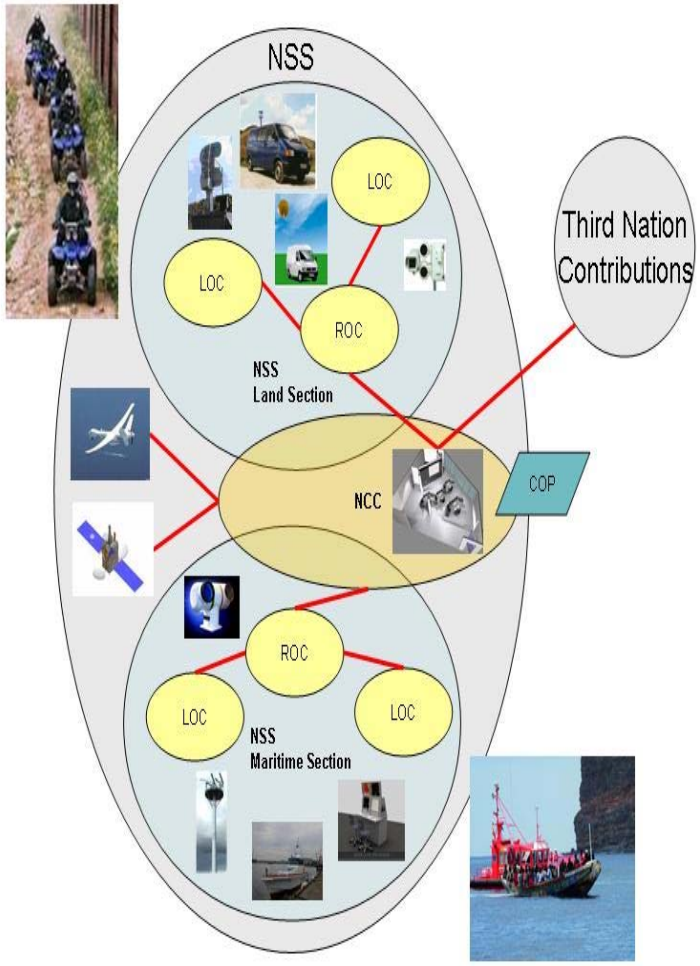
PHASE 1: Interlinking and streamlining existing (national) surveillance systems and mechanisms at Member States level

PHASE 2: Development and implementation of common tools & applications for border surveillance at EU level

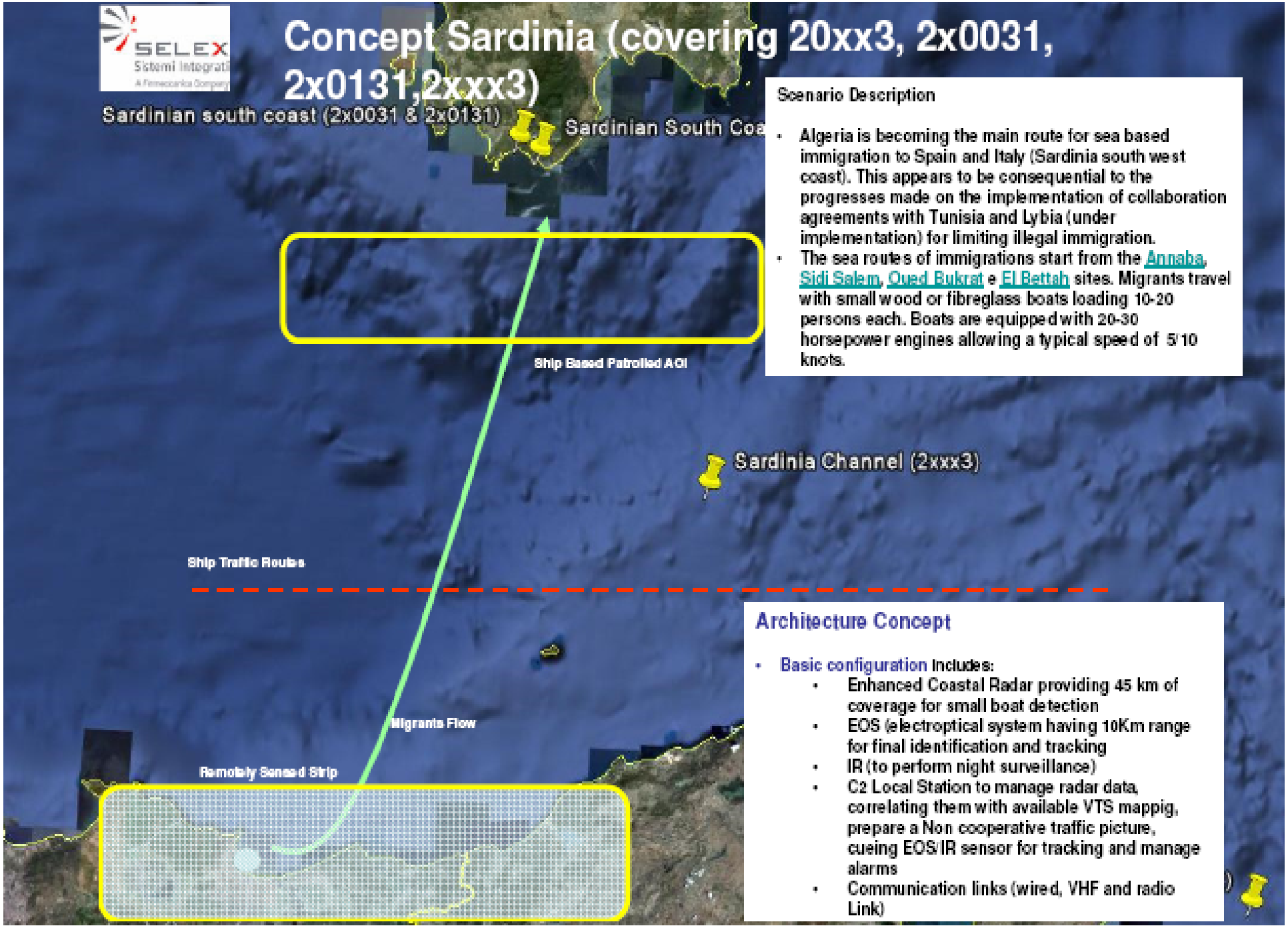
PHASE 3: Creation of a common information sharing environment for the EU maritime domain

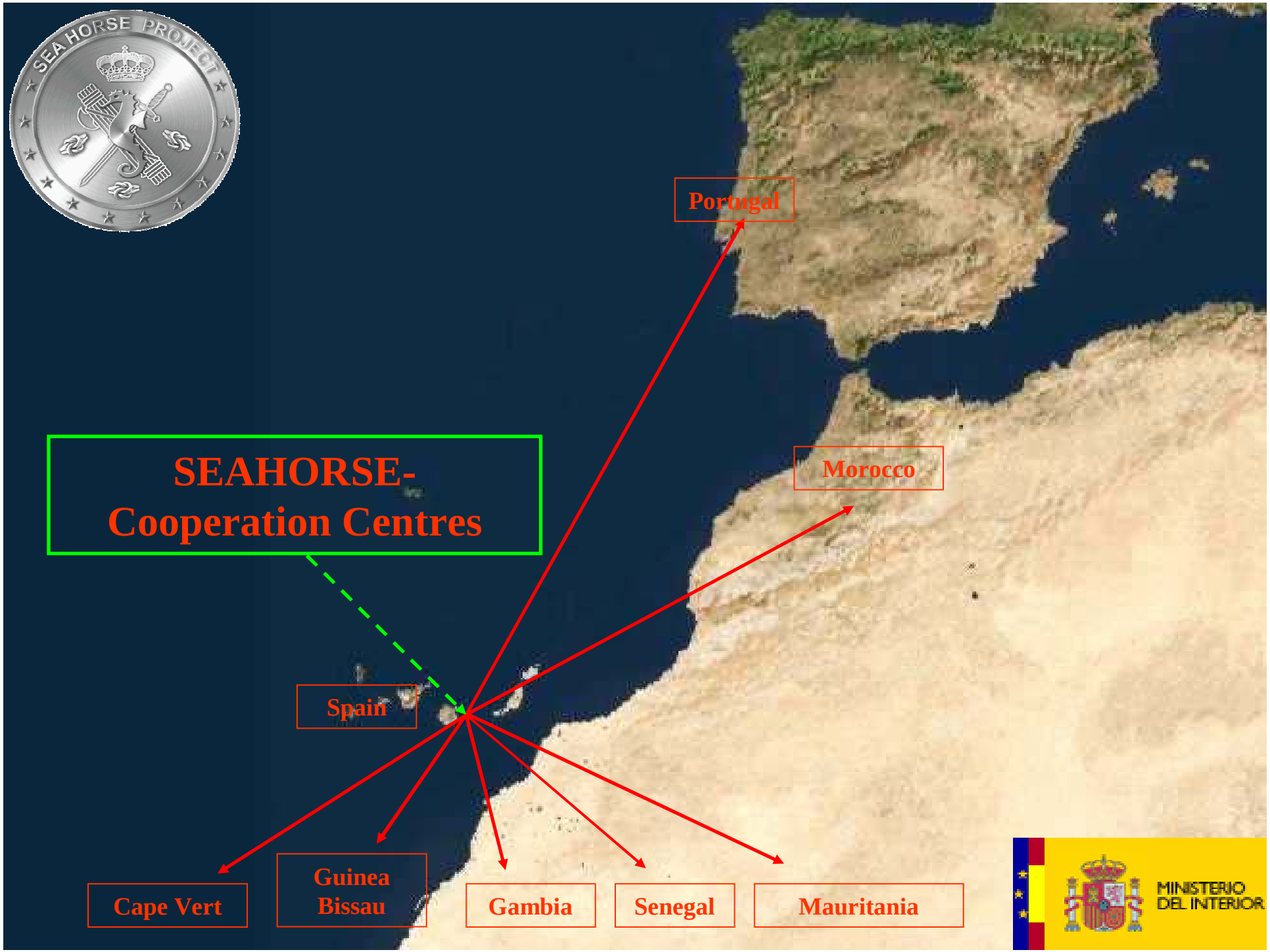

STEP 1: Streamlining & upgrading national infrastructures by setting up of one single national coordination centre & one single national border surveillance system.
STEP 2: Setting up a secure communication network between the national coordination centers & FRONTEX.
EU / Schengen Area
FRONTEX
MS A
MS B
MS C
MS D
MS E
MS F
NCC
STEP 1
STEP 2
STEP 3
Radar station
Patrol
Canary Islands,
Mediterranean Sea
Black Sea
Third countries
PHASE 1: Streamlining at MS level
STEP 3: Logistic & financial support to neighboring third countries to set up a border surveillance infrastructure.
Third countries

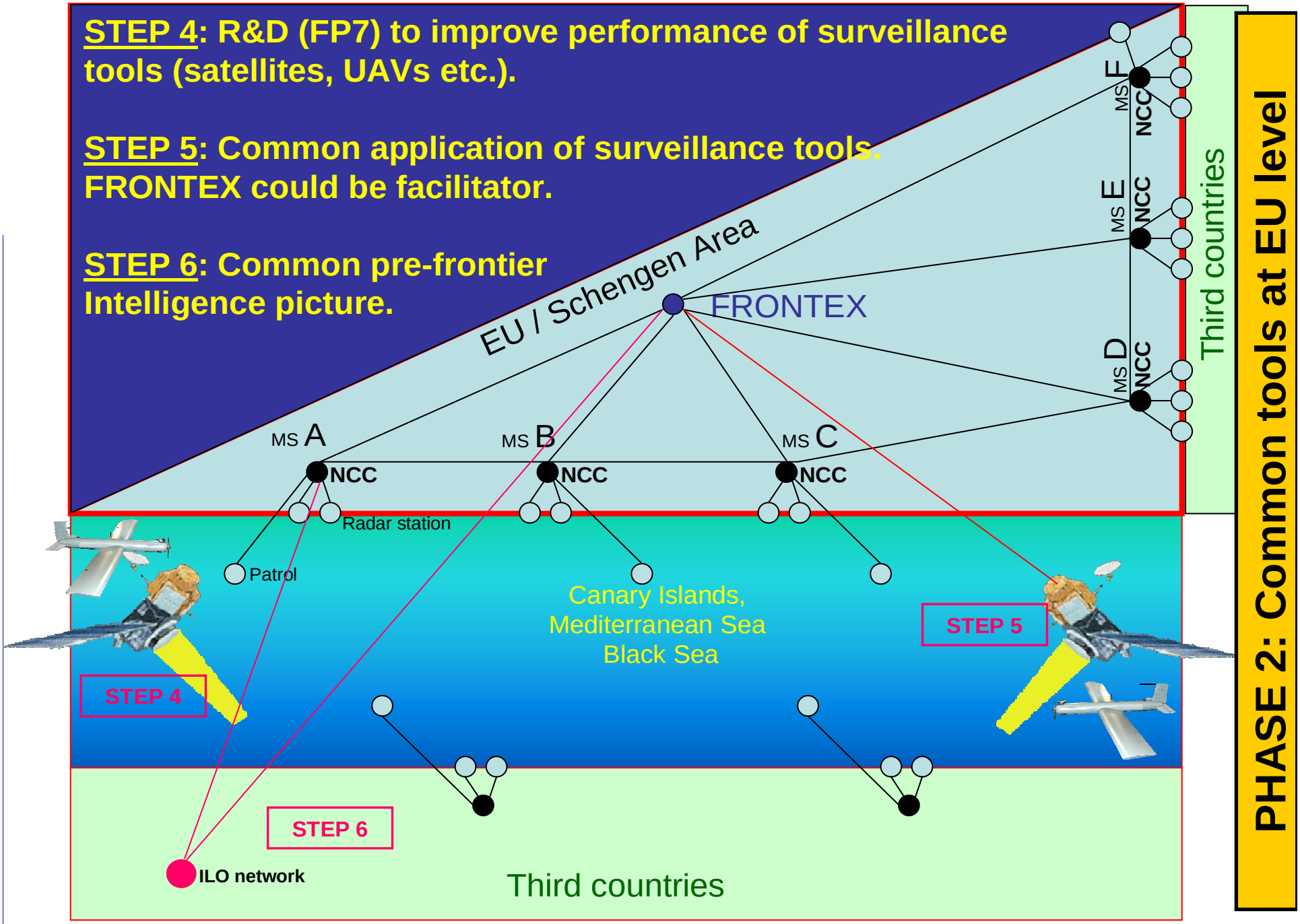
PHASE 1: Streamlining at MS level



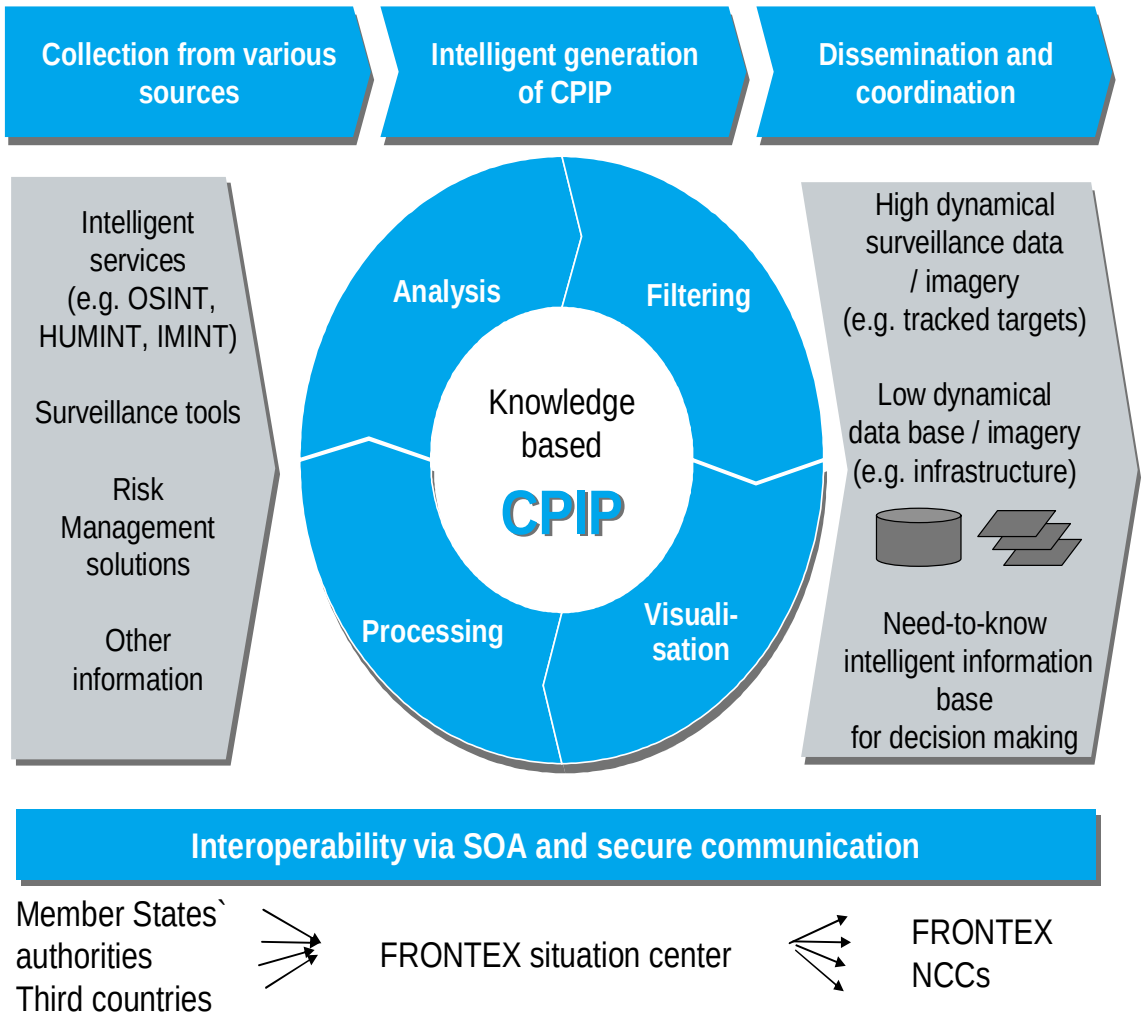
- **As of 2008:** Using Community funding such as External Borders Fund / Schengen Facility, MS are **setting up** of **national coordination centres** (NCC) and **national surveillance systems** (NSS).
- **2008-2009:** EUROSUR MS expert group is drafting **guidelines** for tasks of & cooperation between NCCs incl. FRONTEX.
- **2009:** FRONTEX is preparing **risk assessment** on EU external borders and assessment of needed infrastructure in Senegal, Tunisia & Moldova.
- **2009-2010:** Technical study provides **technical & management concepts** for NCC/NSS and technical specifications for a **communication network** between NCCs.


Concept Sardinia (covering 20xx3, 2x0031, 2x0131,2xxx3)
Sardinian south coast (2x0031 & 2x0131)
Sardinian South Coa
Ship Based Patrolled AOI
Sardinia Channel (2xxx3)
Ship Traffic Routes
Migrants Flow
Remotely Sensed Strip
Scenario Description
• Algeria is becoming the main route for sea based immigration to Spain and Italy (Sardinia south west coast). This appears to be consequential to the progresses made on the implementation of collaboration agreements with Tunisia and Lybia (under implementation) for limiting illegal immigration.
• The sea routes of immigrations start from the Annaba, Sidi Salem, Quad Bukrat e El Bettah sites. Migrants travel with small wood or fibreglass boats loading 10-20 persons each. Boats are equipped with 20-30 horsepower engines allowing a typical speed of 5/10 knots.
Architecture Concept
• Basic configuration Includes:
• Enhanced Coastal Radar providing 45 km of coverage for small boat detection
• EOS (electroptical system having 10Km range for final identification and tracking
• IR (to perform night surveillance)
• C2 Local Station to manage radar data, correlating them with available VTS mappig, prepare a Non cooperative traffic picture, cueing EOS/IR sensor for tracking and manage alarms
• Communication links (wired, VHF and radio Link)


SEA HORSE PROJECT
SEAHORSE-
Cooperation Centres
Portugal
Morocco
Spain
Cape Vert
Guinea
Bissau
Gambia
Senegal
Mauritania
MINISTERIO
DEL INTERIOR


STEP 4: R&D (FP7) to improve performance of surveillance tools (satellites, UAVs etc.).
STEP 5: Common application of surveillance tools. FRONTEX could be facilitator.
STEP 6: Common pre-frontier Intelligence picture.
EU / Schengen Area
FRONTEX
Third countries
MS A
MS B
MS C
MS D
MS E
MS F
NCC
Radar station
Patrol
Canary Islands,
Mediterranean Sea
Black Sea
STEP 4
STEP 5
STEP 6
ILO network
Third countries
PHASE 2: Common tools at EU level

PHASE 2: Common tools at EU level



- **As of 2008: FP7 security research programme** programmed and used of for EUROSUR goals.
- **2008-2009:** Expert group elaborates **GMES concept** on how to receive information from satellites and other common surveillance tools for border surveillance purposes.
- **2009-2010:** Technical study provides technical specifications for the **common pre-frontier intelligence picture** (CPIP; to be managed by FRONTEX).

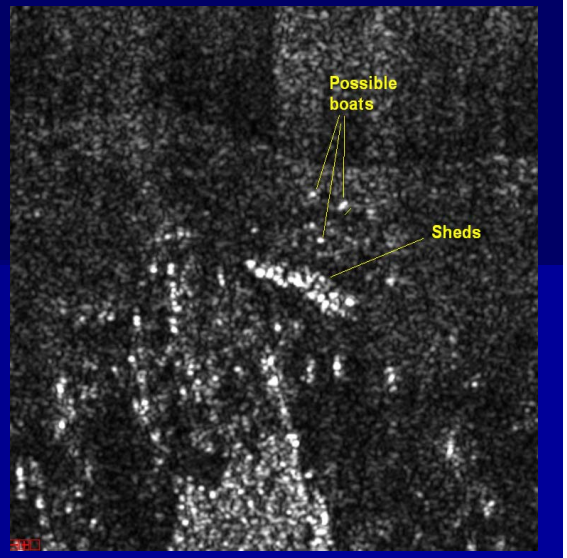
Step 5: GMES concept for border surveillance

Potential border violations should detected at the earliest possible stage (e.g. when prepared on third country coasts), giving additional time to MS' authorities to react.

Modern surveillance technology should allow border control authorities to move from patrolling to incident driven operations, thereby optimizing the use of assets for interception.

Four operational scenarios have been identified:

1) Tracking of vessel over high seas;
2) Punctual monitoring of selected neighbouring third country ports and coasts;
3) Permanent monitoring of close neighbouring third country coasts;
4) Monitoring of the EU external land borders and the pre-frontier area.

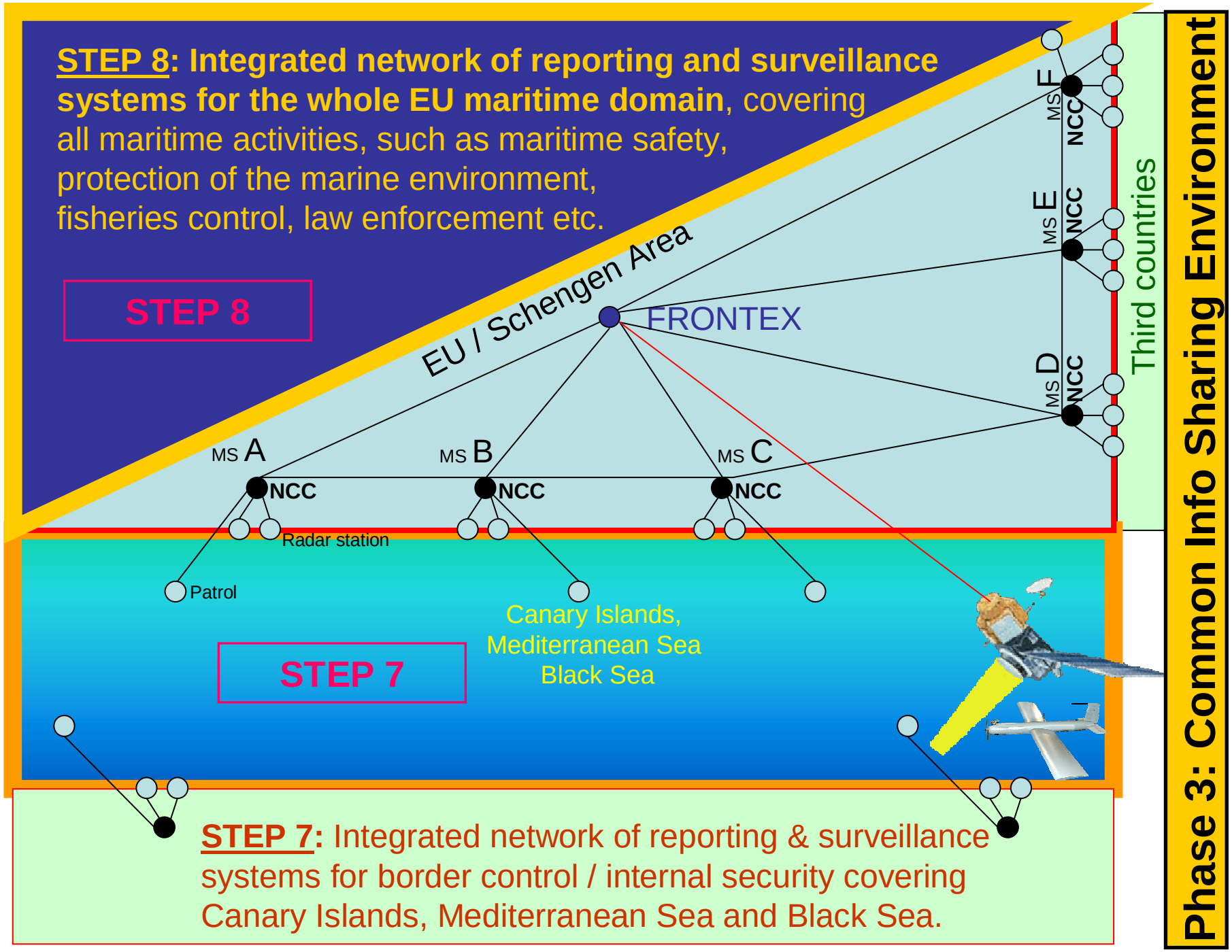


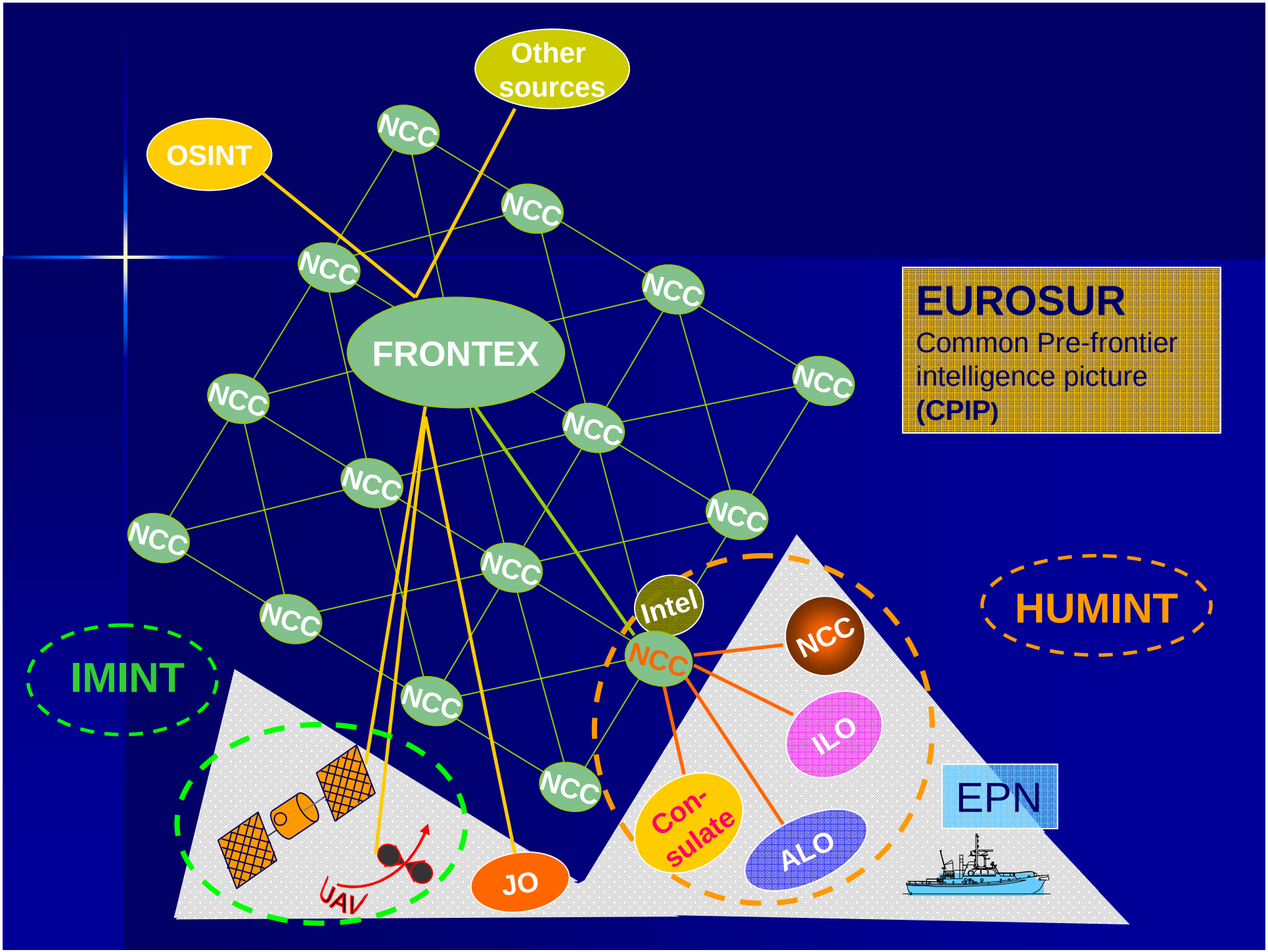
© Infoterra 2008

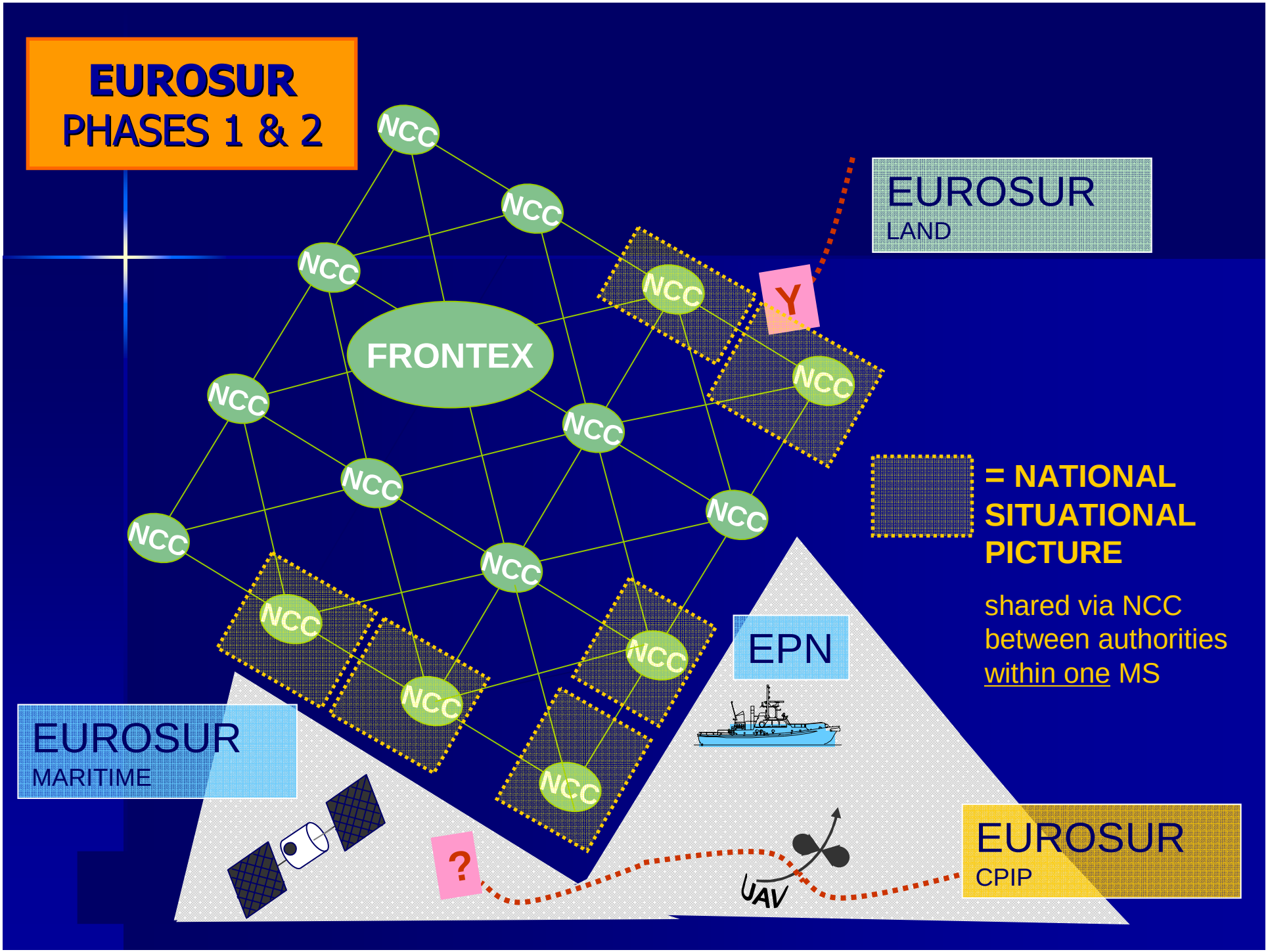
Google Earth

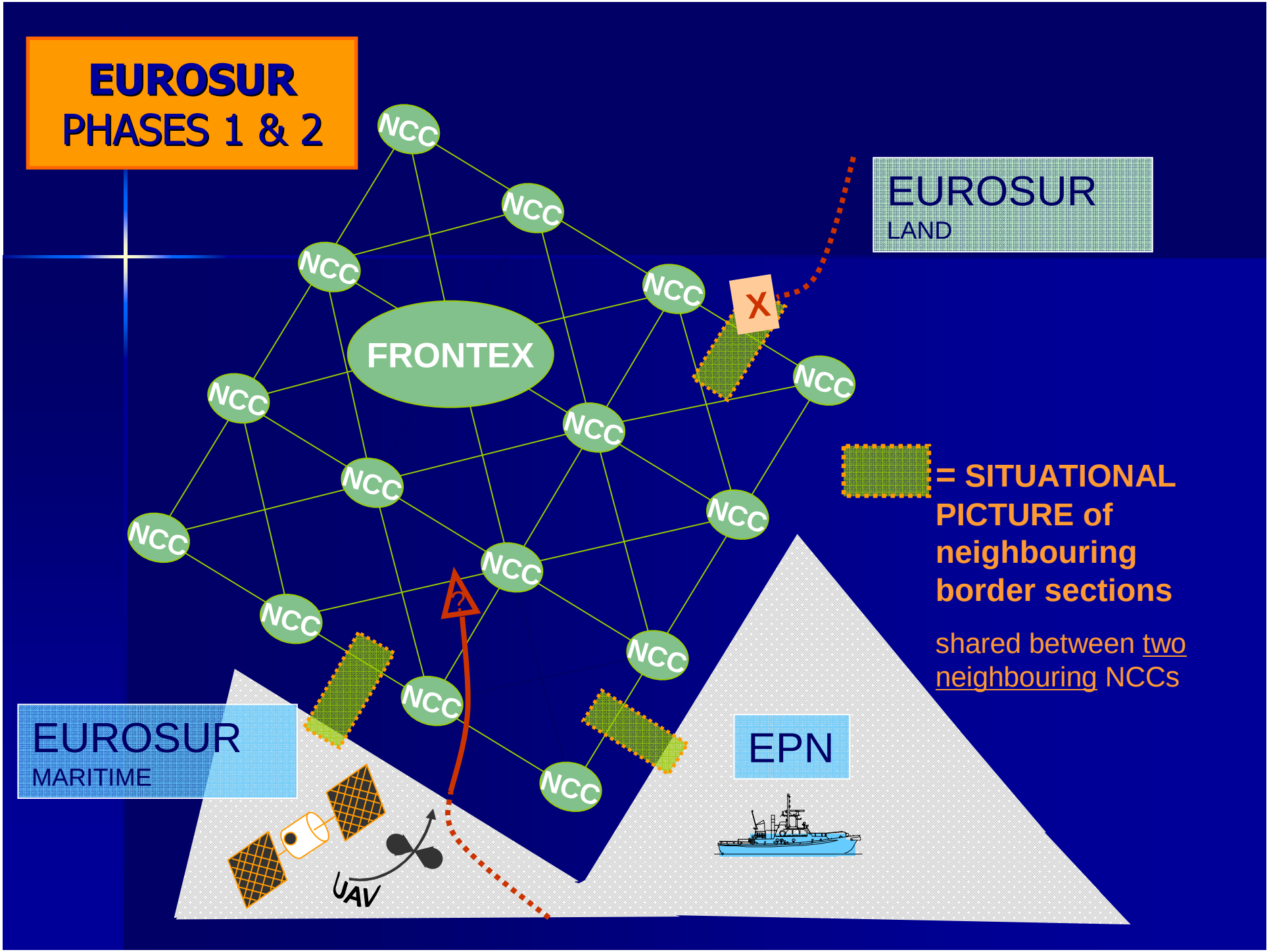
Step 4: FP7 demo project on maritime border surveillance (for PHASE 3)

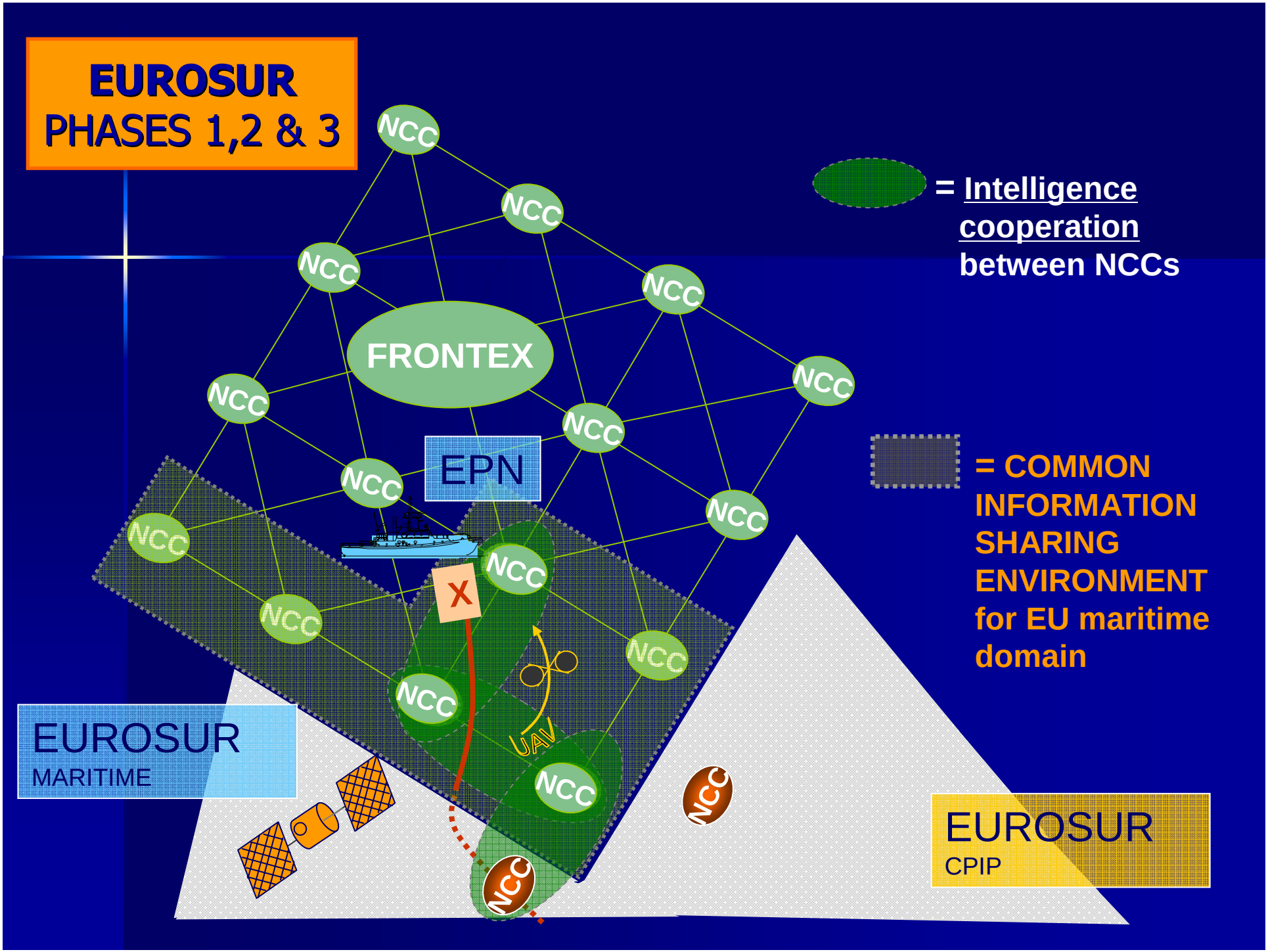
- In summer 2009, under the FP7 2010 work programme (security theme) a call for proposals has been published for a demonstration project aiming at large scale integration, validation and demonstration of a systems-of-systems solution for maritime border surveillance.
- The main issues to be covered by this project shall be the detection of small craft, fusion of information in order to detect anomalies, interoperability and affordability.
- The solution shall be tested in a selected area of the external maritime border, showing – from a technical point of view - the way forward for the development of a common information sharing environment for the EU maritime domain.

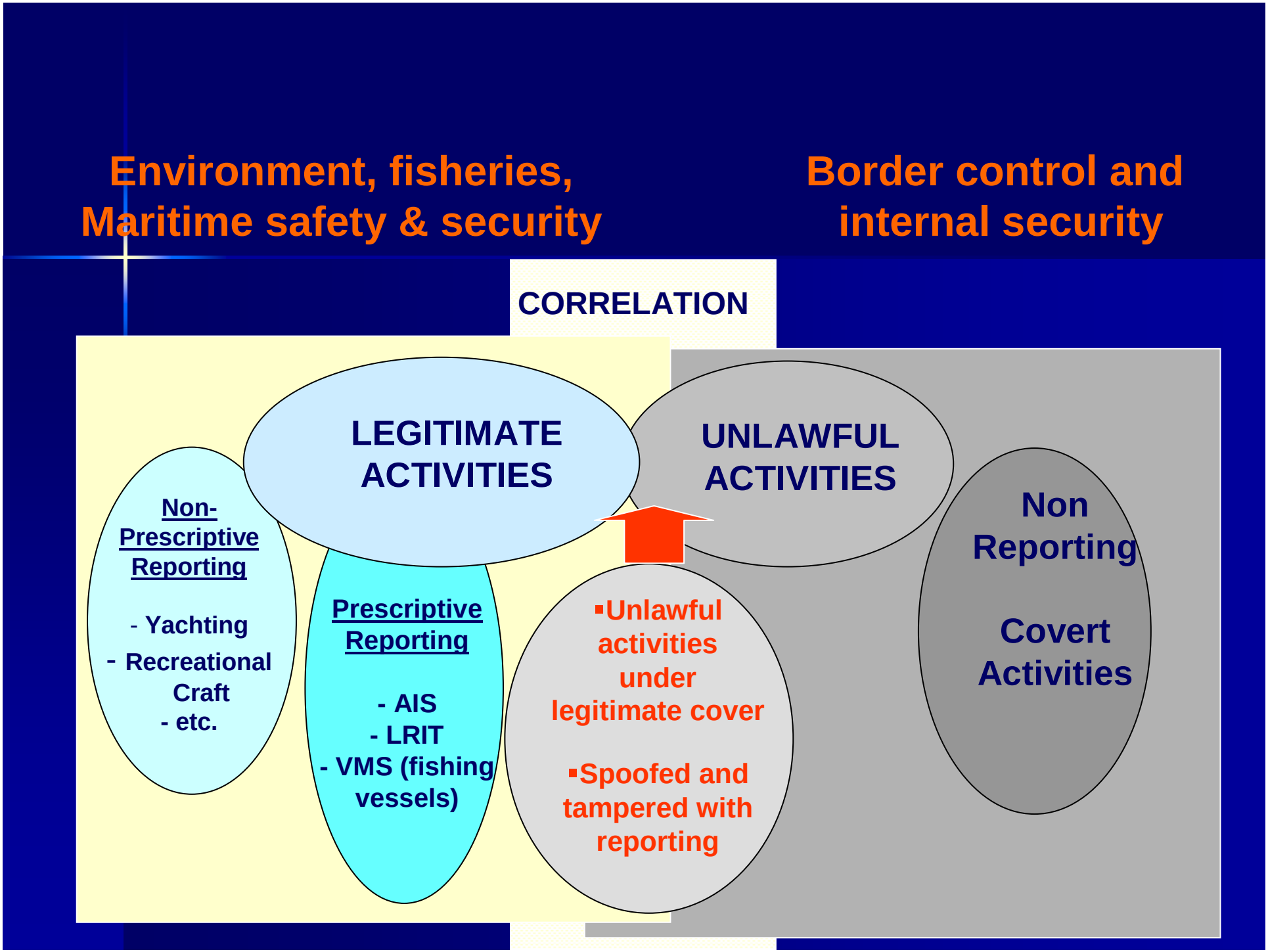

STEP 8: Integrated network of reporting and surveillance systems for the whole EU maritime domain, covering all maritime activities, such as maritime safety, protection of the marine environment, fisheries control, law enforcement etc.
STEP 8
EU / Schengen Area
FRONTEX
Third countries
MS A
MS B
MS C
MS D
MS E
MS F
NCC
Radar station
Patrol
STEP 7
Canary Islands,
Mediterranean Sea
Black Sea
STEP 7: Integrated network of reporting & surveillance systems for border control / internal security covering Canary Islands, Mediterranean Sea and Black Sea.
Phase 3: Common Info Sharing Environment

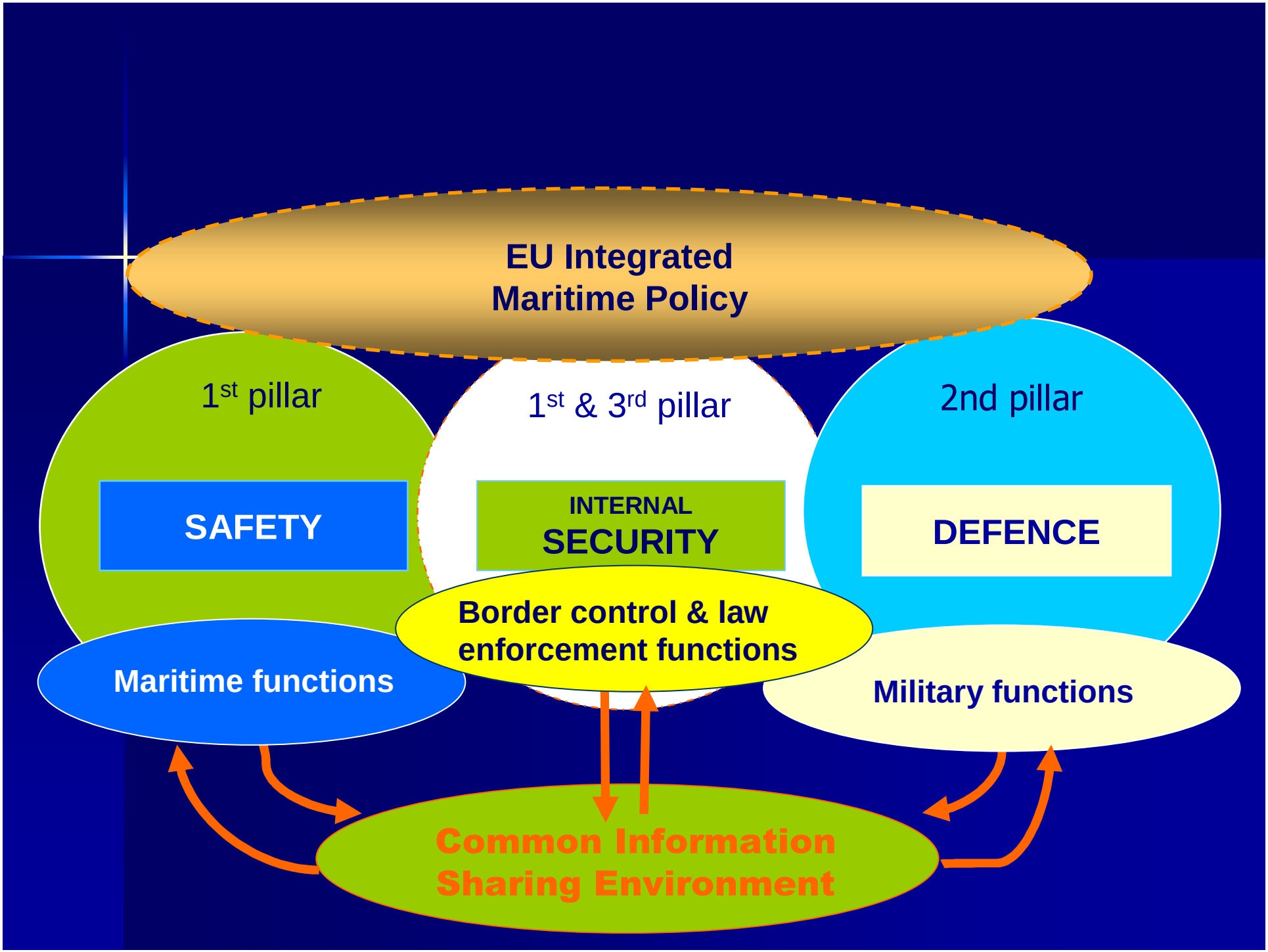

Other sources
OSINT
NCC
FRONTEX
EUROSUR
Common Pre-frontier intelligence picture
(CPIP)
HUMINT
IMINT
Intel
ILO
EPN
Con-sulate
ALO
JO
UAV


EUROSUR
PHASES 1 & 2
NCC
FRONTEX
EUROSUR
LAND
Y
= NATIONAL
SITUATIONAL
PICTURE
shared via NCC
between authorities
within one MS
EPN
EUROSUR
MARITIME
?
UAV
EUROSUR
CPIP


EUROSUR
PHASES 1 & 2
NCC
FRONTEX
X
EUROSUR
LAND
= SITUATIONAL PICTURE of neighbouring border sections
shared between two neighbouring NCCs
EUROSUR
MARITIME
EPN
UAV

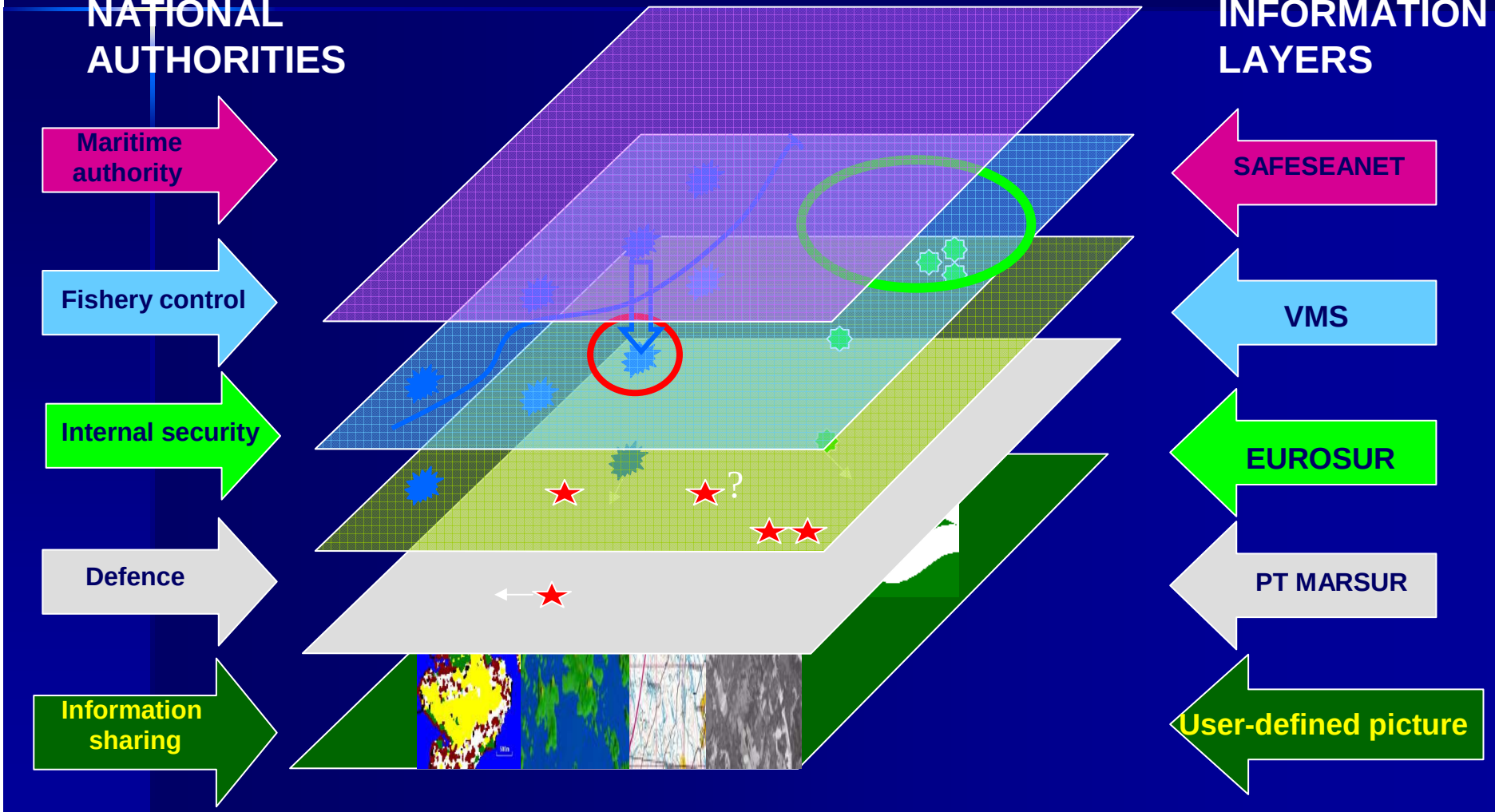

EUROSUR
PHASES 1,2 & 3
NCC
FRONTEX
EPN
X
UAV
= Intelligence cooperation between NCCs
= COMMON INFORMATION SHARING ENVIRONMENT for EU maritime domain
EUROSUR
MARITIME
EUROSUR
CPIP

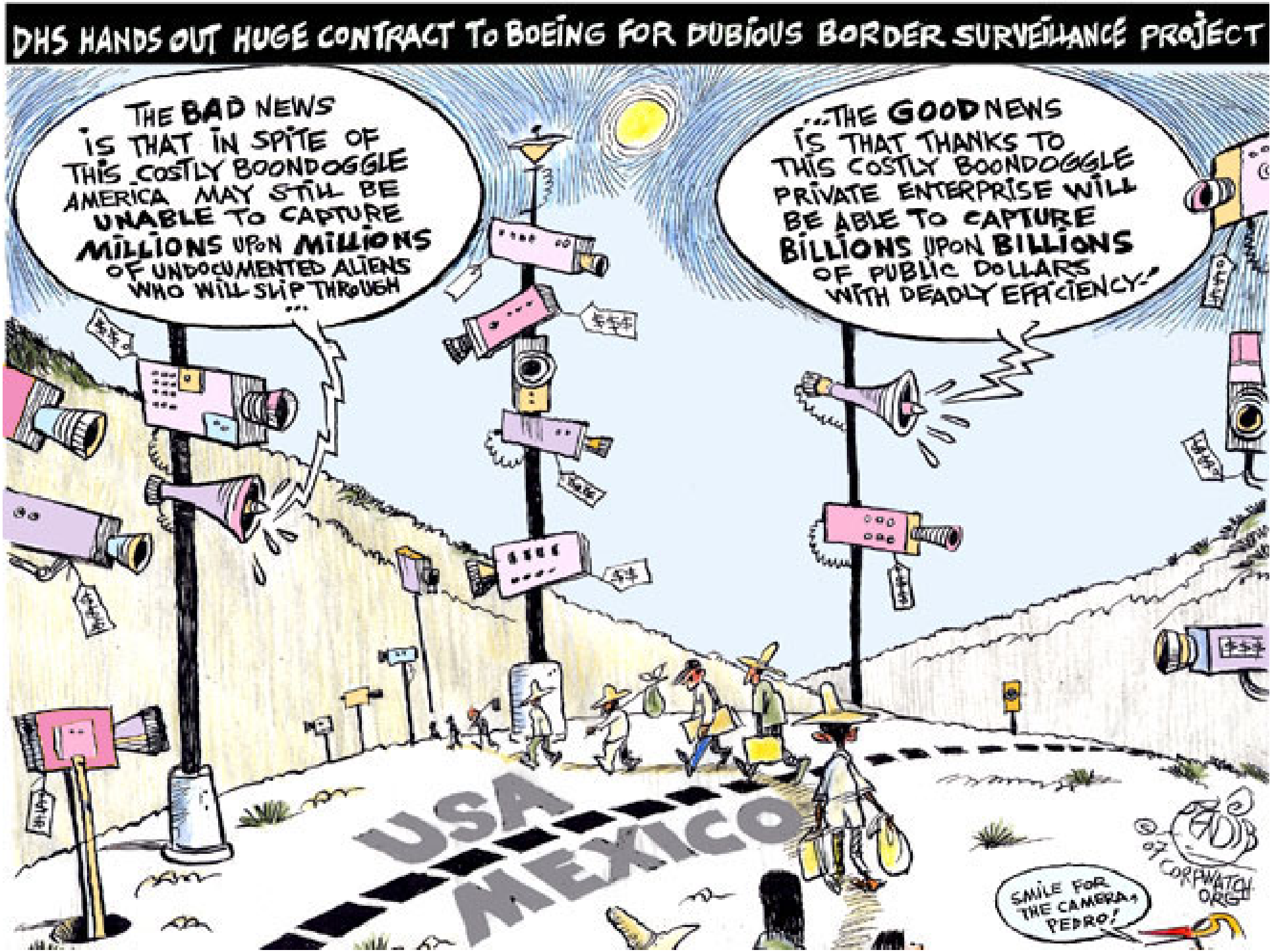

Environment, fisheries, Maritime safety & security
Border control and internal security
CORRELATION
LEGITIMATE ACTIVITIES
UNLAWFUL ACTIVITIES
Non-Prescriptive Reporting
- Yachting
- Recreational Craft
- etc.
Prescriptive Reporting
- AIS
- LRIT
- VMS (fishing vessels)
▪Unlawful activities under legitimate cover
▪Spoofed and tampered with reporting
Non Reporting
Covert Activities


EU Integrated
Maritime Policy
1st pillar
1st & 3rd pillar
2nd pillar
SAFETY
INTERNAL
SECURITY
DEFENCE
Border control & law
enforcement functions
Maritime functions
Military functions
Common Information
Sharing Environment

Main target & its usual behaviour:	Commercial vessels – COOPERATIVE (to a large extent)	Small boats used for illegal migration & related cross-border crime – NON-COOPERATIVE	Other military assets (incl. submarines) and small boats (piracy) – NON-COOPERATIVE
Coverage	EU maritime domain	EU ext. borders & beyond	Global
1. Monitoring	Reporting systems: SSN, AIS, LRIT, VMS. CleanSeaNet.	EO satellite, patrolling activities (planes, boats), intelligence, …	EO satellite, UAV, buoys, sonar, patrolling, intel …
2. Detection	Radar sensors, VHF	Above + radar sensors	Above + radar sensors
3. Identification	Reporting systems	Data correlation incl. reporting systems, intel	Data correlation incl. reporting systems, intel
4. Tracking	Reporting systems	Patrol, data fusion, UAV, EO satellite (limited use).	Patrol, UAV, satellite, sonar, data fusion
5. Intervention (incl. SAR)	Maritime authorities	Border control & law enforcement authorities	Military authorities

COMMON INFORMATION SHARING ENVIRONMENT




DHS HANDS OUT HUGE CONTRACT TO BOEING FOR DUBIOUS BORDER SURVEILLANCE PROJECT
THE BAD NEWS IS THAT IN SPITE OF THIS COSTLY BOONDOGGLE AMERICA MAY STILL BE UNABLE TO CAPTURE MILLIONS UPON MILLIONS OF UNDOCUMENTED ALIENS WHO WILL SLIP THROUGH ...
...THE GOOD NEWS IS THAT THANKS TO THIS COSTLY BOONDOGGLE PRIVATE ENTERPRISE WILL BE ABLE TO CAPTURE BILLIONS UPON BILLIONS OF PUBLIC DOLLARS WITH DEADLY EFFICIENCY--
USA
MEXICO
SMILE FOR THE CAMERA, PEDRO!
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