



**FRONTEX**  
LIBERTAS SECURITAS JUSTITIA

European Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation at the External Borders  
of the Member States of the European Union

## Frontex General Report 2007

## **Foreword from the Chairperson of Frontex' Management Board**

Over the past year, Frontex has proven itself as a sustainable partner for the Member States and the Schengen Associated Countries regarding the management of the external EU borders. Since 2005, when the Agency was established, Frontex has expanded to 130 personnel and is aiming to grow to 196 in this year. The budget that is allocated to the Agency is anticipated to be around 70 million Euro in 2008.

These are impressive figures and it shows that Frontex has been going through a significant growth period. In 2007, Frontex adapted its organisational structure to cope with the tasks that are attributed to the Agency. Where operational coordination had been the primary focus in 2006, the Agency has developed its other main tasks over the past year. Research and Development, an area where Frontex researches innovative border control instruments that are being developed by Member States and looks for ways to expand and support such knowledge. Frontex has developed a new version of the Common Core Curriculum for Border Guards, a standard tool for training where officers from the Members States can benefit from. Steps have been made in the area of return where the Management Board has indicated that Frontex' coordinative role can be enlarged.

Risk analysis, a function that originates all activities for Frontex, has been given prime attention in order to increase the quality and standards of information that is provided to Frontex. More operations at the external borders have been organised in 2007 and they have become progressively more effective. This clearly shows that the functions in Frontex become increasingly complementary. But the development of CRATE and RABITS has also improved the involvement of Member States in Frontex' operational activities. A variety of means has been committed to operational activities that can be put to use. The Council decision for the creation of Rapid Border Intervention Teams prompted Member States to immediately pledge highly trained officers to such teams. These officers can also be sent to other operational activities. The environment that such developments create stimulates Member States border guard officers to cooperate more frequently and to learn from each others best practices.

The concept of integrated boarder management with its 4 tier access control model has started to bear fruit. It has formed a solid base for future developments that can be found in the program of work for the coming years. Frontex has been given a number of mandates to explore cooperative activities with Third Countries. Such activities are crucial to create a platform of mutual understanding for each others problems. Frontex has used the expertise and existing bilateral relationships that were already in place, harnessing and reinforcing active ties. Such explorations are important to get Third Countries on board to assist in operational activities at our external borders.

It would be unjust to state illegal migration is under control, but Frontex' activities have clearly shown that certain border areas of the EU have seen less inflows of illegal migrants. Over the past year Frontex has shown to become more successful in detecting flows of illegal migration and act against such flows with increased accuracy.

The role of the Management Board was focussed to ensure that high expectations of Frontex' stakeholders were met and that the budgetary means that had been so increasingly put to its disposal were utilized in a way to support this growth sustainably.

Evaluations are planned in the years ahead and looking at early results I am proud to say that Frontex has moved in the right direction. Over the past two years I have seen a dedicated Management Board that has channelled its efforts to support the growth of the Agency, and I foresee that, beyond my term as Chair of the Board, the Management Board will shift its focus to prioritize development to certain areas. This will allow Frontex to improve its “products” as standards for its actions are lifted also lifted to a higher level. The organisational structure is in place to deal with the variety of tasks and to set new performance standards.

I do want to stress that the good work that has been done depends on the quality of Frontex’ employees. I ask Member States not to relinquish their efforts to ensure that they continuously motivate their personnel to seek a unique European border experience.

Sincerely Yours

M.A. Beuving  
Chairperson (until 24 April 2008)

## **Introductory statement by the Executive Director of Frontex**

On the whole, 2007 was a difficult year for officers dealing with irregular migration to the EU. As much as I would like to profess unfettered optimism for the year ahead, I am taking a cautious view of 2008 as well. The pressure has been high the last year and predictions for 2008 show that it will not decrease in the nearest future.

Learning from 2006 and 2007, Frontex has a better understanding of how to attract Member States to participate in joint activities and how to manage projects more effectively. Ultimately, this supports Frontex goal to deliver more high quality products using all financial resources available, indicating considerable positive development compared to the previous year.

The general aim of Frontex' Programme of Work 2007 was to deliver high quality risk analysis products, and based on that all other operational and administrative activities. Frontex staff, fully committed to the work, was doing its utmost to manage all those tasks. From my perspective, they made Frontex met requirements as set by Frontex' Management Board in last year's Programme of Work.

Programme of Work aside, 2007 was a year of further development for Frontex and a year of tangible results of our work alike:

- Pre-positioned and pre-structured rapid intervention packages, supporting Member States in exceptional and urgent situations, were created with the Regulation (EC) No 863/2007 of 11 July 2007 establishing Rapid Border Intervention Teams. These corps are composed of national Border Guards having the right to act on the territory of other Member States.
- Finalisation of Common Core Curriculum - basic training content for border guards. Experts from more than twenty countries and international organisations such as UNHCR, IOM or CPT eventually set common principles in training for border guard officers in the EU.
- One limitation of major irregular migration flow to the EU, leading from Western Africa to Canary Islands, by almost 70 percent compared to 2006. This result was possible thanks to common effort of Spain, Senegal, Mauritania and other countries participating in a series of joint operations under the code-name HERA.

Referring to my statement in last year's report I can say that Frontex has proven and demonstrated its ability to coordinate operational cooperation of Member States at the external borders. We remain focused on improving the quality of our products, and optimise the utilisation of our resources. This committed to our long-term goal to anchor the implementation of EU Integrated Border Management.

The dedication and skills of our employees have pioneered us through the last two years. Their continued commitment to Frontex and its values will make us even more successful in the years ahead. We are proud of what we have accomplished, and we are prepared to do more.

Ilkka Laitinen  
Executive Director

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# 1. Introduction and legal framework

According to Article 20(2)(b) of the Frontex Regulation<sup>1</sup>, the Management Board shall before 31 March each year, adopt the general report of the Agency for the previous year and forward it by 15 June at the latest to the European Parliament, the Council, the Commission, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Court of Auditors. The general report shall be made public.

The scope of the report is to give the stakeholders and customers of Frontex but also other interested parties a comprehensive overview about what the Agency achieved during the year in question.

The title of the report, compared to the years before, was brought in line with the wording of the Frontex Regulation. But also to differentiate this report, which will be made public, from other activity reports provided in oral or written form to different stakeholder inside and outside Frontex.

The level of detail will remain at a general level to avoid redundancy with other documents published or to jeopardize future operations by disclosing operational strategies and tactics. The report will seek to counterbalance the need for transparency by highlighting on a limited number of operational activities which caused public attention and have been finalized and fully evaluated. In that respect it is important that this report is read together with the “Report from the Commission on the evaluation and the future development of the Frontex Agency [SEC(2008) 150/2]”, as statements made or description of initiatives of Frontex given in the document mentioned will not be repeated in Frontex’ General Report 2007.

The report is split into four main parts. The first part reflects on developments of the legal framework of Frontex, looks at the Management Board as governing body and closes with remarks on external relationship issues.

The second part gives a general overview of financial figures, their assessment and links it with other performance and management related issues.

The third part gives a reflection on how the task environment of Frontex developed in 2007. This is followed by the final part which highlights on activities in different units of Frontex.

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<sup>1</sup> Council Regulation (EC) No 2007/2004 of 26 October 2004 establishing the European Agency for the Management of Operational Coordination at the External Borders of the Member States of the European Union, OJ L 349, 25.11.2004, p. 1.

## **2. Frontex within its framework and related developments in 2007**

Frontex' principal activity is to strengthen border security by ensuring the coordination of the Member States' activities in the implementation of Community measures relating to the management of the external borders.

The starting point of all Frontex activities is the establishment of risk analysis which becomes intelligence products shared with the Frontex' customers for their benefit. Frontex assesses threats, looking at vulnerabilities, and weighs consequences. Thus Frontex has to balance and prioritize the resources against risks so that the agency can ensure that the activities coordinated by it are appropriate, effective and efficient.

Frontex mainly coordinates operational cooperation between Member States and Schengen Associated Countries (SAC) at the external borders of the Member States of the EU. Frontex strengthens border control and surveillance by ensuring the coordination of Member States' activities in the implementation of measures relating to the management of the external borders. To fulfil this task Frontex is seeking to introduce system solutions enabling a better allocation of its own but also of Member States' resources.

Another task of Frontex is to assist Member States in the field of training of national border guards, including the establishment of common training standards. Frontex contributes to the improvement of professionalism of Member States' border guards, thereby enabling the Integrated Border Management (IBM) to function better. The Common Core Curriculum (CCC), developed further by Frontex in close cooperation with the Member States is one of the main tools to achieve standardization of training. The Common Core Curriculum is the first standardised training programme for the basic training of border guards across Europe.

Following up the development of research relevant for the control and surveillance of external borders is a subsequent task of the Agency. By doing that, Frontex strengthens border control capabilities of border guard institutions of the Member States through informing them about modern technologies and products available as well as ensuring that specific interests of border guard authorities are properly taken into account in security research. Another important aspect that has to be taken into account is inter-operability of (new) technologies and products.

Frontex provided assistance to Member States in circumstances requiring increased technical and operational assistance at external borders. To be able to respond to short-notice events, Frontex has to prepare pre-positioned and pre-structured rapid intervention packages that could be deployed to a region without delay, to provide immediate assistance to one or several Member States.

Providing Member States with the necessary support in organising joint return operations is another important task of Frontex. The role of the agency in joint returns has been focussing on assisting Member States to organise joint return operations. Based on a wider interpretation, it is possible for Frontex to take a more active role in this issue. Besides, Frontex, together with the experts from the Member States, is identifying best practices on the acquisition of travel documents and the removal of illegal third country nationals.

This list of tasks was amended by the adoption of the Regulation (EC) No 863/2007 of 11 July 2007, which established a mechanism for the creation of a Rapid Border Intervention Team<sup>2</sup>. Since then one of the main tasks of Frontex is to deploy a Rapid Border Intervention Team on the request of a Member State facing a situation of urgent and exceptional pressure. According to the new legislation border guards participating in a Rapid Border Intervention Team shall have the capacity to perform all tasks and exercise all powers for border checks or border surveillance in accordance with the Schengen Borders Code. Furthermore, the status of guest officers was reinforced accordingly by the new legislation. Guest officers who participate in joint operations and pilot projects under the auspice of Frontex shall also have the same tasks and powers to conduct border checks and border surveillance.

Frontex has in 2007 continued to enlarge its number of partners being it other EU/EC Agencies, third countries or international organizations by identifying areas of common interest and looking for the most appropriate arrangements in order to streamline the cooperation.

With regard to the political environment the further reinforcement of the EU's southern maritime borders played a key role. On the occasion of the JHA Council on 18 September 2007 the Council stressed in particular the crucial mandate of Frontex on this behalf and encouraged Frontex, as well as the Member States and the Commission, to further develop the integrated approach to border control and surveillance operations, especially in high-risk areas. The Council invited Frontex, inter alia, to identify and implement measures of a longer-term nature concerning maritime patrols at the southern external borders as well as to complete the analysis of the law of the sea<sup>3</sup>.

Pursuant to the task given in The Hague Program the Commission started in 2007 an evaluation of the functioning of Frontex as regards the fulfillment of its main tasks. The work will continue in 2008 based in particular on the relevant Commission Communication adopted (13 February 2008) and requires further consideration of measures with regard to extending and reinforcing certain tasks of Frontex.

Still pending is the confirmation of the legal status of Frontex as privileges and immunities of the agency and its staff are concerned. Negotiations on a headquarter agreement (i.e. seat agreement) confirming the substance of the Protocol on the privileges and immunities of the European Communities, which applies also for Frontex<sup>4</sup>, started in 2005. In this regard it must be mentioned that the Polish Government has orally promised certain privileges. However, these promises have not been materialized in a proper seat agreement. The poor state of negotiations on a headquarter agreement in 2007 needs certain improvement in order to allow a positive approach and to conclude the agreement in 2008.

## ***2.1. Frontex and the Management Board as its governing body***

In 2007 Frontex' Management Board convened five times. During these meetings, and additionally in some urgent cases by written procedure, the Management Board adopted in total **33** decisions of the Management Board. Apart from the more regular decisions e.g. on annual budget and

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<sup>2</sup> Regulation (EC) No 863/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 July 2007 establishing a mechanism for the creation of Rapid Border Intervention Teams and amending Council Regulation (EC) No 2007/2004 as regards that mechanism and regulating the tasks and powers of guest officers (OJ L 199/30, 31.07.2007)

<sup>3</sup> Council Conclusions on further reinforcing the EU's Southern Maritime Borders of 18 September 2007

<sup>4</sup> Article 18 Frontex Regulation

programme of work topical decisions were taken on Rapid Border Intervention Teams (RABIT). As delegated by the Regulation (EC) 863/2007 of the European Parliament and the Council, the Management Board adopted the decisions on the profiles and overall number of RABIT teams where the pool was established to a level of 500-600 border guards. Additionally and related to RABIT, the Management Board decided upon the detailed rules concerning the payment of daily subsistence allowance to RABIT members during their deployment, training and exercises.

In the course of 2007 the operational capacity of Frontex was significantly increased. Firstly, at the beginning of the year the budgetary authorities added 12 Million Euro to the operational reserve when adopting the General Budget of the EU and secondly, by the Commission when making additional 7 Million Euros available during the summer. In this regard the Management Board adopted the required and substantial amendments to the budget and the Programme of Work 2007.

In the area of external cooperation of the Agency, the Management Board mandated the Executive Director to negotiate working arrangements focusing on the Balkan region (mandates to negotiate with Moldova, Georgia and FYROM) and Africa (mandates to negotiate with Egypt and Cape Verde) as well as with relevant international organisations (mandates to negotiate with IOM, UNHCR, Interpol and Coordination Service of border guard services of CIS).

After being adopted by the Management Board, the Programme of Work for 2008 was put under full revision at the end of 2007 due to the substantial increase of the financial resources. Again, when adopting the General Budget the budgetary authorities increased Frontex' budget with additional 30 Million Euros, hence, basically making it necessary to prepare a fully revised Programme of Work (and budget). In this revision process some new steps were introduced, firstly the representatives of the Management Board members were invited to a working level meeting in order to facilitate the urgent adoption of the decisions and, subsequently, representatives of MS/SAC were invited to bilateral talks in November – December where their expectations as well as tentative participation in the foreseen activities were discussed. As these new steps proved to be greatly useful as well as highly appreciated by everyone they are proposed to be implemented into the planning circle of Frontex.

## ***2.2. Frontex and its Partners - Cooperation with non-EU partner countries, EUROPOL and other relevant organizations***

As mandated by the Management Board Frontex started to negotiate working arrangements with **5** countries (FYROM, Cape Verde, Egypt, Moldavia, Georgia). In addition to that a working arrangement with Ukraine was signed. Based on the working arrangements in place Russia and Ukraine were invited and participated in **2** IBM seminars.

The Ukraine was further involved in **5** Frontex pilot projects;

Frontex has further developed its cooperation with EUROPOL as main partner among the JHA Agencies contributing in particular to Europol's "Organised Crime Threat Assessment, ("OCTA").

Frontex has also established closer ties with the other EU Agencies in the JLS family: EUROJUST, CEPOL, SITCEN and other bodies such as OLAF, the Customs Cooperation Working Party (CCWP) and the Police Chiefs Task Force (EPCTF). With the latter ones a coordination mechanism was established.

Relations with UNHCR and IOM were intensified. A regular exchange of information with UNHCR has taken place since the posting by UNHCR of a Frontex liaison officer in Warsaw. Frontex has taken part in several activities organised by UNHCR including a side event of UNHCR Executive Committee focusing on international protection and search and rescue in the sea. Following the Council Conclusions of September 2007 the three organisations have been discussing together how the cooperation could be made more operational.

Cooperation with international organisations active in the field of migration and border management such as ICMPD or IOM was also developed on a project basis.

Frontex has also explored or implemented new partnerships with other organisations and agencies focusing on specific fields of work covered by its mandate and which are developed in the relevant chapters.

### 3. Financial matters and other management related issues

#### 3.1. Volatility of Frontex' budget

The financial year 2007 was the first full year of Frontex financial independence. From a financial point of view, 2007 can be characterised as a year of rapid growth. The budgetary authorities decided in December 2006 to increase the Frontex' budget with 12 Million Euros compared to the preliminary draft budget but also decided to freeze this increase until a number of conditions were fulfilled. The funds were finally made available by the end of June 2007 and therefore only available to cover (operational) activities from that moment on. Another 7 Million Euros for operational activities, especially related to Sea Borders, was made available by the Commission in August 2007. The availability of such amounts for the last 5 months of the year is a significant factor in the level of the (non-)automatic carry over of payment appropriations to budget year 2008.

The increase in budget was accompanied by an increase with 57 in staff. By the end of 2007 only 1 post in the establishment plan was not yet filled (out of 49); for the other categories of staff (contract agents and seconded national experts) only 8 positions were not filled (SNE: 6; CA: 2).

Total budget (Euro)	2006	2007
	19,166.300	42,150.300

#### 3.2. Breakdown (in Euro)

2006	Budget adopted by the Budgetary Authority	Amendment Nr 1 (Aug)	Amended budget Nr 1	Amendment Nr 2 (Nov)	Amended budget Nr 2
EC subsidy	11,754.000	3,400.000	15,154.000	3,786.000	18,940.000
Other revenue (UK/IE, SACs)	546.000	/	546.000	- 319.700	226.300
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,300.000</b>	<b>3,400.000</b>	<b>15,700.000</b>	<b>3,466.300</b>	<b>19,166.300</b>

In November 2006 the EP transferred additional credits to the Agency due to a need for additional money for administrative expenditure. During the second amendment Frontex also revised the amounts under 'other revenue' to reflect the actual situation in 2006. No agreement was signed yet with the SACs and therefore no payment was foreseen. Only the amount from UK was taken into account.

2007	PDB proposed by the Commission	Increase proposed by the EP	Budget adopted by the Budgetary Authority	Amendment Nr 1 (Aug)	Amended budget Nr 1
EC subsidy	21,200.000	12,780.000	33,980.000	7,000.000	40,980.000
Other revenue (UK/IE, SACs)	1,000.000	/	1,170.300	/	1,170.300
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,200.000</b>	<b>12,780.000</b>	<b>35,150.300</b>	<b>7,000.000</b>	<b>42,150.300</b>

12,780.000 Euro out of the 33,980.000 Euro were put into the reserve and only released mid 2007.

Following concerns raised by several Member States regarding the Agency's capacity to respond to challenges brought about by maritime pressure, the Commission announced during the JHA Council of 12 and 13 June 2007 that it would examine the possibility of strengthening the Agency's budget. In August 2007 the Commission made available an additional 7 Million Euros to Frontex.

<b>Division of the annual budget between administrative and operational expenditures</b>					
		<b>Euro</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Euro</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>2006</b>	<b>Administrative/Operative</b>	6,100,000	31.83	13,066,300	68.17
<b>2007</b>	<b>Administrative/Operative</b>	14,460,000	34.46	27,496,000	65.54

### ***3.3. Other management and performance related issues***

It has to be noted that starting in 2006, the implementation of the ABAC system at Frontex was finalized in 2007 and became the mandatory tool to be used in the financial circuit. This change to internal procedures but mainly the introduction of an "exception report" as monitoring tool, led to higher visibility of mistakes made in the performance of financial actions. It can be summarized that a relatively high percentage (30 %) of commitments for amounts of more than 100.000 Euros were reported in the exception report of the financial system. Although the number of 21 looks rather small compared to the overall number of commitments issues (1067) this clearly shows an area for improvement and application of a tighter control regime. In the upcoming year Frontex will implement measures to reduce the number of financial and human resource related actions reported to an acceptable level, mainly by introducing changes to internal processes to overcome weaknesses such as limited experience with a new task or a new system.

Looking at the implementation and application of internal control standards for effective management it must be stated that the situation has not changed significantly compared to 2006. For an organization in a start-up phase it was difficult to progress to a higher level of maturity as due to the set and rearrangement of priorities during the year, corners had to be cut. Changes in the demands of the customers forced Frontex to re-allocate resources and thereby to slow down the progress in other areas mainly the ones the individual was involved in before. In addition to that it is easier to roll out standards of different kind in a small and homogenous organization. During

2007 Frontex grew much faster than expected with regard to human resources but was also faced with a significant increase of financial means available. Although this improved the positioning of the Agency from an operational point of view, it also challenged the Agency's ability to further implement control standards to proceed to a higher level of managerial maturity. This statement should give the reasoning for the lack of progress made, but it should not be interpreted as an excuse for the slow move with regard to the implementation of control standards. The management of Frontex is fully aware of the existing gaps to see the Agency as a senior organization with regard to internal control. In that respect, 2008 will be the year to move the benchmark to a higher level of compliance.

## **4. Development in 2007 as seen by Frontex' Risk Analysis**

When reflecting an activities carried out by Frontex in 2007 it has to be understood that this can not be done without looking also on developments in the external and task environment of Frontex. Especially when the fulfillment of Frontex' operational and administrative tasks related to the coordination of operational cooperation at the external borders of the Member States of the EU, is directly linked with those developments. At this stage only the output of the first phase within Frontex Risk Analysis (data collection, collation and validation) will be referenced and the report will refrain from mirroring outputs of other phases (creation of hypothesis and provision of recommendations) as this is done by other products such as the Annual or Tailored and Tactical Risk Assessment.

Regarding risk analysis, the analysis and recommendations provided by Frontex Risk Analysis Unit were one of the most important products enabling Frontex to add public value to its customer's deliverables in 2007. The provision of intelligence products covering a scope beyond national and even beyond the virtual external border of the European Union is a business area Frontex has moved in as a "first mover". For an intelligence driven organization such as Frontex, this analysis product puts Frontex in the position to perform its tasks of coordinating operational activities at the external borders of the Member States of the European Union in a proactive way. Being of dual use, they also provide important input to the competent national authorities for border management in the Member States, for their proactive operational and repressive tactical decisions making with regard to border security.

### **Situation regarding Illegal Migration at the External EU Borders in 2007**

In 2006, all Member States and Schengen Associated Countries (SAC) reported a decreasing trend of illegal migration at their external borders. In 2007, the general picture is not as clear; Spain, Germany, Hungary and Slovenia continued to report declining numbers while France, Greece, Lithuania, and the Czech Republic reported an increase (figure 1).

The largest detection figures were reported by Greece, Italy, Spain and France, that is altogether 80 per cent of the overall number of detections.

Taken into account that Romanian and Bulgarian nationals have not been included in the statistics on migration as from 2007, the overall situation shows a status quo or a slight upward trend. A similar pattern was noticed in 2005 when nationals of the ten new Member States were not included in the official statistics anymore as illegal migrants. Especially the pressure at the air and land borders seems to be on the increase.

The general situation at the sea border improved and the number of detected illegal migrants declined. Detections at the sea borders of Spain decreased by 70 per cent compared to 2006. Italy reported almost 22,000 detections and an upward trend of 13 per cent. Also Greece reported higher numbers; with sharp increase of 170 per cent, it had some 9,300 detected illegal border crossings. The situation at the southern maritime borders remains a source of serious concern.

In 2007, the main areas in Europe identified as highly affected by illegal migration according to the number of detections and apprehensions of illegal migrants were:

- Land borders in South-Eastern Europe, especially the Greek-Albanian and the Greek-Turkish borders;
- Air borders in North and West Europe, especially in France;
- Sea borders in South and South-Eastern Europe, especially the Greek-Turkish sea border and the Italian coast.

*FIGURE 1: Illegal Border Crossing by Member States in 2007*

Detections of illegal entry *					
Member State	Total	Change	Land	Air	Sea
Austria	1,110		250	860	
Belgium	3,633			2,017	1,616
Bulgaria	1,134		1,070	56	8
Czech Republic	438	++		438	0
Cyprus	5,883	+++	5,743	140	
Denmark	83			81	2
Estonia	45	---	34	6	5
Finland	98	x	66	29	3
France	5,748	+++	690	4,149	909
Germany	3,253	---	759	2,269	225
Greece	73,194	++	62,475	1,377	9,342
Hungary	976	---	965	11	
Ireland*	2,860			2,522	338
Italy	21,650	-		1,195	20,455
Latvia	64		19	45	
Lithuania	1,118	+++	875	71	172
Luxembourg	2	x		2	
Malta	1,702	x			1,702
Netherlands	2,405			2,369	36
Norway	481	x	6	471	4
Poland	1,109	---	977		132
Portugal	1,204	---		1,181	23
Romania	660		608	47	5
Slovakia	1,725	--	1,684	41	
Slovenia	2,077	---	2,070	5	2
Spain	27,919	---	4,080		11,751
United Kingdom	3,332			1,366	1,966
<b>Total</b>	<b>163,903</b>		<b>82,371</b>	<b>20,748</b>	<b>48,696</b>
Legend: "+" Increase "-" Decrease "x" No changes					
* - 5-15% ** - 15-30% *** >30%					

\* - This table is provisional and contains the data provided by Member States until February 2008  
The consolidated collected data will be presented in the Annual Risk Assessment to be distributed in June 2008 .

\*\* - Data of Ireland covers only period July-December 2007

Reportedly, Albanian nationals detected crossing the EU external border illegally most often. The detections mainly took place at the external land border of Greece with Albania. Iraqi nationals

were on the second place and detected at all external borders of Greece and at the air borders of various Member States. Moroccan illegal migrants, who were usually detected at the sea borders, but also at the land border between Spain and Morocco, were the third most detected nationals. The nationals of Afghanistan, Egypt, Algeria, Eritrea and Somalia were detected at the sea borders, while illegal migrants from Palestine, Pakistan and Serbia mainly at the land borders. Chinese nationals were mainly detected at the air borders, followed by Brazilians.

In total 130,000 Third Country nationals were refused entry to the EU in 2007. Most of the refusals were made at the land borders and at the air borders. Poland had the highest number of refusals followed by France, Spain and the UK. Most refusals of entry were refusals of Third Country nationals of the countries bordering the EU. The main exceptions were the refusals of more than 10,000 Brazilian nationals.

Member States reported more than 260,000 detections of illegal stay. Italy reported the highest number with more than 50,000 detections. Most Member States reported illegal stay inland only and not at exit checks. Most detected illegal migrants were from the neighbouring countries, North Africa, long-term conflict areas, or from the most populated countries in the world.

Member States reported almost 150,000 asylum claims in 2007. Sweden had with almost 35,000 applications the most of these claims, followed by Greece and the UK (both almost 20,000). Belgium and Poland both reported more than 10,000 claims, while the rest of the Member States reported less than 10,000 claims. Most asylum claims were filed by Iraqi nationals (35,000) followed by nationals from the Russian Federation.

Member States detained over 20 000 Third Country nationals using false or forged travel documents. The overwhelming majority of them were nationals of Moldova, Ukraine, Iraq, China and Nigeria. More than half of the bearers were detected at the air borders and one third at the land borders. France, Hungary, Germany, the UK and Italy reported the highest number.

False travel documents of France and Italy but as well from of Romania and Bulgaria were the most popular among illegal migrants.

Member States Border Guard authorities detected more than 11 500 facilitators in 2007. One third of them were EU nationals.

## 5. Highlights of operational activities

### 5.1. General remarks on operational activities

The overall objective is to initiate, plan, implement and coordinate intelligence-led joint operations and to compile the best practices, which together strengthen the security at the external land, sea and air borders in a cost-effective way.

The following tables should provide an overview of the outcomes achieved by Frontex operational activities in 2007, and compared them to the outcomes of 2006. It can be summarized that the number of joint operations increased significantly whereas the number of pilot projects remained at the same level as the year before. Interesting is the fact that although the overall number of Member States participating in Frontex' operational activities increased slightly, the number of operations initiated and driven by Member States were reduced. This could be seen as an indicator for increased awareness and acceptance of Frontex coordinated activities in the Member States, which obviously were based on well customized proposals for joint operational initiatives. This caused that no additional needs for Member States interventions were seen. The decrease in the number of intercepted/apprehended third country nationals in the course of joint operations has to be seen as a result based on applied operational tactic (launch of interventions outside the territory of the Member States and even in the territory of cooperating Third Countries.

#### General

	Number of joint operations based on Frontex' own initiative	2006	2007
A	Sea Borders	1	6
B	Land Borders	1	10
C	Air Borders	3	6
D	Different types of borders	3	4

	Total number of joint operations based on a MS's initiative	2006	2007
A	Sea Borders	4	1
B	Land Borders	0	0
C	Air Borders	0	0
D	Different types of borders	0	0

	Overall number of participating MS in joint operations	2006	2007
A	Sea Borders	15	22
B	Land Borders	8	23

<b>C</b>	<b>Air Borders</b>	18	26
<b>D</b>	<b>Different types of borders</b>	19	23

	<b>Number of intercepted/apprehended third country nationals in the course of joint operations</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>
<b>A</b>	<b>Sea Borders</b>	21.769	27.441
<b>B</b>	<b>Land Borders</b>	4.721	4.522
<b>C</b>	<b>Air Borders</b>	3.857	3.297

	<b>Number of pilot projects based on the Agency's initiative</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>
<b>A</b>	<b>Sea Borders</b>	3	2
<b>B</b>	<b>Land Borders</b>	2	5
<b>C</b>	<b>Air Borders</b>	0	2
<b>D</b>	<b>Different types of borders</b>	1	2

	<b>Number of participating MS in pilot projects</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>
<b>A</b>	<b>Sea Borders</b>	14	16
<b>B</b>	<b>Land Borders</b>	All	All
<b>C</b>	<b>At Air Borders</b>	0	8
<b>D</b>	<b>Different types of borders</b>	All	All

	<b>List of MS participated in at least one joint operation or pilot project</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>
		All	All

### Budget for operations and pilot projects

<b>Total allocations to operations (compared to the overall operational budget –Title 3) related to</b>					
		<b>2006</b>		<b>2007</b>	
		<b>€</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>€</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>A</b>	<b>Sea Borders</b>	9,229,300	70.63	16,665.000	60,6
<b>B</b>	<b>Land Borders</b>	910,000	6.96	3,080.000	11,2
<b>C</b>	<b>Air Borders</b>	315,000	2.41	1,100,000	4,0

<b>Overall financial commitments for joint operations (in €) related to</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>
Sea Borders	7,943.000	16,497.160
Land Borders	3.672	1,680.085
Air Borders	350.186	1,042.645

Different types of borders	711.864	225.000
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<b>Overall financial commitments for pilot projects</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>
Sea Borders	762.814	167.840
Land Borders	130.421	1,399.915
Air Borders	0	9.064
Different types of borders	504,068	96.168

## 5.2. Joint Operations - Sea Borders

<b>Annual Programme of Work 2007 – Outputs</b>
<i>3 joint operations during the first and 3-4 joint operations during the second half of the year, carried out in different geographical areas on the basis of risk analysis;</i>
<i>Accomplishment of the feasibility study on Surveillance of Southern Maritime borders of EU (BORTEC) by the middle of the year;</i>
<i>Development of pilot projects, based on feasibility study on a Mediterranean Coastal Patrol Network;</i>
<i>Accomplishment of the pilot project on the principles of intelligence at sea during the second half of the year;</i>
<i>1-2 pilot projects on the best practices.</i>

<b>Overview of Joint Operations in 2007</b>	<b>Member States(s)</b>	<b>Commitments (Euro)</b>
HERA 2007 <sup>5</sup>	DE, ES, FR, IT, LU, NL, PT, SE, UK	5,416.000
MINERVA <sup>6</sup>	AT, BE, DE, ES, FR, IT, NL, PL, PT, RO, UK	450.000
NAUTILUS 2007 <sup>7</sup>	1) DE, ES, FR, GR, IT, MT. 2) DE, FR, IT, MT, PT, RO, UK	5,083.853
HERMES <sup>8</sup>	DE, ES, FR, GR, IT, PT, RO, UK	1,890.000
<b>INDALO 2007</b>	BG, CY, DE, ES, FR, GR, IT, MT, PT, RO	1,702.300
POSEIDON 2007 <sup>9</sup>	1) AT, BG, DE, FR, GR, IT, LV, MT, UK 2) AT, BG, DE, ES, GR, IT, MT, UK 3) AT, BG, CY, DE, FR, GR, IT, MT, NL, PT, RO, SE, UK	2,045.315
ZEUS <sup>10</sup>	BE, CY, DE, FI, GR, IT, LV, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, UK	120.000
<b>HERA III</b>	DE, ES, FR, IT, LU, MT, PT,	2,745,315

<sup>5</sup> see further details in REPORT FROM THE COMMISSION on the evaluation and future development of the Frontex Agency – Statistical Data, SEC(2008) 150/2, p. 10

<sup>6</sup> the same, pp. 11

<sup>7</sup> the same, pp. 12

<sup>8</sup> the same, p. 13

<sup>9</sup> combined joint operation or pilot project, the same, pp. 13

<sup>10</sup> combined joint operation or pilot project; see further details in REPORT FROM THE COMMISSION on the evaluation and future development of the Frontex Agency – Statistical Data, SEC(2008) 150/2, p. 15

Overview of Joint Operations in 2007	Member States(s)	Commitments (Euro)
	RO	

Overview of Pilot Projects in 2007	Member States	Commitments (Euro)
<b>BORTEC/EPN 2007</b>	BG, CY, ES, FR, GR, IT, MT, PT, RO, SI	3,916.000
<b>REM</b>	BG, CY, DE, EE, ES, FI, FR, GR, IT, LV, LT, MT, PL, PT, RO	137.840

Name of Project, Joint Operation or other group of activities	Aim and Outputs delivered to Customer	Duration and Timing
<b>INDALO 2007</b>	<p><b>General Objective</b> was to coordinate operational cooperation between Member States in the field of the management of external borders through organizing joint patrols with the assets provided by the Member States in the predefined areas in order to combat illegal immigration across the external maritime borders towards the EU from North African countries disembarking in Spain.</p> <p><b>Outputs:</b>            Total number of incidents – <b>27</b>            Number of illegal immigrants detected – <b>343</b>            Facilitators arrested – <b>6</b></p>	<p>Total: <b>5 months</b></p> <p>Operational phase: <b>22 days</b></p>
<b>HERA III</b>	<p><b>General Objective</b> to coordinate operational cooperation between Members States in the field of management of external borders through organizing joint patrols of the assets provided by the Member States in the predefined areas in order to combat illegal migration across the external maritime borders of the EU from West African countries disembarking in Canary Islands.</p>	<p>Total: <b>12 months</b></p> <p>Operational phases: <b>59 days</b></p>

	<p><b>Outputs:</b>  Total number of incidents – <b>31</b>  Illegal immigrants intercepted – <b>2020</b>  Illegal immigrants diverted back - <b>1559</b></p>	
<p><b>BORTEC / EPN (European Patrols Network) 2007</b></p>	<p><b>General Objective</b> was to establish EPN as a permanent regional border security concept at the southern maritime external borders, which enables the synchronization of national measures of the Member States and their integration to joint European activities. EPN activities are jointly managed by Member States of the region, coordinated by Frontex.</p> <p>Project aimed concretely at developing together with the Member States; Bulgaria, Cyprus, France, Greece, Italy, Malta, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia and Spain the European Patrol Network by the establishment of NCCs and continuing the ongoing patrolling activities and extension of them to more areas and more activities enabling the Integrated Border Management.</p> <p><b>Outputs:</b>  In the first stage of the project, the EPN was initiated based on Member States’ patrolling activities covering defined areas of the Mediterranean Sea and the Atlantic Ocean, by creation of a national contact point in each Member State for the planning, implementation and operating a permanent Joint Operation together with Frontex.</p> <p>In the second stage of the project the EPN was developed by establishing the organizational structure, the National</p>	<p>January – December</p>

	Coordination Centres (NCCs) and strengthening the cooperation and coordination among Member States involved in the network to ensure the permanent EPN activities covering also the open sea, planned and implemented by Frontex and Member States together.	
<b>REM (Running Expenses of Means)</b>	<p><b>General Objective</b> was to create common rules and procedures for calculating daily running costs for different types of means (patrol vessels, patrol boats, helicopters and airplanes) participating in joint operations. Method of calculation is to be used in view of equipment available in CRATE and as a basis for planning and co-financing of the joint operations.</p> <p><b>Outputs:</b> REM project was finalized on 26 October 2007 and the conclusions of the project were presented by Frontex at the Management Board in November 2007.</p>	January – December

#### **Description of a Joint Operation or Pilot Project at Sea Borders:**

##### **NAUTILUS – Central Mediterranean and migration flow to Malta**

The Southern maritime border is regarded by Frontex risk analysis as one of four main routes of illegal migration to the European Union. Due to this a series of joint operations is carried out at this border every year.

In its Programme of Work 2007 Frontex had foreseen to carry out longer term operations. Such operations, taking place on various parts of the external border of the EU, are carried out in several phases throughout the year. The timing of the phases is always based on Frontex risk analysis, which determines the peak seasons in the respective areas.

**The first phase of the operation 'Nautilus 2007'** took place between 25 June and 27 July 2007. The objective of this joint operation was to strengthen the control of the Central Mediterranean maritime border using technical means of several Member States and also to support Maltese authorities in interviewing immigrants.

Assets from five Member States were deployed to this operation, being air means from Germany and France and vessels from Greece, Spain and Malta. Maltese interviewing teams were supported by experts from Italy and France.

During the operational period the total of 401 migrants were detected in the operational area in 13 incidents. A further 63 migrants were detected by the means deployed outside the operational area. Out of this total number 166 migrants were rescued. During the operational phase 316 migrants arrived to Malta. Frontex experts interviewed 26% of the migrants that arrived to Malta. The main nationalities of migrants that arrived to Malta were Eritrean, Somali, Ethiopian, and Nigeria.

### 5.3. Joint Operations - Land Borders

<b>Annual Programme of Work 2007 - Outputs</b>
<i>2-3 joint operations during the first and 3-4 joint operations in the second half of the year in a geographical area identified by risk analysis on routs of illegal migration;</i>
<i>1 joint operation based on current modus operandi of falsified documents;</i>
<i>Evaluation of the activities of Focal Points during the first half of the year and integration of Focal Points in to the framework of FRONTEX Joint Support Teams during the second half of the year;</i>
<i>Continuation of the pilot project on the Border Delegates organisations in Europe, conference during the second quarter of the year and further implementation by the end of the year;</i>
<i>1-2 pilot projects on best practices.</i>

<b>Overview of Joint Operations in 2007<sup>11</sup></b>	<b>Host Member State(s)</b>	<b>Commitments (Euro)</b>
ARIADNE	DE, PL	156.968
GORDIUS	HU, RO, SK	189.838
NIRIS <sup>12</sup>	DE ,FI, NO, PL	150.000
HERAKLES	HU	138.310
POSEIDON 2007 <sup>13</sup>	BG, GR, IT	250.000
KRAS	SI	159.000
DRIVE IN	SI	116.000
NORTHERN LIGHTS	FI	123.000
EUROCUP 2008 <sup>14</sup>	AT, CH	381.813

<sup>11</sup> as the information available amended the REPORT FROM THE COMMISSION on the evaluation and future development of the Frontex Agency – Statistical Data, SEC(2008) 150/2 joint operations are described in more detail;

<sup>12</sup> combined joint operation or pilot project

<sup>13</sup> combined joint operation or pilot project

<sup>14</sup> combined joint operation or pilot project

Overview of Joint Operations in 2007 <sup>11</sup>	Host Member State(s)	Commitments (Euro)
URSUS I	SK	see PP FIVE BORDERS
URSUS II	PL	see PP FIVE BORDERS
URSUS III	RO	see PP FIVE BORDERS
URSUS IV	HU	see PP FIVE BORDERS

ARIADNE	
Implementation phase:	May 2007
Participating MS: (third countries? other organisations?)	AT, CZ, DE, EE, ES, HU, IT, LT, LV, PL, PT
Description (Aims):	To measure and decrease the level of illegal migration from and through Ukraine and (Belarus) to European Union, focusing on the false documents, facilitation in containers and illegal border crossing on the green border sections in vicinity of the border crossing points.
Results:	<b>22</b> false documents, <b>1207</b> refusals of entry, <b>6</b> cases of using false documents, <b>8</b> illegal entries, <b>34</b> illegal stay combined with illegal entry

GORDIUS	
Implementation phase:	April
Participating MS: (third countries? Other organisations?)	AT, BG, CZ, DE, ES, FI, FR, HU, LV, PL, PT, RO, SK, SI, UK
Description (Aims):	With a view to face the aforementioned phenomenon, Frontex launched a joint operation at the borders of the mentioned Member States, namely: Romania, Poland, Hungary and the Slovak Republic. The operation focused on the border checks of Moldavian citizens, mainly on the check of travel documents they presented at the border authorities during the controls. As an operational method, it was decided to further study the used routes and false/falsified documents and deploy experts from other Member States to the selected border crossing points and green border areas.
Results:	<b>109</b> illegal border crossings, <b>855</b> refusals of entry

<b>NIRIS</b>	
Implementation phase:	June
Participating MS: (third countries? other organisations?)	BE, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, LT, NO, PL, RO, SE
Description (Aims):	The main objective of Joint Operation NIRIS was to decrease the level of illegal migration from China and India to and via Baltic Sea Region by strengthening of border controls at sea, land and air borders
Results:	20 illegal border crossings, 16 refusals of entry

<b>HERAKLES</b>	
Implementation phase:	August and October
Participating MS: (third countries? Other organisations?)	AT, BG, DE, HU, IT, LV, PL, PT, RO, UK
Description (Aims):	During the two separated operational phases experts from the Member States were deployed to the determined spots, aiming to enhance the border control. Activities on the national level were also reinforced, in accordance with the available resources.
Results:	During two operational phases: <b>102</b> refusals, <b>8</b> falsified documents, <b>3</b> clandestine entries, <b>52</b> persons were apprehended for illegal green border crossing and <b>3</b> smuggling cases

<b>POSEIDON 2007</b>	
Implementation phase:	May-October 2007 (3 phases)
Participating MS: (third countries? other organisations?)	AT, BG, DE, FR, GR, IT, LV, MT, NL, RO, SE, UK
Description (Aims):	In order to tackle the illegal immigration phenomena resulting as described above, Frontex has launched Joint Operation POSEIDON 2007 by strengthening border control in the area of land border as well as harbours and open sea border checks.

Results:	1sts Phase: <b>70</b> refusals of entry, <b>52</b> administrative offences, <b>635</b> illegal immigrants. Second phase: <b>75</b> refusals of entry, <b>133</b> administrative offences, 545 illegal immigrants. Third phase: <b>104</b> refusals of entry, <b>249</b> administrative offences, 182 illegal immigrants, <b>10</b> facilitators
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<b>KRAS</b>	
Implementation phase:	September
Participating MS: (third countries? other organisations?)	AT, BG, DE, IT, RO, SI, UK
Description (Aims):	To tackle the mentioned problem, Frontex launched joint operation KRAS. The border crossing points and the green border sections under the major pressure had be detected and selected in cooperation with Frontex and the Border Guards of Slovenia. During the operational phases experts from the Member States were deployed to the determined spots, with the aim to enhance the green border.
Results:	<b>32</b> illegal immigrants, <b>2</b> overstayers detected

<b>DRIVE IN</b>	
Implementation phase:	August - September
Participating MS: (third countries? other organisations?)	AT, BG, DE, IT, LU, LV, RO, SI  (In addition, representatives of third countries, EU Bodies and international organisations may attended meetings or took part in the activity)
Description (Aims):	To tackle the phenomena, Frontex launched the Joint Operation DRIVE IN with the objective to decrease the flow of illegal migration towards the MSs of the EU by detecting false/falsified documents and illegal labourers/overstayers in MSs. In addition, the aim of the activity is to decrease the smuggling of stolen cars from MSs of the EU through Croatia.
Results:	<b>13</b> stolen vehicles, <b>87</b> illegal immigrants

<b>Overview of Pilot Projects in 2007</b>	<b>Member States</b>	<b>Commitments (Euro)</b>
FOCAL POINTS 2007	AT, BG, DE, EE, HU, LV, NL, PL, RO, SI, SK	579.664
Border Management Cooperation Conference II, Boppard Symposium	AT, BE, BG, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GR, HU, IE, IT, LT, LU, LV, MT, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SK UK	256.920
Border Management Cooperation Conference III, Lisbon <sup>15</sup>	AT, BE, BG, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GR, HU, IE, IT, LT, LU, LV, MT, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SK UK	164.000
FIVE BORDERS	AT, BG, CZ, DE, EE, FI, HU, LV, NL, PL, PT, RO, SK, UK	350.000
EXPRESS <sup>16</sup>	n.a.	124.331

<b>FOCAL POINTS 2007</b>	
Implementation phase:	All year activity
Participating MS: (third countries? other organisations?)	AT, BG, DE, EE, HU, LV, NL, PL, RO, SI, SK
Description (Aims):	Continuation of Focal Points System to enhance operational cooperation at hot spots of EU external borders
Results:	<b>1853</b> refusals of entry, <b>66</b> illegal immigrants, <b>3</b> facilitators and 293 falsified documents

<b>German Presidency Symposium in Boppard/Germany</b>	
Implementation phase:	April
Participating MS: ( <i>third countries?</i> <i>other organisations?</i> )	AT, BE, BG, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GR, HU, IE, IT, LT, LU, LV, MT, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SK UK  AZ, BA, FYROM, ME, MD, RS, RU  Europol, COM

<sup>15</sup> see further details in REPORT FROM THE COMMISSION on the evaluation and future development of the Frontex Agency – Statistical Data, SEC(2008) 150/2, p. 24

<sup>16</sup> the same, p. 24

Description (Aims):	Event focussed on enhancing the cooperation on both sides of the EU external border.
Results:	Conference was successfully implemented with follow-up event during Portuguese EU Presidency in Lisbon in 2 <sup>nd</sup> half of 2007.

<b>FIVE BORDERS</b>	
Implementation phase:	July - December (4 phases)
Participating MS (third countries? other organisations?)	AT, BG, CZ, DE, EE, FI, HU, LV, NL, PL, PT, RO, SK, UK  Ukraine (in addition, representatives of third countries, EU Bodies and international organisations took part in the activity).
Description (Aims):	Border security and capability of the participating border guard authorities were strengthened by carrying out a series of Joint Operations, training sessions and workshops
Results:	First phase: <b>37</b> illegal immigrants in the operational area, <b>12</b> illegal immigrants and <b>155</b> refusals of entry in other participating countries

### **Description of a Joint Operation at the Land Border:**

#### **NIRIS – illegal migration in Baltic Sea region**

The risk analysis carried out by Frontex had shown an increase of illegal migration of Chinese and Indian nationals in the Scandinavian region, which led to the plan of a joint operation NIRIS.

The joint operation NIRIS was implemented on 18 – 29 June 2007. The main objective of the operation was to decrease the level of illegal migration from China and India to and via Baltic Sea region.

Focused border controls were implemented at main airports and/or sea ports participating in the operation, being those in Denmark (Copenhagen Airport), Estonia (sea ports), Finland (Helsinki Airport, sea ports and a railway border crossing point), Germany (Frankfurt Airport), Latvia (sea ports), Lithuania (sea ports), Norway (Oslo Airport and sea ports), Poland (Warsaw Airport and sea ports), Sweden (Stockholm Airport and sea ports). Besides the Member States also the Russian Federation participated in this operation.

Spain, Belgium, Lithuania, Sweden and Estonia sent experts that were deployed in Finland, Poland, Norway and Sweden.

During the operation 579 individuals were interviewed (273 Chinese and 306 Indian nationals) – 314 in airports, 205 at sea ports and 60 at the external land borders. As result of 2nd line checks

and interviews 15 persons were refused entry, fourteen of them at the attempt to cross border illegally and one in transit area of the Helsinki Vantaa airport.

Besides, a total of eleven incidents were reported by the participating countries. The majority of incidents took place at the air borders. In most of the reported cases, clear signs of facilitation were established, while in two cases also a possible facilitator was detected.

The importance of carrying out interviews has once more been confirmed, in order to find out possible attempts of illegal entry and stay. During the operational phase also cases were reported where Indian nationals had been refused entry because they were not able to give any clear explanation on the purpose of their visit and stay. It is a fact that border guards due to the increasing passenger flows (i.e. because of the opening of new continental air routes) are under constant time pressure that makes proper interviewing quite challenging. Nevertheless it is essential to carry out thorough checks on third country nationals considered as belonging to the risk group and passengers of the so called risk flights. The same applies also to carrying out random checks of passengers in the transit areas. As worldwide practice of major international airports has shown these are areas where usually switching or obtaining of new identity, money and boarding passes takes place.

As far as flight itineraries are concerned, analysis of unusual flight routes and transit destinations on the route would be permanently carried out by the analytical units of border guard authorities. Analysis of the cost effectiveness, length of the route and flight time should be the main indicators to define a possible fake flight plan and destination where potential illegal migrants would cancel their travel plans and try to enter the EU illegally.

#### 5.4. Joint Operations - Air Borders

<b>Annual Programme of Work 2007 – Outputs</b>
<i>2 joint operations during the first half of the year and 2 joint operations during the second half of the year carried out on the basis of risk analyses;</i>
<i>A joint operation in relation to European football cup;</i>
<i>1-2 pilot projects on best practices by the end of the year.</i>

<b>Overview of Joint Operations in 2007</b>	<b>Member States</b>	<b>Commitments (Euro)</b>
<b>AGELAU</b>	AT, BE, CZ, DE, EE, ES, FI, FR, HU, IT, LV, NL, PL, PT, SK, SI, SE, UK	144.000
AMAZON II <sup>17</sup>	DE, ES, FR, IT, NL, PT, SI, UK	265.873
AMAZON III <sup>18</sup>	AT, BE, BG, CZ, DE, ES, FR, PT, NL, IT, , RO, HU, UK	245.953

<sup>17</sup> see further details in REPORT FROM THE COMMISSION on the evaluation and future development of the Frontex Agency – Statistical Data, SEC(2008) 150/2, p. 27

<sup>18</sup> the same, p. 28

Overview of Joint Operations in 2007	Member States	Commitments (Euro)
HYDRA <sup>19</sup>	AT, BE, BG, CZ, DE, ES, FI, FR, HU, IT, NL, PL, PT, RO, SI, UK	112.796
EUROCUP 2007 <sup>20</sup>	AT, CH	50.000
EXTENDED FAMILY <sup>21</sup>	DE, ES, FI, HU, IE, IT, NL, UK	225.493
LONG STOP <sup>22</sup>	AT, CZ, DE, EE, FI, FR, GR, IT, NL, PL, PT, SI, UK	142.100
ZEUS <sup>23</sup>	BE, CY, DE, ES, FI, GR, IT, LV, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, UK	120.00

Overview of Pilot Projects in 2007	Member States	Commitments (Euro)
ARGONAUTS <sup>24</sup>	AT, CH, DE, GR, IT, LV, NO, PT	50.430
POSEIDON 2007 <sup>25</sup>	BG, GR	9.064

Name of Project, Joint Operation or other group of activities	Aim and Outputs delivered to Customer	Duration and Timing
AGELAUS	<p>The Joint Operation AGELAUS was focused on minors arriving at EU airports in an attempt to breach the immigration controls of the external borders.</p> <p>In <b>691</b> cases the involvement of minors required a second level of investigation to make an appropriate decision. As a result <b>241</b> minors were refused (in many cases along with their adult traveling companions), a further <b>73</b> minors became the subject of asylum claims and another <b>18</b> were</p>	February

<sup>19</sup> the same, pp. 28

<sup>20</sup> combined joint operation or pilot project

<sup>21</sup> the same, p. 29

<sup>22</sup> the same, pp. 29

<sup>23</sup> combined joint operation of pilot project; the same, p 30

<sup>24</sup>, see further details in REPORT FROM THE COMMISSION on the evaluation and future development of the Frontex Agency – Statistical Data, SEC(2008) 150/2, p. 31

<sup>25</sup> combined joint operation or pilot project; the same, pp. 31

	given sanctuary in safe accommodation pending further investigation, <b>43</b> forged documents were also detected. <b>10</b> adults were arrested for serious immigration offences, including human smuggling, with another <b>71</b> coming to notice.	

**Description of a Joint Operation and Pilot Project at Air Borders:**

**HYDRA - illegal Chinese migration by air**

The joint operation Hydra focused on illegal Chinese migration arriving at the EU external air borders. It is a long running phenomenon which has defied all attempts by Member States to seriously disrupt it, mainly because of the adaptable modus operandi and well rehearsed organizational skills of the criminal gangs behind it.

Sixteen Member States took part in the operation with 22 participating airports and 11 deployed experts, taking place for 1 month in April – May 2007.

The enhanced overall knowledge and experience of the phenomenon at the external air borders led to 189 illegal Chinese migrants being apprehended in mainland Europe during the operation, with a further 102 apprehended at UK airports (291 in total). In addition 17 other suspect individuals were detected including five human smugglers. A good result, particularly as halfway through the operation the results decreased dramatically, probably because the facilitators curbed their activities until after the operation.

The Hydra operation further cemented the good working relationship with Europol established in previous projects.

**5.5. Joint Operations - Return Operations**

<b>Annual Programme of Work 2007 - Outputs</b>
<i>Assistance in 5-6 joint return operations organised by the Member States. Assistance in organising 2-3 joint return operations during the first half and 2-3 joint return operations during the second half of the year;</i>
<i>Compilation of the best practices on removal of illegally present third-country nationals and acquisition of travel documents by the end of the year;</i>
<i>2 meetings of experts working group on joint return operations.</i>

Name of Project, Joint Operation or other group of activities	Aim and Outputs delivered to Customer	Commitments (Euro) Duration and Timing
<b>Identification of Best Practices</b>	<p><b>General Objective:</b> To explore the various practices on joint return operations used in various MS/SAC/CH in order to identify best practices (BP) on such operations in the mutual operational co-operation of MS/ SAC/CH with a view to applying them in practice.</p> <p><b>Outputs:</b> 2 resulting documents: -BP for the Acquisition of Travel Documents -BP for the removal of Illegally Present Third-country Nationals by Air</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">47.000</p> <p>March 2006 – February 2008</p>
<b>Exchange of Return-related Information</b>	<p><b>General Objective:</b> To improve exchange of return-related information between the MS/SAC &amp; CH and between them and Frontex</p> <p><b>Outputs:</b> -identified information for exchange via ICONet-Return Section -a new user-friendly structure of ICONet-Return Section, including new forms/tables -overview of planned return operations of MS/SAC/CH with their requests -increased awareness and knowledge of ICONet existence &amp; functions among operational authorities dealing with repatriation and expulsion matters in MS/SAC/CH</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">20.513</p> <p>March – September</p>
<b>Joint Return Operation Core Country Group</b>	<p><b>General Objective:</b> To regularly identify common needs for JRO in MSs, determine mutual approach for such operations and increase existing co-operation under Frontex coordination via teamwork with core countries. To offer initiated JRO to all MS</p> <p><b>Outputs:</b></p>	<p style="text-align: right;">39.550</p> <p>September 2007 – February 2008</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-positive MS' evaluation of idea to create CCG</li> <li>-generally positive assessment of CCG meetings by MS</li> <li>-regular exchange of operational information</li> <li>-shared information on planned return operations, activities enhancing cooperation with third countries, current problems &amp; experience in the return field</li> <li>-establishment of closer, direct cooperation of CCG members</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Core Country Group for Return Matters</b></p> <p><b>Project within the framework of the funding programme Preparatory Actions 2007 Migration Management – Solidarity in Action</b></p>	<p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-to take a proactive role with project partners in identifying joint return possibilities</li> <li>-proactive role of Frontex and project partners in determination of destination countries</li> <li>-establishment of clear &amp; more direct cooperation between MS &amp; Frontex</li> <li>-to initiate &amp; organize 2 joint return operations</li> <li>-to reduce return costs</li> <li>-to increase effectiveness of return policy in MS</li> </ul>	September 2007 – May 2009
<p><b>Promotion of ICONet-Return Section Use</b></p>	<p><b>General Objective:</b></p> <p>To improve exchange of operational return-related information between MS/SAC &amp; Switzerland and between them and Frontex via ICONet</p>	November 2007 – March 2008
<p><b>Meetings with Direct Contact Points in Return Matters</b></p>	<p><b>General Objective:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-to discuss actual issues in the field of returns</li> <li>-to meet persons who are in daily contact with Return Operations Officers thereby establishing closer collaboration</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: right;">55.700</p> <p>April, September, November</p>
<p><b>Frontex as a project partner in MS' projects, co-financed by EC<sup>26</sup></b></p>	<p><b>General Objective:</b></p> <p>To provide necessary assistance in organizing JRO of EU MS (in accord with Article 9 (1) of Council Regulation No 2007/2004)</p>	

<sup>26</sup> under RETURN - the EU funding programme for Preparatory Actions 2005 & 2006 in the Area of Return Management

<u>Organizing MS</u>	<u>Project name</u>	<u>Duration and Timing</u>
Germany	European Joint Flights to Return Third-country Nationals to their Home Country	
Spain	Organisation and Execution of Joint Flights for Removal of Nationals from Ecuador and Colombia	
Germany	Identification & Return	
<b>Assistance to MS in organizing JRO</b>	<b>General Objective:</b> To provide necessary assistance in organizing JRO of EU MS (in accord with Article 9 (1) of Council Regulation No 2007/2004)	
<u>Organizing MS</u>	<u>Participating states= PMS (with returnees)</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Germany	CH, ES, IT, LU, PL	JRO was within DE project “European Joint Flights to Return Third-country Nationals to their Home Country”, co-financed by EC <sup>27</sup> <b>28</b> to Cameroon, Ghana and <b>26</b> to Cameroon, Togo
Germany	ES, FR, LU, NL, PL	
Italy	AT, DE, ES, FR, RO	JRO was within IT+MT project called REPOLMED, co-financed by EC <sup>28</sup> <b>50</b> to Nigeria
Netherlands	CH, DE, FR	JRO was within NL+UK project “International Co-operation in the Field of Removal”, co-financed by EC <sup>29</sup> <b>21</b> to Cameroon and Togo
Austria	FR	<b>22</b> to Kosovo
Spain	FR, IT	JRO was within ES project “Organisation and Execution of Joint Flights for Removal of

<sup>27</sup> under the RETURN-the EU funding programme for Preparatory Actions 2005 in the Area of Return Management

<sup>28</sup> the same

<sup>29</sup> the same

		Nationals from Ecuador and Colombia”, co-financed by EC <sup>30</sup>  <b>75</b> to Ecuador, Colombia
United Kingdom	BE, FR, IT, NL, NO	JRO was within NL+UK project “International Co-operation in the Field of Removal”, co-financed by EC  <b>36</b> to Kosovo Albania
Germany	CH	<b>13</b> to Togo, Benin (originally Togo, Guinea
Netherlands	BE, DE, FR	<b>16</b> to Cameroon
Spain	FR, IT, NL, PL	JRO was within ES project aimed at return flights to Ecuador & Columbia (mentioned above)  <b>57</b> to Ecuador and Columbia
Italy	AT, CH, DE	JRO was within REPOLMED project  <b>43</b> to Nigeria

### Other achievements

Frontex promoted and improved the structure and content of the ICONet-Return Section, including different forms, tables and overviews. Lots of information was collected and uploaded into this section. Annual Return Operations Schedule of planned national and joint return operations was created. Representatives of MS/SAC/CH, in particular from the operational level, were encouraged to apply for ICONet access and a profile of a “Return Contact” to extend the number of users.

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<sup>30</sup> the same

## Joint Operations (Sea/Land/Air Borders)<sup>31</sup>

<b>Annual Programme of Work 2007 - Outputs</b>
<i>1-2 joint operations carried out on the basis of periodical risk analyses in the different regions of the EU;</i>
<i>1 joint operation in relation to the phenomena of illegal migration of China nationals.</i>

### 5.6. Joint Operations - Pooled Resources

<b>Annual Programme of Work 2007 - Outputs</b>
<i>Defining the operational needs by the end of March 2007;</i>
<i>Developing the procedures by the end of May 2007;</i>
<i>The centralised record of technical equipment to be ready by the end of September 2007;</i>

<b>Name of Project, Joint Operation or other group of activities</b>	<b>Aim and Outputs delivered to Customer</b>	<b>Commitments (Euro) Duration and Timing</b>
<b>High Level Technical Experts Meeting + CRATE implementation</b>	<p><b>General Objective:</b> To establish procedures and implement the mechanism of the “Centralized Records of Available Technical Equipment (CRATE)” (Article 7 Frontex Regulation)</p> <p><b>Outputs:</b> -Initial List of Technical Equipment Requirements developed, -ED Decision on Procedures implementing the management of technical equipment in accordance with Article 7 Frontex Regulation, -MoU signed with <b>20</b> MS, - temporary electronic version of CRATE distributed to MSs</p>	All year implementation

<sup>31</sup> the relevant operations are mentioned and described in the chapters covering sea borders, land borders and air borders and highlighted in “green”

<b>RABIT Working Group Meetings</b>	<p><b>General Objective:</b> To implement the RABIT Regulation and to establish operational procedures on the deployment of Rapid Border Intervention Teams (RABITs).</p> <p><b>Outputs:</b> 4 RABIT Working Group Meetings took place in Warsaw between the beginning of June and the middle of December. -decisions on overall numbers of members of the teams, profiles, and financing rules were made; -RABIT exercises and other more practical aspects of the implementation of the new regulation have been discussed and agreed. -a Handbook for the management of RABITs has been developed.</p>	June – mid December
<b>RABIT Exercise</b>	<p><b>General Objectives:</b> To strengthen capacity of Frontex to carry out its activities, and to organize and conduct RABIT exercises with those border guards who are part of the Rapid Pool in accordance with Article 8c of the amended Frontex Regulation</p> <p><b>Outputs:</b> RABITs deployment mechanism was tested, recommendations and findings have been incorporated in the procedures (i.e. “Handbook for the management of RABITs”).</p>	August – November
<b>CRATE/RABIT/FJST Management ICT System</b>	<p><b>General Objective:</b> To deliver an IT solution (within FIS) to manage CRATE Technical Equipment and border guards’ personal data and profiles;</p> <p><b>Outputs:</b> not applicable</p>	December 2007 to be continued in 2008

<b>Annual Bilateral Talks</b>	<p><b>General Objective:</b> To present MSs planned activities 2008 and to agree on the level of participation in those activities;</p> <p><b>Outputs:</b> -table with level of participation of MSs distributed to OPS (to help in planning and implementation of Joint Operations)</p>	November 2007 – mid January 2008

### 5.7. Risk Analysis and Frontex Situation Centre

<b>Annual Programme of Work 2007 – Outputs</b>
<i>Risk Analysis Overall Report 2007;</i>
<i>4 tailored risk analyses on topics of current concern – by country, geographical area or specific phenomena;</i>
<i>Appropriate risk and threat analyses that support key joint operations;</i>
<i>Regular bulletins (law enforcement and public) of the current security situation at EU external borders;</i>
<i>Joint risk analyses with appropriate third countries;</i>
<i>FRONTEX contribution to Europol Organised Crime Threat Assessment (OCTA) 2007.</i>

<b>Name of Project, Joint Operation or other group of activities</b>	<b>Aim and Outputs delivered to Customer</b>	<b>Commitments (Euro) Duration and Timing</b>
<b>Annual Risk Assessment: Assessment of the Situation Concerning Illegal Migration at the EU External Borders 2006</b>	<p><b>Aim:</b> To provide the foundation for Frontex overall planning and operational action in 2007</p> <p><b>Output:</b> The Annual Assessment was distributed to Frontex Management Board, FRAN, and internally within Frontex in February /March 2007; The supplementary document to</p>	<p>November 2006 – February 2007</p> <p>May</p>

	the Annual Risk Assessment 2006 was distributed to FRAN in June 2007;	
<b>Joint Frontex - Europol Assessment on Determination of High Risk Routes Regarding Illegal Migration in the Western Balkan Countries</b>	<p><b>Aim:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-to determine the high risk routes used by illegal migrants and facilitation networks to enter the EU Member States via the Western Balkans countries</li> <li>-following the results of the assessment to identify specific high risk areas in for follow up analytical and operational activities.</li> </ul> <p><b>Outputs:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-the joint assessment with Europol was distributed to the Council Secretariat in February (distribution to MSs), and the FRAN</li> <li>-follow up meeting with WB states to discuss the conclusions in September.</li> <li>-communication with Europol on possible specific follow-up projects focusing on specific areas identified in the assessment.</li> </ul>	October 2006- December 2007
<b>Threat assessments for the purposes of the External Borders Fund</b>	<p><b>Aim:</b></p> <p>To provide the Commission with a threat assessment to enable the allocation of amounts envisaged in the EBF;</p> <p><b>Output:</b></p> <p>Threat assessment on the external land and maritime borders of the Member States eligible for the External Borders</p>	March - June

	Fund for the year 2005, and a corresponding document covering 2006 were delivered to the Commission in June 2007	
<b>TRA EURO 2008</b>	<p><b>Aim:</b> Carry out a tailored risk analysis and geographical threat assessment, with the aim to assess the current situation regarding illegal migration at the respective borders, border crossing points or border sections, in relation to the European Football Championship 2008 in Austria and Switzerland.</p> <p><b>Outputs:</b> The project is implemented in the task force comprising of AT and CH. The initial assessment was completed in December and distributed internally within Frontex and to the task force. 2 more updates are scheduled by May 2008.</p>	22.380  June 2007 – September 2008
<b>Frontex Risk Analysis Network project</b>	<p><b>Aim:</b> -to facilitate timely information flow on situation of illegal migration in the EU MS and third countries; -to facilitate the production of appropriate, accurate and timely intelligence products;</p> <p><b>Outputs:</b> -4 FRAN meetings took place with the participation of the majority of the MS, SAC, the Commission and as of September, Europol;</p>	227.104  February 2006 - June 2007  July 2007 – ongoing

	<p>-agreement and practical solutions on the FRAN system for the exchange of information via ICONet, discussion on the possibilities of getting information from third countries via MS ILOs, and a follow up discussion with FRAN and WB countries on the outcome of the WB joint assessment with Europol.</p> <p>-to enhance contacts with analytical units in MS/ SAC, and to address issues related to the exchange of information, 11 MS analytical units were visited ;</p>	
<p><b>TRA Black Sea as a Potential Route for Illegal Migration</b></p>	<p><b>Aims:</b></p> <p>-to provide an assessment on the situation of illegal migration at the Black Sea including currently used migration routes throughout the region;</p> <p>-to provide information on other cross border offences and their possible link to OCG;</p> <p><b>Output:</b></p> <p>The assessment was completed in January 2008 and presented to MB</p>	<p>11.820</p> <p>August 2007 – February 2008</p>
<p><b>TRA Update of the Situation Regarding Illegal Immigration from China to the EU</b></p>	<p><b>Aim:</b></p> <p>Compilation of a tailored risk analysis on Chinese illegal immigration towards the EU external borders identifying current threats and risks</p> <p><b>Output:</b></p> <p>The meeting of task force meeting took place on 12 September with the participation of AT, UK, NL, MT, and PL. The draft assessment is under revision.</p>	<p>32.218</p> <p>August 2007 – February 2008</p>

<p><b>TRA Illegal Migration from Ukraine</b></p> <p><b>TRA Trafficking in Human Beings from Ukraine</b></p>	<p><b>Aim:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-to provide an overall picture of situation relating to illegal migration of Ukrainian nationals in the European Union;</li> <li>-to raise awareness of border guard officials on modus operandi used by perpetrators of trafficking in human beings along the route from Ukraine in order to enable identification of victims earlier and to prevent their exploitation.</li> </ul> <p><b>Output:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-draft TRA Illegal Migration from Ukraine, prepared on the basis of contributions received;</li> <li>-questionnaire, is under revision.</li> <li>-TRA on Trafficking in Human Beings from Ukraine is under preparation.</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: right;">14.476</p> <p>July 2007 – March 2008</p>
<p><b>TRA Impact of Schengen Enlargement on Illegal Migration and Cross Border Offences at the External Borders of the Member States</b></p>	<p><b>Aim:</b></p> <p>To provide an assessment on the impact of Schengen enlargement in the threat posed by illegal immigration;</p> <p><b>Outputs:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-the project was implemented in a task force consisting of AT, DE, HU, PL, PT, and SK which met on 2 October;</li> <li>-draft assessment is under revision.</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: right;">34.148</p> <p>September 2007- March 2008</p>

<b>TRA Asian Illegal Migration Route through Africa</b>	<p><b>Aim:</b> To identify the phenomenon of Asian migration via Africa, its size and modus operandi;</p> <p><b>Output:</b> -meeting of task force took place on 25 September with the participation of BE, FR, IT, NL, and PT; -the TRA was distributed to MB in February 2008.</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">22.200</p> <p>August 2007 – February 2008 :</p>
<b>TRA Migration from Iraq – Developments and Problems</b>	<p><b>Aim:</b> To assess the phenomena of illegal migration from and via Iraq to the territory of the European Union in order to decide appropriate areas and fields of operations to be carried out;</p> <p><b>Outputs:</b> The project is carried out in a task force with the participation of DE, FR, NO, and SE; -meeting of task force took place on 22 November; -draft assessment is under revision.</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">8.674</p> <p>August 2007 - February 2008</p>

<b>TRA Trafficking in Human Beings (and Minors) Focusing on Nigerian Nationals with Links to Sexual Exploitation</b>	<p><b>Aim:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-to assess the possibility to launch an operation on the EU external border to disrupt the flow of trafficked Nigerian women and children.</li> <li>-to provide Member States border guards with a profile enabling them to better identify women and children trafficked from Nigeria and the traffickers/facilitators involved.</li> <li>-to provide support and justification for training to the Member States border guards.</li> </ul> <p><b>Outputs:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-draft assessment prepared on the basis of data collection via questionnaires;</li> <li>-meetings with THB experts, is under revision;</li> </ul>	<p>17.047</p> <p>July 2007 – March 2008 :</p>
<b>TRA of Training Standards to be Implemented in the Member States from RAU Point of View</b>	<p><b>Aim:</b></p> <p>To analyse whether the new CCC training standards, to be implemented in Member States, take into account the current situation and trends with regard to border security in the EU, particularly the variety of threats encountered in different regions and at different types of borders as described in the ARA 2006 and the TRAs produced by RAU;</p> <p><b>Output:</b></p> <p>TRA under revision</p>	<p>17.300</p> <p>October 2007 – April 2008</p>

<b>Bulletins</b>	<p><b>Aim:</b> To publish regular bulletins with updates on Frontex activities and situation at the external border of the EU;</p> <p><b>Outputs:</b> 3 Public Bulletins published: in February , May, and September, distributed to MB, FRAN and placed on Frontex website ;</p>	<p>January – February April - May August - September</p>
<b>Brief Summary of Illegal Immigration Routes at the Eastern and South Eastern European External Borders</b>	<p><b>Aim:</b> To provide a report on the issue to Commission;</p> <p><b>Output:</b> The report was delivered to the Commission in January;</p>	<p>January</p>
<b>Report regarding the request for expertise on surveillance on the Danube in Romania IISSDRAD</b>	<p><b>Aim:</b> To provide an opinion on the IISSDRAD project (request for Phare financing) in response to a request by the Representation of the Commission in Romania;</p> <p><b>Output:</b> Assessment provided in March;</p>	<p>February - March</p>
<b>Feasibility study on possible creation of a Frontex Analysis Liaison Officers Network</b>	<p><b>Aim:</b> To identify opportunities and negotiate with relevant MS the setting up of an on-site ‘tool’ for intelligence collection and dissemination in certain strategic external border areas of the EU (comprising analytical experts and project experts seconded by Frontex. on a temporary basis);</p> <p><b>Outputs:</b> -discussions with selected MSs were carried out resulting in identification of 3 focus areas for</p>	<p>363.000</p> <p>December 2006 – December 2007</p>

	<p>the initial location of Frontex Intelligence Officers;</p> <p>-concept has been further developed and the implementation stage of the project will follow in 2008.</p>	
<b>MTM conference</b>	<p><b>Aim:</b> To organize the MTM meeting of experts on Interception and Apprehension of Illegal Migrants (within the Joint ICMPD- Europol- Frontex project);</p> <p><b>Output:</b> -conference took place in September;</p>	<p>32.496</p> <p>June -September</p>
<b>Illegal Immigration from West-Africa towards Europe Request for Information from SIAC (EU Joint SitCen)</b>	<p><b>Aim:</b> To provide input to the assessment by the EU Joint SitCen on the subject;</p> <p><b>Output:</b> -Frontex' contribution was provided to EU Site in June;</p>	<p>April - June</p>
<b>Frontex Contribution to the OCTA 2008</b>	<p><b>Aim:</b> To provide a contribution to the OCTA 2008, in order to continue cooperation with Europol;</p> <p><b>Output:</b> Frontex contribution was distributed to the OCTA team at the end of October ;</p>	<p>September - October</p>

Name of project, Joint Operation or other group of activities	Aim	Outputs delivered to Customers	Duration and Timing
AMAZON II AMAZON III ARIADNE DRIVE IN EXPRESS EXTENDED FAMILY FIVE BORDERS FOCAL POINTS GORDIUS HERA III / HERA 2007 HERAKLES HERMES INDALO KRAS LONGSTOP MINERVA NAUTILUS NIRIS POSEIDON II / POSEIDON 2007 THERMOPILE ZEUS	<p>The general aim for Preliminary Analytical Assessments, Tactical Focused Assessments and other reports in this phase is to allow intelligence oriented planning of the operation and the drafting of a tailored operational plan</p>	<p><i>Analytical support to the <u>planning</u> of JO and PP:</i></p> <p>Preliminary Analytical Assessment</p> <p>Tactical Focused Assessment,</p> <p>Questionnaires,</p> <p>Guidelines for Interviews,</p> <p>Reports on profiles of nominated FPO's,</p> <p>Feasibility studies,</p>	<p>Analytical support from RAU begins 2 weeks before the presentation of the Project Template in the TCG; continuing with the delivery of the TFA enabling the preparation of the operational plan; contribution is permanent, depending on needs during the planning phase</p>

Name of project, Joint Operation or other group of activities	Aim	Outputs delivered to Customers	Duration and Timing
<p>AMAZON II</p> <p>AMAZON III</p> <p>DRIVE IN</p> <p>EXTENDED FAMILY</p> <p>FIVE BORDERS</p> <p>GORDIUS</p> <p>HERA III / HERA 2007</p> <p>HERA III / HERA 2007</p> <p>HERAKLES</p> <p>KRAS</p> <p>LONGSTOP</p> <p>LONGSTOP</p> <p>NAUTILUS</p> <p>NAUTILUS</p> <p>NIRIS</p> <p>NIRIS</p> <p>POSEIDON II / POSEIDON 2007</p>	<p>Daily and weekly analytical assessments and other reports during this phase aim to adjusting the running operation to the current operational needs and to gather as much information possible for further assessments and evaluation phase</p>	<p><i>Analytical support <b>during the implementation</b> of JOs and PPs:</i></p> <p>Reporting templates;</p> <p>Analytical questionnaire and weekly reporting template,</p> <p>Templates for operational analysis,</p> <p>Reporting templates for weekly analytical reports,</p> <p>Tailored Focused Assessment on illegal immigration,</p> <p>Data collection templates,</p> <p>Contribution to the handbook for the detection of forged documents,</p> <p>Analytical evaluation of</p>	<p>Support from RAU comes as contribution permanent or not, depending on needs identified during the phase</p>

Name of project, Joint Operation or other group of activities	Aim	Outputs delivered to Customers	Duration and Timing
		pre-phases,  Reporting templates in ICONet	
AMAZON I AMAZON II ARIADNE DRIVE IN FIVE BORDERS GORDIUS HERAKLES HERMES KRAS NIRIS POSEIDON II / POSEIDON 2007 ZEUS	The general aim of analytical evaluations is to assess and analyze all information obtained during the implementation of the operation, assess the outcome in terms of intelligence, come up with conclusions and recommendations for further action and/or for strategic decision making and planning	<i>Analytical evaluation of JOs and PPs</i>  analytical evaluation  summary analytical results	Support from RAU is contributed permanently, during this phase.

The **Frontex Situation Centre** as part of the Risk Analysis Unit has been defined as a project to be implemented during 2008. The model and terms of reference for the deployment of Risk Analysis Intelligence Officers has been developed during 2007. Intelligence Officers (Intelligence cells) will be set up in two strategic areas of the external borders of the European Union during 2008.

Cooperation Frontex-Europol: the Risk Analysis Unit has been maintaining permanent working contacts with Europol, especially the Crime against Persons Unit and the Analysis Unit (SC3 and SC7). As a consequence of the tasking from the EU Council (Action Oriented papers) Europol and Frontex produced and delivered the Joint Report: Determination of High Risk Routes Regarding Illegal Migration in the Western Balkan Countries. Regular semestrial meetings between Europol and Frontex took place since the second half of 2007. Europol and Frontex reciprocally contribute to the Analytical bulletins of each Agency. The Risk Analysis Unit has provided to Europol a

Frontex contribution to the OCTA 2006 and will be providing a contribution to the OCTA 2007. Europol and Frontex, together with ICMPD, lead on the Mediterranean Transit Migration joint project, having managed and participated in several products such as the Intelligence electronic MAP on Migration Routes and the organization of relevant workshops and experts meetings, such as the one on Apprehension and Readmission held in the headquarters of Frontex in Warsaw on 3 - 5 September 2007, organized by the Risk Analysis Unit.

Cooperation with third countries and international organizations has been relevant, especially during 2007. This is the case with IOM, UNHCR, EUBAM, EUPT, Ukrainian Border Service, and others. Additionally, contacts with EC Delegations in third countries has been launched and channeled through DG JLS.

As tasked in the Work Programme 2006 and 2007, the concept of the revised CIRAM has been elaborated and is now in the testing phase.

### 5.8. Research and Development

<b>Annual Programme of Work 2007 – Outputs</b>
<i>2 seminars with research and technology providers in order to discuss operational needs of the Member States once a half year;</i>
<i>4 reports to the Member States on border control-related research and development;</i>
<i>5-6 bulletins on functioning and operability of the existing equipment and systems;</i>
<i>2 pilot projects on tests in real operational circumstances once a half year;</i>
<i>A feasibility study on establishment of a network with national universities in order to coordinate theoretical research in the border management area during the second half of the year.</i>
<i>2 reports on availability of technologies (technology map) once a half year.</i>

<b>Name of Project, Joint Operation or other group of activities</b>	<b>Aim and Outputs delivered to Customer</b>	<b>Commitments (Euro) Duration and Timing</b>
<b>Examination of automated biometric border control systems at the airports</b>  Key partner: EU Joint Research Centre	<b>Aim:</b> To examine and inform MS and the Commission on the performance of various biometric authentication systems used for border control;	29.280  December 2006 - March 2008

	<p><b>Outputs:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-5 study visits to Heathrow, Schiphol, Frankfurt, Charles De Gaulle and Faro airports;</li> <li>-report on the findings – BIOPASS study was published;</li> <li>-RAPID system to be published in March 2008</li> </ul> <p>Workshop to present the findings was held</p>	
<b>Workshop on evaluation of the identified capability needs in the field of land border surveillance</b>	Workshop with stakeholder in border security domain	9.237  January - September
<b>BorderTechNet - Network for supporting cooperation between Member States in the field of border security research</b>	Physical and intranet based interaction – network. The network will combine relevant stakeholders in the border security research area	28.344  January 2007 – December 2008
<b>Technical support to the Commission</b>	Provide technical support to the Commission regarding: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-FP 7 Programme for research and technological developments,</li> <li>-External Borders Fund,</li> <li>-EUROSUR, and</li> <li>-Entry/exit systems</li> </ul>	11.000  January 2007 - December 2008

<b>Aerial Border Surveillance – Icarus</b>	<p>The Project assesses current technologies and identifies future capacity needs in the area of aerial border surveillance, as well as provides the Member States with information and advice on a more integrated approach to capacity building and the best ways of facilitating coordination of operational cooperation.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>An additional part of the project which was added latter was to organize a Workshop with the title “Unmanned Aircraft Systems in border surveillance”.</p> <p>Workshop gathered various stakeholders in the international unmanned system community and addressed the current capability as well as the future developments in the border surveillance aspect. It also examined the challenges of using the unmanned aircraft systems in the civil airspace.</p>	<p>82.191</p> <p>August 2007 - July 2008</p>
<b>EU Green Border Atlas</b> Key partner: EU Joint Research Centre	<p>The project aims to develop the EU Green Border Atlas which will serve as a simple tool for EU borders visualization and will be a possible platform for real testing and finding of solution to associate information in a geographical way.</p> <p>In a first step, the prototype of the EU Green Border Atlas is concentrate on gathering and creating the information for 2 countries – Finland and Bulgaria – focused on the crossing points at the green border. The prototype will combine in-house information with online localization/visualization based on Google Earth Software. The</p>	<p>20.427</p> <p>October 2007 – June 2008</p>

	<p>database could contain general information that would be available and benefit the general public: localization of border crossing points, names, hours of opening, documents necessary, state of roads, average waiting time, distances to major towns, etc.</p> <p>The project conducted in close cooperation with JRC Ispra/Italy.</p> <p><b>3</b> meetings took place in the 3rd quarter 2007. The meetings in JRC gave a possibility to clarify the shape and the main objectives of the project “EU Green Border Atlas”. The kick-off meeting put on table issue about MSs “in-house information” and project implementation.</p> <p>The project is going to gathering information and taking photos of border check points in Finland. Collection of information in Bulgaria is already done. Integration of existing data and photos is ongoing. Successive phase included finalizing the prototype and evaluation of compatibility with existing Frontex projects.</p>	
<p><b>Workshop on Blue Border Surveillance</b></p>	<p>Adding knowledge and realistic approach concerning the scientific and technological capabilities that is available regarding the means and the needs for better and more efficient maritime wide area surveillance of the EU external borders.</p> <p>Final report regarding the trends for the sea surveillance systems and also identification of</p>	<p>38.270</p> <p>November</p>

	capability needs of the Member States in the field of Blue Border surveillance distributed	
<b>Workshop on Border Crossing Points at EU External Borders – Use of technology in order to balance between security, privacy and free movement</b>	The main theme of the workshop is to facilitate a dialogue between different stakeholders on current and future technologies usable at border crossing points. The workshop will contain presentations on current and future systems and there will be a discussion on experiences and requirements.	30.254  December 2007 (preparation) – March 2008
<b>Pre-Study of “Secure Border Communications” (SeBoCom)</b>  Key partner: EU Joint Research Centre	Adding knowledge and realistic approach concerning the scientific and technological capabilities that is available regarding the means and the needs for better and more secure and reliable communications at the EU external borders.  a report on the pre-study will be produced.	53.300  December 2007 – April 2008

## 5.9. Training

<b>Annual Programme of Work 2007 - Outputs</b>
<i>4 training implementation conferences and multiplier training during the first half of the year;</i>
<i>2 monitoring conferences with supporting universities during the first and 2 conferences during the second half of the year;</i>
<i>4 multiplier- trainings for FRONTEX Joint Support Team during the first half and 2 during the second half of the year;</i>
<i>3 FRONTEX’ training coordinators seminars (February, June October);</i>
<i>4 false- document multiplier updating trainings courses, once in a quarter;</i>
<i>3 partnership training conferences during the first and 3 during the second half of the year;</i>
<i>2 studies from universities (Monitoring system) during the first half of the year;</i>

<i>1 study from university (Mid – level CCC) during the second half of the year;</i>
<i>4 mid level courses during the second half of the year;</i>
<i>10 trainings: detection of stolen vehicles;</i>
<i>5 trainings for aerial border guard units.</i>

<b>Name of Project, Joint Operation or other group of activities</b>	<b>Aim and Outputs delivered to Customer</b>	<b>Commitments (Euro) Duration and Timing</b>
<b>Mid Level Course</b>	<p><b>Aim:</b> To reach harmonization for mid-level officers;</p> <p><b>Output:</b> 4 courses (a' 1 month duration)</p>	<p>575.742</p> <p>January - December</p>
<b>Detection of stolen cars</b>	<p><b>Aim:</b> To enhance the level of knowledge of BG/ all MS having external EU land - borders (including Ukraine), cooperation with Frontex;</p> <p><b>Output:</b> 11 training courses</p>	<p>104.066</p> <p>February</p>
<b>Standardized Training for Joint Return Officers</b>	<p><b>Aim:</b> To increase the preparation of MSs to act together at JR operations;</p> <p><b>Output:</b> 5 training courses</p>	<p>336.852</p> <p>January - November</p>
<b>Partnership Academies</b>	<p><b>Aim:</b> To support Frontex in organizing, developing and carrying out training courses, workshop meetings;</p>	<p>200.378</p> <p>March - December</p>
<b>Common Core Curriculum</b>	<p><b>Aim:</b> To develop a common curriculum for BG of the EU;</p>	<p>514.096</p> <p>February - December</p>
<b>Document expert board</b>	<p><b>Aim:</b> To create an expert board to support forged documents detection training.</p>	<p>24.800</p> <p>April 2007</p>

<b>RABIT Training</b>	<p><b>Aim:</b> To develop a curriculum and educate trainers;</p> <p><b>Output:</b> 15 trainers trained; curriculum developed.</p>	<p>341.500</p> <p>From May to December 2007</p>
<b>Air crew training</b>	<p><b>Aim:</b> To establish common standards for helicopter pilots and to train pilots and crew;</p>	<p>953.189</p> <p>October 2007 - December 2008</p>
<b>European Training day</b>	<p><b>Aim:</b> To develop training tool in cooperation with MS;</p> <p><b>Output:</b> self-study training tool and tool for structured training for all 420.000 BG available; part of CCC related activity</p>	<p>February - December</p>
<b>Dog handlers manual</b>	<p><b>Aim:</b> To develop a training manual to harmonize BG dog training for better usage during JO;</p>	<p>129.434</p> <p>November 2007 - September 2008</p>
<b>Training coordinators</b>	<p><b>Aim:</b> To create a support for implementing training manuals, curricula and training materials in MS; part of CCC related activity</p>	<p>February - December</p>
<b>University network</b>	<p><b>Aim:</b> To get professional support in evaluation training projects and creation of curricula and to develop a network for further development of high-level studies; integrated part of MLC project</p>	<p>January - December</p>

### **5.10. Administration - Information Technology, Human Resources and Agency Service**

<b>Annual Programme of Work 2007 - Outputs</b>
<i>Secure and reliable internal ICT infrastructure aligned with the operational needs;</i>
<i>Evaluated and updated applications;</i>
<i>Updated ICT strategic plan for 2008 by end of July 2007;</i>
<i>The most urgent operational needs (like secure connections among Member States and other partners) are fulfilled in FRONTEX information system by the end of May 2007;</i>
<i>Evaluation report on projects tracking, help desk function and the centralised automated FRONTEX Secure Storage System by end of July 2007;</i>
<i>The implementation of Frontex secure e-mail system by end of May 2007 and the document management system by end of December 2007;</i>
<i>To update ICT strategic plan for 2008.</i>

<b>Annual Programme of Work 2007 - Outputs</b>
<i>Completed staff structure via increase of FRONTEX staff: additional 6 Temporary Agents by April 2007, Seconded National Experts strength will be 39 by May 2007;</i>
<i>Training programme for the year 2007 developed by March 2007 and implemented during the year; training programme for year 2008 developed by September 2007;</i>
<i>At least 4 meetings with representatives of the Staff Committee;</i>
<i>Developed FRONTEX Staff Policy by end of July 2007 and its implementation;</i>
<i>The establishment of rights and entitlements for newcomers will be handled by FRONTEX internally based on internal rules coherent with the EU legislation.</i>

<b>Annual Programme of Work 2007 - Outputs</b>
<i>The settlement of the office infrastructure by end of January 2007;</i>
<i>Security system for new premises operational by end of March 2007;</i>
<i>Health and Safety Policy ready by end of July 2007;</i>
<i>The registration of FRONTEX assets by end of February 2007;</i>
<i>The document management system in place by end of December 2007;</i>

<b>Name of Project, Joint Operation or other group of activities</b>	<b>Aim and Outputs delivered to Customer</b>	<b>Commitments (Euro) Duration and Timing</b>
<b>Frontex Information System (FIS)</b>	Adaptation of the FIS Business, Legal and Security Specifications to the changing operational business processes  Outline of FIS Core Technical Specifications	2007
<b>New Infrastructure in new Premises</b>	IT Infrastructure Projects  Servers and workstations for maintaining the same familiar environment of the old premises	1 month
<b>IT Maintenance</b>	Continuity of IT Services  Helpdesk services	January - December
<b>Progress Tracking Tool, Help Desk and Secure Storage Evaluation</b>	Understanding of the Products Options in the Market  Suitable ICT Tools to Frontex Staff	1 month
<b>Document Management System</b>	A Correspondence Management Automation System  A DMS for Frontex	2 months
<b>Secure E-mail</b>	Protection of Confidentiality  A User Access Management Policy	2 months
<b>Recruitment and selection of Frontex Staff and seconded national experts 31 for TA, 15 CA and 42 SNE (total 88)</b>	To select highly qualified staff members and seconded national experts.	January - December
<b>Personnel administration (managing payments and individual rights of Frontex Staff including SNE – at the end of 2007 - 132 people)</b>	Payments done in due time. All entitlement calculated and forwarded to EC in due time. Personal file management done in appropriate way. Managing of annual and sick leaves done in the correct way.	January - December

<b>Training activities for Frontex Staff</b>	<p>Training activities organized and delivered in order to raise the level of professionalism and competencies of personnel, needed for better performance of tasks.</p> <p>Implemented training policy sets up the principles and framework for the planning and implementation of training of Frontex Staff Members</p>	January - December
<b>Performance appraisal of Frontex Staff</b>	Initiation and coordination of probation reports done in appropriate time and form.	January - December
<b>Secure, healthy and safe working conditions in relation to removal of offices to the final premises</b>	The settlement of the office infrastructure by end of February 2007	February 2006 - February 2007
<b>Security level for Frontex staff and the processed information after the removal to the new premises</b>	<p>Security system for new premises to be operational</p> <p>Health and Safety at Work Policy was finalized</p>	April 2006 - May 2007
<b>Inventory system</b>	The registration and update of Frontex assets	January - December
<b>Document management system</b>	Implementation of a DMS solution	ongoing
<b>Frontex security manual</b>	Drafting, and implementation and maintenance of Frontex security manual;	February – July
<b>Security awareness training in line with the security level in place</b>	To develop security awareness trainings and their regular delivery to Frontex staff	January - December

## Annex 1: Members of the Management Board of Frontex

<i>Country</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Position, Rank</i>
Austria	Mr. Robert Strondl	Ministry of the Interior, Department of operational Matters / Brigadier General
Belgium	Mr. Marc Van Den Broeck	Head of Unit Federal Police - Police Chief Superintendent
Bulgaria	Mr. Krasimir Petrov	Director of the Border Police / General Commissioner
Cyprus	Mr. Savvas Theophanous	Commander of Aliens and Immigration Unit/Superintendent at the Police Headquarters
Czech Rep.	Mr. Jindrich Urban	Directorate of The Alien and Border Police of The Czech Republic
Denmark	Mr. Hans-Viggo Jensen	Deputy National Commissioner Danish National Police
Estonia	Mr. Roland Peets	Director General of the Border Guard / Lieutenant Colonel
Finland	Mr. Jaakko Smolander	Chief of the Finnish Border Guard/Vice Admiral
France	Mr. Yves Jobic	Sous-directeur of the SDAITS, Central Directorate of the French Border Police
Germany	Mr. Udo Burkholder	Inspector of the German Federal Police
Greece	Mr. Konstantinos Kordatos	Head of Aliens Division/Police Colonel
Hungary	Mr. József Bendek	Deputy Chairperson of the Frontex Management Board, National Commander of the Hungarian Border Guard
Italy	Mr. Giovanni Pinto	Director/Immigration Service Guards
Latvia	Mr. Gunars Dabolins	General of the Latvian Border Guard
Lithuania	Mr. Saulius Stripeika	Commander in chief of the Lithuanian State Border Guard Services/ General
Luxembourg	Mr. Raoul Ueberecken	Adviser to the Minister of Justice

Malta	Mr. Andrew Seychell	Assistant Commissioner Special Branch at the Police Headquarters
Netherlands	Mr. Minze A. Beuving	Commander in chief of the Dutch Royal Marechausse, Lieutenant General Chairperson of the Management Board
Poland	Mr. Miroslaw Kusmierczak	Commander in chief of the Polish Border Guards, Brigadier General
Portugal	Mr. Manuel Jarmela Palos	General Director of the Border and Aliens Service
Romania	Mr. Nelu Pop	Head of the General Inspectorate of the Border Police
Slovenia	Mr. Marko Gašperlin	Deputy Director of the Ministry of Interior
Slovakia	Mr. Michal Borgula	Head of the Office of Border and Aliens Police, Ministry of Interior
Spain	Mr. Jose Felipe Hernandez Diaz	General Commissioner of Aliens and Documentation
Sweden	Mr. Christer Ekberg	Director/Deputy Head of the National Criminal Police
Iceland	Mr. Johann R. Benediktsson	Police Commissioner
Norway	Mr. Stein Ulrich	Deputy Commissioner of the National Police Directorate
Commission	Mr. Jonathan Faull	Director General DG Justice, Liberty and Security
	Mr. Jean-Louis De Brouwer	Director Directorate B, DG Justice, Liberty and Security
<b><i>Representatives invited to attend the meetings of the Management Board</i></b>		
United Kingdom	Mr. Tom Dowdall	Director, European Operations, Border and Immigration Agency
Ireland	Mr. Edward Martin McLaughlin	Detective Chief Superintendent of the National Immigration Bureau
<b><i>Observers</i></b>		
Switzerland	Mr. Juerg Noth	Commander in Chief of the Swiss Grenzwachtkorps