



Technologies for border management

Erik Berglund

Director of Capacity Building

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Outline



- EU border management policy
- Overview of Frontex
- Need for interoperability
- Recent Communications
 - EUROSUR
 - Entry/Exit

EU border management policy



- Borders have to be open wide for trade and movement of persons
- Facilitate regional cooperation
- Borders must be closed for criminal activities
 - trafficking, smuggling
 - illegal immigration
 - organised crime, terrorism

Frontex purpose



- First pillar EU agency
- Independent legal body with management board of MS 'border chiefs'
- 160 staff and growing
- Operational in Warsaw since Oct. 05

”Coordination of intelligence driven cooperation at EU level to strengthen security at external borders”

Joint operation



- Operation HERA

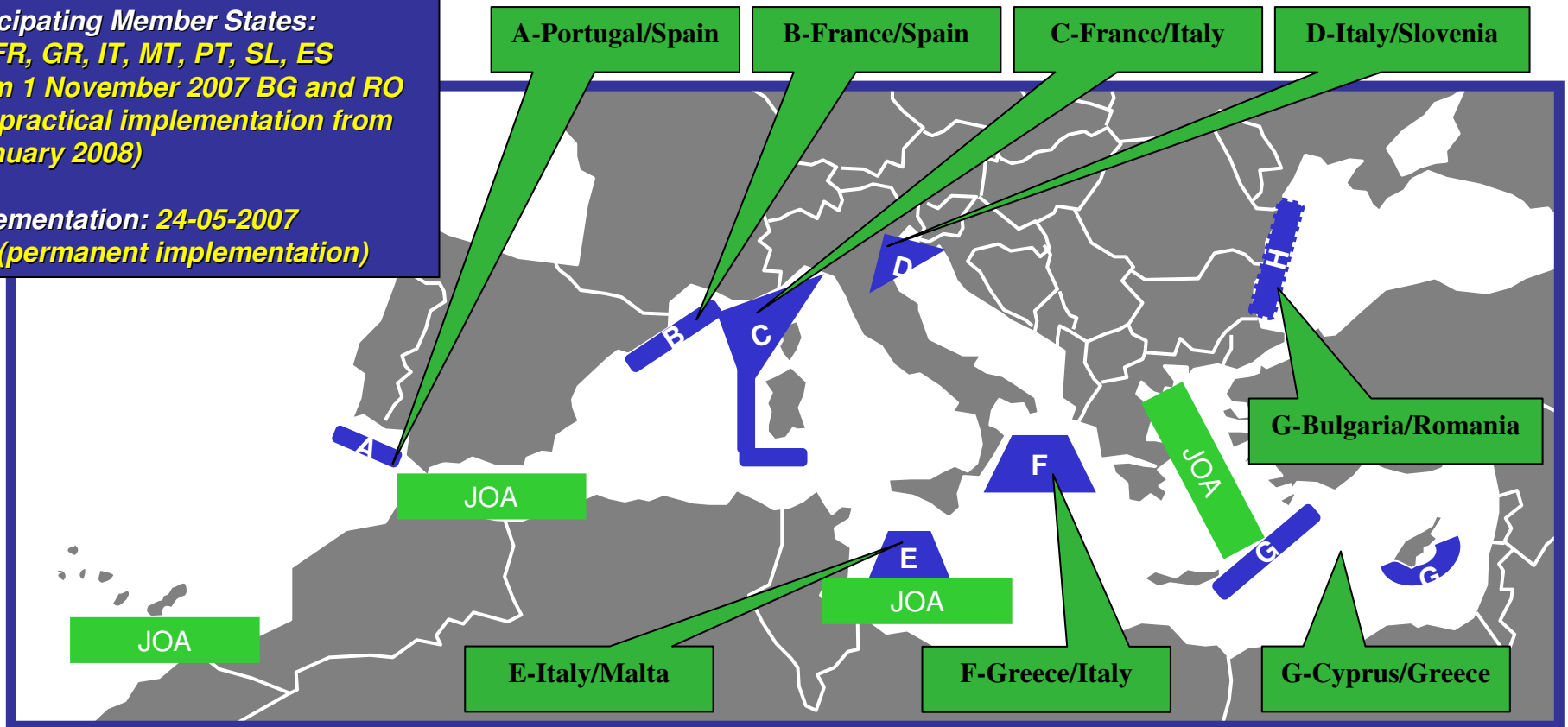
- Migration Flow to the Canary Islands
- Experts and vessels/aircraft deployed to African nations



EPN Operational Area

Participating Member States:
CY, FR, GR, IT, MT, PT, SL, ES
(From 1 November 2007 BG and RO
with practical implementation from
1 January 2008)

Implementation: 24-05-2007
(permanent implementation)



EPN I = Patrolling Areas

EPN II = EPN I + Joint Operational Areas, JOA

EU Integrated Border Management



- Integration:
 - Between different agencies within a Member State
 - Between Member States
 - Between Member States and third countries
- Requires different organisations to work together => **Interoperability**

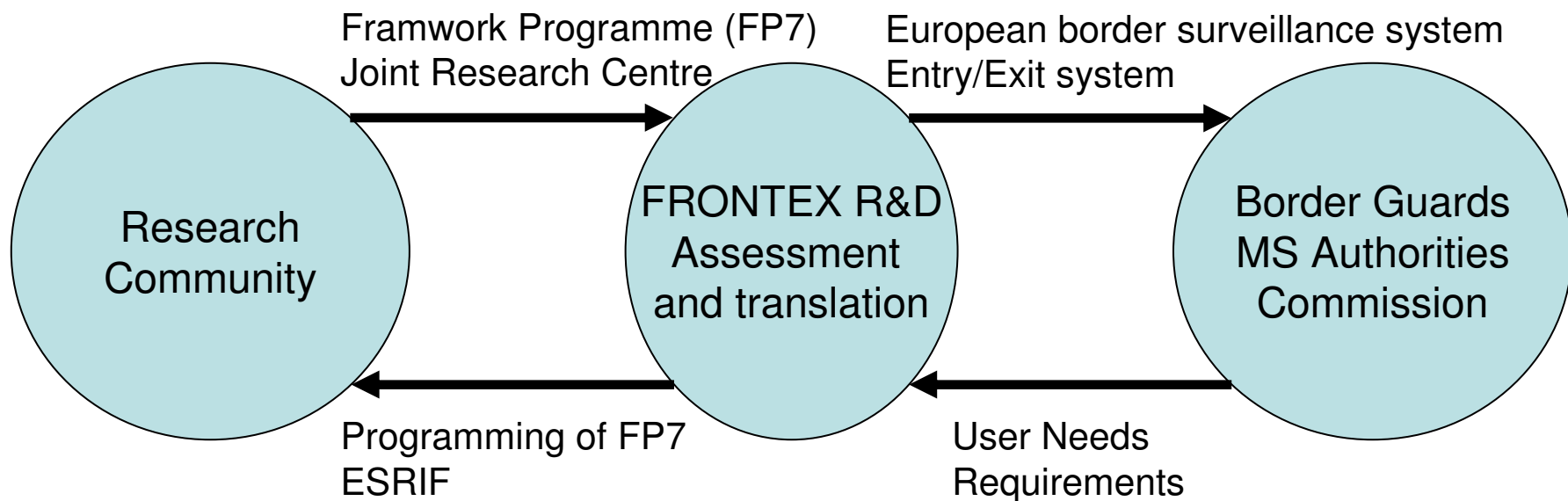
Interoperability



- **Interoperability** - the ability of diverse systems and organisations to work together
 - Technology
 - Doctrine
 - Organisation
 - Culture
 - Trust
 - Language
- Interoperability requires
 - Constant co-operation
 - Standards

Frontex in Research and Development

- Two-way link between researchers and end-users
- Strong position in EU security research



Recent Communications

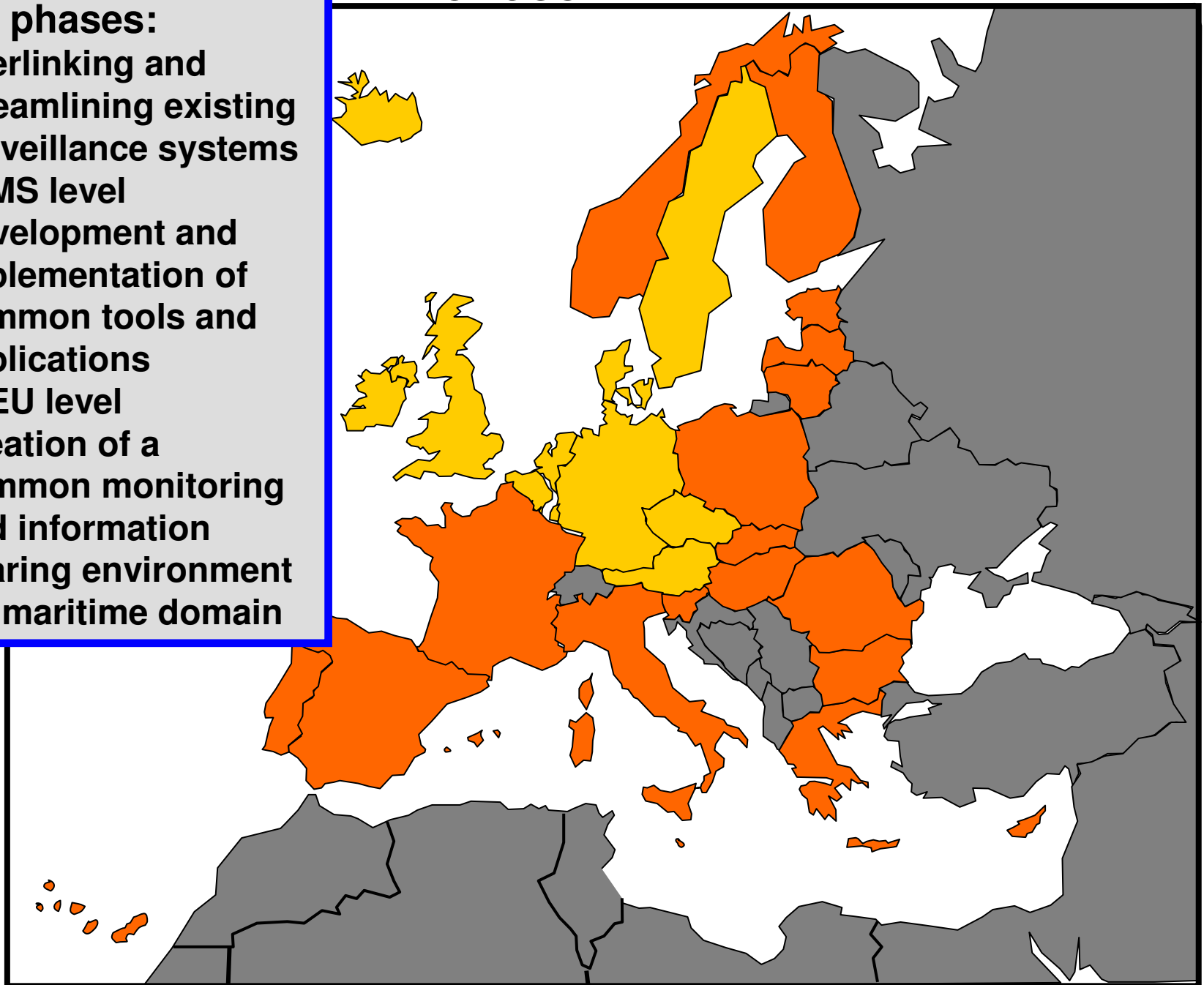


- Examining the creation of a European Border Surveillance System (EUROSUR)
 - System of systems to provide situational awareness of border areas
- Preparing the next steps in border management in the European Union
 - Entry/Exit system based on biometrics

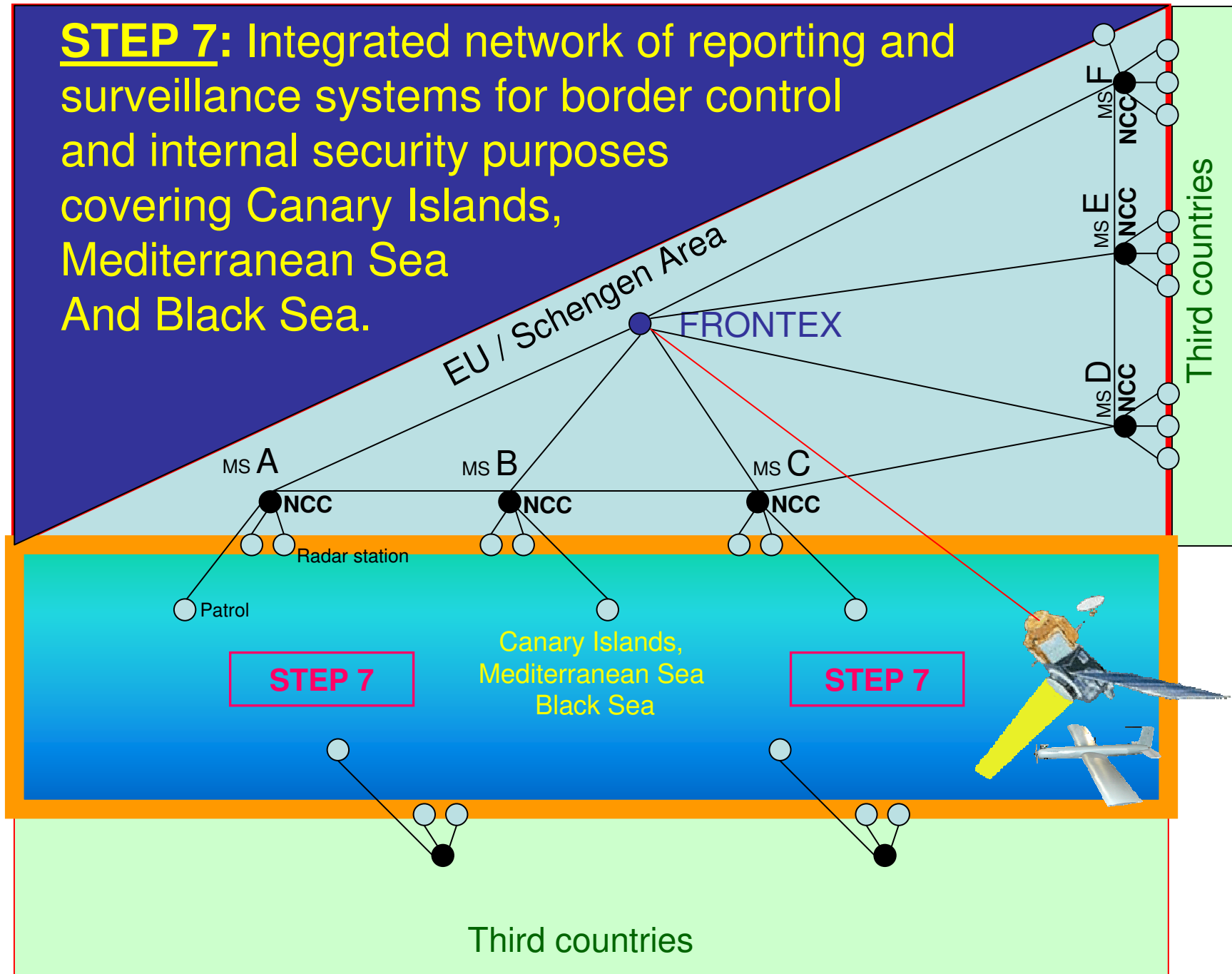
EUROSUR

Three phases:

1. Interlinking and streamlining existing surveillance systems at MS level
2. Development and implementation of common tools and applications at EU level
3. Creation of a common monitoring and information sharing environment for maritime domain



STEP 7: Integrated network of reporting and surveillance systems for border control and internal security purposes covering Canary Islands, Mediterranean Sea And Black Sea.



Entry/Exit



- Preparing the next steps in border management in the European Union
 - Entry/Exit system based on biometrics
 - Security
 - Convenience
 - Cost-effectiveness



Biometric travel documents

- Biometric passports (EU)
 - With facial image since 2006
 - With facial image plus fingerprints from 2009
- Biometric visas
 - With facial image and finger prints from 2009

Frontex roles in Entry/Exit system development

- Studies on automated border crossing
- VIS workshop April 2008



Conclusions



- EU pursues Integrated Border Management
 - EUROSUR
 - Entry/Exit system
- Interoperability is crucial for Integrated Border Management
- Frontex contributes to future capacities
 - Joint operations
 - Analysis of needs and standards
 - Support to Commission and MS