

OPERATIONS DIVISION  
Joint Operations Unit  
Sea Borders Sector

# Operational Plan

EPN PROGRAMME  
Joint Operation EPN Hermes 2013  
2013/SBS/01

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

The present version of the Operational Plan may be revised at any time in order to correspond with the new operational developments in accordance with art 3a of (EC) 2007/2004 as amended by (EC) 1168/2011. The annexes of the Operational Plan might be also subject to change, in agreement with the host Member States, throughout the course of the joint operation due to operational reasons (e.g. change of indicators, updated list of operational area airports - module package, list of contacts, guidance tools, etc.). In that case, Frontex will provide an updated version of the respective annex via FOSS to all Member States<sup>1</sup>. Those changes will be limited only to the annexes and will not be considered as an amendment of the Operational Plan.

### 1.1. Legal Framework of Frontex

Frontex is an essential instrument of the European Union (EU) in the gradual establishment of the Integrated Border Management (IBM) system. It has been established with an aim to improve the IBM system and it facilitates and renders more effective the application of existing and future EU measures relating to it. However, the responsibility for the control and surveillance of external borders lies entirely with the EU Member States.

Frontex was established by the Frontex Regulation<sup>2</sup> on the basis of the provisions of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU) establishing an area of freedom, security and justice<sup>3</sup>. In this area the free movement of persons is ensured by abolishing border control at internal borders between the EU Member States. The abolishment of internal border control requires high and uniform levels of control at the EU external borders. Frontex was thus established to improve and facilitate that task. The legal basis, objectives, tasks and responsibilities of Frontex are formulated in the Frontex Regulation and in its operational activities Frontex is subject to the EU law.

### 1.2. Fundamental Rights in Frontex activities

#### 1.2.1. Obligations of Frontex

Frontex is obliged to fulfill its tasks in full compliance with the relevant EU law, including the Charter of Fundamental Rights, the relevant international law, including the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees from 1951, obligations related to access to international protection, in particular the principle of *non-refoulement*, and fundamental rights, and taking into account the reports of the Consultative Forum referred to in Article 26 a of the Frontex amended Regulation.

The Frontex Regulation requires Frontex to put in place an effective mechanism to monitor the respect for fundamental rights in all its activities. One of the steps to fulfill this task was to develop a Frontex Code of Conduct applicable to all persons participating in Frontex activities. The Frontex Code of Conduct (Annex 7) lays down procedures intended to guarantee the principles of the rule of law and the respect for and promotion of fundamental rights with particular focus on unaccompanied minors and vulnerable persons, as well as on persons seeking international protection, including the obligation of referral to national authorities for receiving asylum requests. Pursuant to the provisions of the Frontex Regulation, a Fundamental Rights Officer is appointed to assist the mechanism of monitoring the fundamental rights issues in the Frontex activities

As regards training activities, Frontex is obliged to take the necessary initiatives to ensure that all border guards and other personnel of the Member States who participate in the European Border Guard Teams, as

<sup>1</sup> For the purposes of the present document, the term "Member State" includes also the States participating in the relevant development of the Schengen acquis in the meaning of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union and its Protocol (No 19) on the Schengen acquis integrated into the framework of the European Union.

<sup>2</sup> Council Regulation (EC) No 2007/2004 of 26 October 2004, published in OJ L 349, 25.11.2004, as last amended by Regulation (EU) No 1168/2011 of 25 October 2011 (published in OJ L 304, 22.11.2011, p. 1).

<sup>3</sup> Articles 74 and 77 (2) (b) and (d) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union.

well as Frontex staff members, have received, prior to their participation in operational activities, a training in relevant EU and international law, including fundamental rights and access to international protection and guidelines for the purpose of identifying persons seeking protection and directing them towards the appropriate facilities.

Furthermore and pursuant to the provisions of the Frontex Regulation, Frontex has an obligation to suspend or terminate its operational activity in a case of serious or persistent violations of fundamental rights or international protection obligations.

#### **1.2.2. Obligations of all persons involved in Frontex activities**

All persons involved in Frontex activities are obliged to maintain the highest standards of integrity, ethical conduct, professionalism and respect for fundamental rights. They are expected to meet obligations imposed upon them by the provisions stated in the present Operational Plan and are obliged to comply with the rules of their mandates. While taking part in Frontex activities they are obliged to comply with the European law, international law, fundamental rights and national law of the host Member State. Furthermore, the home Member State of each border guard shall provide for appropriate disciplinary or other measures in accordance with its national law in case of violations of fundamental rights or international protection obligations in the course of an operational activity.

All persons involved in Frontex activities are to act responsibly and proportionately to the current objectives. While performing their duties they shall not discriminate persons on grounds of sex, race or ethnic origin, religion, belief, age or sexual orientation. They are expected to treat every person with courtesy, respect and due consideration for the nature of any legitimate activity in which they are engaged. They are obliged to report all observations regarding violations of fundamental rights via the appropriate reporting channel. Prior to their deployment they have an obligation to participate in the training activities including fundamental rights issues.

#### **1.2.3. Confidentiality**

This Operational Plan is marked as "Limited" which means without prejudice to the public right of access to documents as laid down in Regulation (EC) 1049/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2001, regarding public access to European Parliament, Council and Commission documents, all versions of this document shall only be made available to the authorities referred in each Member State or Schengen Associated Country as "Law Enforcement". This document shall be made available to other interested parties only on a need-to-know basis and in accordance with European and national rules on the protection of sensitive/classified information. Such dissemination of this document shall be done only on a case-by-case basis.

## 2. DESCRIPTION AND ASSESSMENT OF THE SITUATION

### 2.1. Background

#### Tunisia

At the beginning of February 2011 in Tunisia, conditions of poverty, the high unemployment rate and the demand by Tunisian people for radical social, political and economic reforms led to socio-political turmoil which resulted in the overthrow of the then Tunisian President Ben Ali. This turmoil triggered high seaborne illegal migratory flows from Tunisia to Italy with more than 20.000 migrants in 2011. With the first free elections held in Tunisia on 23 October 2011 and its winner, the moderate Islamic Ennahda party, the situation in the country appeased in political terms. However, the economic situation in the country and its high unemployment rate are the main push factors for young Tunisians to leave for Europe. To stop the continuing flow of migrants towards Italy, authorities of both countries signed a readmission agreement, allowing a maximum of 100 Tunisian migrants per week to be returned to Tunisia by the Italian authorities. As a result, flows showed a continuously decreasing trend until the end of 2012 with finally only sporadic incidents at the shores of Sicily and a total of around 2.000 migrants detected. The last remaining chance for Tunisian nationals to escape the readmission by now is to reach the coast of Sicily undetected and continue their journey towards central Europe, usually by train.

#### Libya

After the rebels captured Tripoli and forced the Gaddafi loyalists to retreat from the ports and harbours, the organised crossings of migrants from Libya to Italy ended. The last migration incident forced by the Gaddafi regime to Lampedusa was reported on 17 August 2011. From that time on, pre-war facilitation networks started slowly to recover from the civil war. Until the beginning of 2012 there was only one network in place, led by Sudanese and Libyan facilitators, which was able to organise sea crossings for Somali nationals, causing a moderate influx of Somali migrants towards Lampedusa. Despite negotiations with the interim government in Libya (National Transitional Council) about increased border surveillance in Libyan territorial waters, no effective border control took place along the Libyan coast and supported the (re-)establishment of facilitation networks in Libya. Since the second half of 2012, networks expanded their area of influence towards West African and Sub-Saharan countries and improved their organisational skills. As a result, arrivals from nationals of those particular countries to Italy increased and led to a final of over 6.000 migrants intercepted in 2012. Thus, a continuously high flow of migrants entering Libya with the purpose to reach Italy in due time has been established. The last part of the journey had been temporarily disabled by the rough weather conditions in the Central Mediterranean Sea during wintertime. With the first spots of good weather since March 2013, the number of migrants arriving to Italy from Libya immediately increased significantly.

### 2.2. Statistics

The 2012 figures (8.362) in Italy show a significant reduction of around 84% less migrants detected than in 2011 (50.697) when the migrants were basically forced to leave either Libya or Tunisia. Evidently, the incidents during 2012 also showed a sharp decrease by 63% in comparison with 2011. During the Joint Operation Hermes 2012 and its extension in January 2013, an overall number of 117 incidents were reported involving a total of 5964 migrants detected. The main peak of the migration flow took place in November. The majority of the detections in 2012 occurred during summer time (June-Sep) as well as October and November when the weather conditions, one of the main factor to take into account, became relatively tranquil at sea and therefore more suitable for the trip. However, there were 3 cases involving migrants lost at sea.

**Commented [FG1]:** The marked parts contain detailed information on the analytical findings, risk assessment and recommendations and its disclosure would harm the course of future operations. In light of the above the text is not disclosed pursuant to the exception laid down in the first indent of Article 4(1)(a) of Regulation No 1049/2001 relating to the protection of the public interest as regards public security

[REDACTED]

Another point to highlight is that slightly more than half of the interceptions (52%) during the JO Hermes 2012 were performed at sea, whereas the rest of the arrivals succeeded to reach the coastline. This aspect has to be taken into account for the planning in the upcoming Operations. In terms of the place of detection of migrants, it is noteworthy to point out that 57% of the detections were carried out IN the Operational Area while the rest occurred OUT of the Operational Area, mainly for those coming from Greece and Egypt. By nationalities, Eritreans with 25% of arrivals were the majority being followed very close by Somalis (22%) and in third place Tunisians (20%). During the last months, nationals from sub-Saharan and West African countries increased their percentage of the total arrivals significantly.

**Commented [BW2]:** The marked parts contain detailed information on the analytical findings, risk assessment and recommendations and its disclosure would harm the course of future operations. In light of the above the text is not disclosed pursuant to the exception laid down in the first indent of Article 4(1)(a) of Regulation No 1049/2001 relating to the protection of the public interest as regards public security.

### 2.3. Modus Operandi and Facilitation Networks

Tunisia

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Libya

[REDACTED]

**Commented [MP3]:** The marked parts contain detailed information regarding the operational and tactical features of the operation. In light of the above the text is not disclosed pursuant to the exception laid down in the first indent of Article 4(1)(a) of Regulation No 1049/2001 relating to the protection of the public interest as regards public security



[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

## 2.4. Trend and Outlook

### Tunisia

Without a significant political or economic change in Tunisia in the forthcoming months, it can be assumed that the number of migrants trying to reach Italy from Tunisia will remain on a relatively low level. The numbers have been decreasing since August 2012 and now stand at a weekly average of around 10 migrants since the beginning of October 2012. Tunisians are aware of the readmission agreement between Tunisia and Italy and the fact that they will be repatriated immediately when being apprehended by the Italian authorities. As stated above, the last remaining chance for Tunisian nationals is to reach the coast of Sicily undetected, making this area the preferable spot for surveillance activities. Tunisian migrants are less

affected by weather conditions than Libyan migrants are. Even during short periods of good weather, they might depart from Kelibia region towards the west coast of Sicily, which is the shortest distance for them to cross the Mediterranean Sea.

## Libya

With the beginning of spring and increasingly good weather conditions in the Central Mediterranean Sea in 2013, it can be expected that the number of incoming boats from Libya will rise in comparison to the same period of 2012. The continued process of the reactivation of pre-war facilitation routes and the expanding business of facilitation networks during the past year attracts migrants especially from the Horn of Africa and Sub-Saharan countries to easily find a way to reach Europe. Having established such regular and coordinated inflow of migrants towards Libya by facilitation networks, a limitation for permanent departures to Italy will be only given by hostile weather conditions.

## Egypt

During JO Hermes 2012 almost 600 Egyptian nationals were reported to have reached the shores of Italy.

Not only taking into account the continuously dangerous political situation in Egypt but also the situation in Syria, it can be assumed that Egyptian and maybe Syrian nationals might seek their way to Italy via the sea route. The intensity of these migration flows are directly linked to the political situation in the countries and can hardly be foreseen, whereas the targeted area for those would-be migrants is most likely East Sicily or Calabria region.

**Commented [BW4]:** The marked parts contain detailed information on the analytical findings, risk assessment and recommendations and its disclosure would harm the course of future operations. In light of the above the text is not disclosed pursuant to the exception laid down in the first indent of Article 4(1)(a) of Regulation No 1049/2001 relating to the protection of the public interest as regards public security.

**Commented [BW5]:** The marked parts contain detailed information on the analytical findings, risk assessment and recommendations and its disclosure would harm the course of future operations. In light of the above the text is not disclosed pursuant to the exception laid down in the first indent of Article 4(1)(a) of Regulation No 1049/2001 relating to the protection of the public interest as regards public security.

## 3. OPERATIONAL AIM AND OBJECTIVES

### 3.1. Operational aim

The operational aim of Joint Operation EPN Hermes 2013 is to implement coordinated operational activities to control irregular migration flows and other cross border crime from Tunisia, Algeria, Libya and Egypt towards the Pelagic Islands, Sicily and Sardinia.

**Commented [FG6]:** The marked parts contain detailed information on the operational area and its disclosure would harm the course of future operations. In light of the above the text is not disclosed pursuant to the exception laid down in the first indent of Article 4(1)(a) of Regulation No 1049/2001 relating to the protection of the public interest as regards public security

### 3.2. Operational objectives

1. Enhance border security



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2. Enhance efficiency of border security
3. Enhance operational cooperation
4. Enhance exchange of information
5. Enhance efficiency of the exchange of information
6. Identify possible risks and threats
7. Establish and exchange best practices
8. Support establishment of permanent structures
9. Support provision of trainings

More detailed information regarding operational objectives and indicators is provided in Annex 1. Any amendment of the above mentioned subject will be reflected in revised Annex 1 without amending the Operational Plan.

#### 4. IMPLEMENTATION

##### 4.1. Period of implementation<sup>4</sup>

Commencement	06 May 2013	
Termination	07 October 2013	

**Commented [FG7]:** The marked parts contain detailed information on the operational area and implementation of the operation. Their disclosure would harm the course of future operations. In light of the above the text is not disclosed pursuant to the exception laid down in the first indent of Article 4(1)(a) of Regulation No 1049/2001 relating to the protection of the public interest as regards public security

##### 4.2. Additional information

Travel days	
Briefing / training	
Debriefing	

##### 4.3. Operational areas


##### 4.4. Initial Participants

Host MS	Italy
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<sup>4</sup> Foreseeable duration of the joint operation as indicated in the 3 (a) Article - 1. Paragraph e.) - of the Frontex Regulation.

Home MS/SAC	Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Lithuania, Malta, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom
3rd countries	Ukraine, Georgia and Moldova
Other entities	EUROPOL, EASO, CeCLAD-M, EMSA and EFCA

More detailed information regarding period of implementation, participants and operational areas of the joint operation is provided in Annexes 2 and 4. Any amendments of the above mentioned subjects will be reflected in revised respective annexes without amending the Operational Plan.

#### 4.5. Operational briefings / debriefings and trainings

##### 4.5.1. Operational briefings / debriefings

###### Briefing with Local Authorities and HMS experts involved

During the bilateral agreements between Frontex and the Italian Authorities has been agreed to arrange a briefing, if possible prior the operational activities starts, allowing HMS experts involved (Intelligence Officer and Team leaders) and other local staff (i.e. Heads of Local Immigration Offices, Heads of the Detention Centers, etc) to be familiar with and deeper involved to the joint activities.

###### Operational Briefing with deployed resources

During the first day of deployment all staff of participating MS and observers from third countries will receive the Operational Briefing delivered by Frontex and National Authorities of the Host MS.

- **Seconded Guest Officers (SGO), Guest Officers (GO), National Officials (NO) and Observers**
  - All SGOs, GOs, NOs and Observers from 3rd countries will be briefed by Project Team or FOO staff at the beginning of their deployment in Ministry of Interior premises, in centralized way;
  - Besides the general briefing, additional briefing will be delivered to the Joint Debriefing Teams by OA, FOO Intelligence component and Special Advisor for debriefing activities;
  - Briefing on JORA will be delivered by Project Team or FOO Staff with the support of FSC;
  - A Polizia di Stato officer (LCC Trainer) from the Ministry of Interior will deliver the national briefing (see chapter 4.5.2);
- **Crew members**
  - Crew members of deployed TE will be briefed by Project Team, FOO staff and/or FSO at the beginning of deployment in the operational areas. In case the briefing cannot be organized on spot with the crew members, the NOs in the ICC will be briefed and are responsible for transferring the information received to the crew members;
  - A Guardia di Finanza officer (LCC Trainer or LCC Coordinator) will deliver national briefing to crew members (see chapter 4.5.2).
- **Frontex Support Officer**
  - The briefing of the FSO will be carried out by the Project Team or FOO staff with LCC Coordinator in the first day of deployment, on spot to ensure a proper introduction to LCC staff, guest officers, and crews from MS assets and observers.

###### Debriefings of experts



- The debriefing for GOs, crews and observers from third countries will be performed by Project Team, FOO staff or FSO in close cooperation with local authorities in the operational areas during the last days of deployment;
- The FOO staff or FSO are responsible for taking the minutes of the debriefing and delivering to the Project Team;
- In case the operational debriefings cannot be organized for each deployed asset, debriefing can be limited only to NOs, within the ICC;
- The Report of Participants is considered as part of debriefing.

*Standard plan for briefing/debriefing of participants can be found in Annex 19.*

#### **4.5.2. Training by LCC trainers**

Training Unit (TRU), in close cooperation with Joint Operations Unit (JOU), is responsible to organize the national briefings based on the deployment lists provided by the Project Team members.

The LCC trainers are responsible for carrying out national briefings, based on the Common Briefing Pack, for all participants of the joint maritime operation deployed within JO.

The trainer nominated by Ministry of Interior will deliver the national briefing to the guest officers during the first day of deployment as part of common operational briefing carried out by Frontex and national authorities.

The LCC trainers nominated by Guardia di Finanza will deliver the national briefing to the crew members in the operational areas during the first day of deployment as part of common operational briefing carried out by Frontex and national authorities.

LCC trainer shall:

- Deliver briefings as requested by the project manager (TRU);
- Report to, consult and provide regular updates to the project manager (TRU) regarding briefings carried out;
- Support the development process of training courses, tools and materials, including the implementation process of such activities;
- Prepare FP/LCC Trainer Report (*Annex 25*) after each activity and submit them to the project manager (TRU);
- Assist in preparing assessments and evaluations of the project activities.

After the briefing, the Guest Officers and Commanding Officers shall deliver the "Feedback Report" (*Annex 26*), regarding the briefing performed by LCC Trainer.

In case the Italian Authorities have not nominated LCC trainers in the location where assets will be deployed, LCC coordinators are responsible for carrying out national briefings, based on the Common Briefing Pack, for all participants of the joint maritime operation deployed within JO.

## 5. OPERATIONAL CONCEPT

### 5.1. General description

The responsibility for the control of the external borders remains with the Host MS. Frontex facilitates and renders more effective application of existing and future EU measures related to the management of external borders, by ensuring the coordination of MS actions in the implementation of those measures, thereby contributing to an efficient, high and uniform level of control on persons and surveillance of the external borders of the MS.

All the activities shall be executed based on EU law, the relevant national legislation and existing provisions of international law, both customary and conventional and in close cooperation with the involved authorities of the MS, in particular the host MS.

The activities are coordinated by the ICC without prejudice of the privileges of the national operation chain of command and control specific to each participating MS. The command and control of technical means and experts participating in the operation remain under the authority of the national commands.

**Commented [FG8]:** The marked parts contain detailed information on the operational concept and its disclosure would harm the course of future operations. In light of the above the text is not disclosed pursuant to the exception laid down in the first indent of Article 4(1)(a) of Regulation No 1049/2001 relating to the protection of the public interest as regards public security

### 5.2. Information on application of relevant jurisdiction in the operational area where the joint operation takes place

The following international conventions as well as EU law regarding interception, rescue at sea and disembarkation shall apply:

- United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, 1982
- United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto (Palermo Convention)
- International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974
- International Convention on Maritime Search and Rescue, 1979
- 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol
- International Convention on Salvage, 1989
- Council Decision (2010/252/EU) of 26 April 2010 supplementing the Schengen Borders Code as regards the surveillance of the sea external borders in the context of operational cooperation coordinated by the European Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation at the External Borders of the Member States of the European Union<sup>5</sup>

### 5.3. Main activities assigned to expected achievement of objectives

The actions during the operational phase of JO EPN Hermes 2013 include deployment of additional technical and human resources in order to:

- Provide support to Italian Authorities in border surveillance at sea borders;

<sup>5</sup> Including latest amendments

- Support debriefing activities by deploying Joint Debriefing Teams in order to collect information for risk analysis purposes;
- Encourage the guest officers and local staff to share experiences and exchange expertise as well as to constantly update their knowledge on the irregular migration trends in order to adopt countermeasures to tackle the phenomena;
- Collect and assess information in order to improve the detection of human smuggling and trafficking in human beings facilitation by individuals and/or criminal networks and assist wherever possible identification and detention of facilitators;
- Provide with clear and updated situational picture concerning the operational areas, modus operandi, main trends and possible rapid changes in this respect;
- Carry out daily and ad-hoc exchange of information between Frontex and all operational actors and structures involved;
- Promote the inter-agency cooperation and cooperation with other international and EU bodies and Third Countries.

#### 5.4. Border surveillance

Border surveillance shall be carried out by using the MS offered technical equipment - to detect all border related incidents and, when needed, to intercept persons to prevent unauthorized border crossing.

**Commented [BW9]:** The marked parts contain detailed information on the operational area and implementation of the operation. Their disclosure would harm the course of future operations. In light of the above the text is not disclosed pursuant to the exception laid down in the first indent of Article 4(1)(a) of Regulation No 1049/2001 relating to the protection of the public interest as regards public security

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

##### 5.4.1. Use of Maritime assets

The task of maritime units is to detect and identify all targets in the operational areas by using all available equipment for surveillance enabling the detection and, when needed, the interception.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

#### 5.4.2. Use of Aerial assets

The task of aerial units is to detect, track and identify all contacts of interest in the predefined operational areas by using the available equipment for surveillance enabling the early detection in order to get a clear and updated overview on the situation in the operational areas and to guide/support the deployed maritime means in case of identification and interception.

[REDACTED]



[REDACTED]

### 5.5. SAR

In case of a SAR operation, when participating assets are not in the area or vicinity of the SAR event, if the competent MRCC requests support, the ICC should contact the NO for the given vessel or aircraft, ask for assistance and launch support to the SAR operation. At the same time, the FOC shall be informed about the current situation.

Search and Rescue (SAR) operations in the operational area to be conducted under the coordination of the MRCC according to internationally approved SAR procedures. All assets deployments and their patrolling plan shall be made available for the competent MRCC, through the Italian Coast Guard Liaison Officer deployed in the ICC.

Frontex encourages MS/SAC to ensure that patrolling vessels deployed in the Frontex coordinated joint maritime operations are equipped with basic supplies, such as adequate medical kits and sufficient quantities of water, food and blankets.

*Rules for sea border operations and guidelines for Search and Rescue can be found in Annex 6.*

### 5.6. Information (intelligence) gathering

[REDACTED]

**Commented [BW10]:** The marked parts contain detailed information on the operational area and implementation of the operation. Their disclosure would harm the course of future operations. In light of the above the text is not disclosed pursuant to the exception laid down in the first indent of Article 4(1)(a) of Regulation No 1049/2001 relating to the protection of the public interest as regards public security

## 6. COOPERATION WITH THIRD COUNTRIES AND OTHER ENTITIES

### 6.1. Cooperation with third countries

It is considered highly important to achieve the participation of the third countries, concretely Tunisia, Libya and Algeria; in this regard significant effort will be carried out both by Italy and Frontex in order to involve Tunisia, Libya and Algeria in the joint operation.

In the framework of the existing Working Arrangements between Frontex and the competent authorities of Ukraine, Georgia and Moldova, Frontex has invited border guard/police officers from the aforementioned countries to be deployed as observers in the ICC Pratica di Mare, with the agreement of the Italian authorities. The observers will receive appropriate briefing delivered by Frontex.

Frontex will also take into consideration the possibility that observers from other third countries, with which Frontex has concluded a working arrangement, participate in the operation with the agreement of the Italian authorities.

### 6.2. Cooperation with other EU agencies and bodies or international organizations

#### 6.2.1. Cooperation with Europol

Frontex and Europol shall cooperate during the JO EPN Hermes 2013 through exchange of information and intelligence. In particular, Frontex shall instruct debriefing experts that any personal data gathered during debriefing on facilitators or persons suspected of being involved in the facilitation of irregular immigration, on terrorism or serious and organized crime shall be passed to the hosting authorities to be provided to Europol, via the Europol National Unit of Italy.

Europol National unit will ensure the input of such data in the Europol Information System or forward it to Europol to be used in relevant Analysis Work files for cross-checking and analysis of the data provided and Europol shall inform the host MS.

The Europol National Unit of Italy point of contact for JO EPN Hermes 2013 is [REDACTED]

The contact details are defined in the Annex 5.

**Commented [BW11]:** The blacked out passage contains personal data. Its non-disclosure is thus justified pursuant to Article 4(1)(b) of the Regulation 1049/2001.

#### 6.2.2. Cooperation with EFCA

The cooperation between Frontex and EFCA will be carried out through the Italian Coast Guard Liaison officer deployed in the ICC, contact point with the Italian Fisheries Control Centre and assigned contact point of the Italian authorities.

Typically cooperation should focus on the exchange of information, namely sightings, as regards fisheries control within JO EPN Hermes 2013 operational area. EFCA dedicated contact point will receive, via the Italian Fisheries Control Centre, the whole collated or collected information (pictures and/or videos) related to possible illegal fishing cases that might be detected by participating assets during patrolling activities. EFCA's template with the minimum requirements for sighting information to be collected in case of detection of a fishing boat will be used by participants. EFCA's contact point will provide the ICC with the list of vessels of interest from fisheries perspective as well as inform on position of detected boats during EFCA's campaign which could be of possible interest for Frontex. Also EFCA will deliver to the crew-members from participating MS/SAC airborne and seaborne assets a tailored briefing package on fisheries control. Also ad-hoc cooperation on case by case basis can take place.

#### **6.2.3. Cooperation with EASO**

Frontex and EASO signed a Working Arrangement on 26 September 2012 and both Agencies have operational activities in Italy. They have established their cooperation in the area of asylum and migration management, exchanging information and best practices on the functioning of their experts' database, sharing their respective training activities and their reports. The Agencies plan to strengthen their cooperation in operational areas, including training on nationality establishment and best practices and methods to better identify persons in need of international protection.

#### **6.2.4. Cooperation with CeCLAD-M and EMSA**

Cooperation with CeCLAD-M and EMSA will be carried on based on information exchange channels and structures established by Host MS.

#### **6.2.5. Principle guidelines for participating MS and Host MS when suspecting or facing cross-border crime and other unlawful activities at maritime domain**

These guidelines should not be interpreted as restricting initiative or common sense, having regard to the nature of the particular incident that may arise and the possibility of continually changing circumstances that may accompany any major incident.

Participants of Frontex coordinated joint maritime operations besides border control tasks should be ready to respond safely while witnessing or/and suspecting unlawful activities at the maritime domain: e.g. smuggling of goods; illegal fishing; illicit drug trafficking; environmental pollution, etc.

While responding to aforementioned actions, participants should take into account the respective international and national legislation, agreements and conventions.

Participants should immediately report, via established communication channels, to the ICC, of all relevant information on the suspected or/and detected unlawful activity, including type of activity (e.g. illegal fishing), as well as other important information such as: position, route, track, speed, identification, etc. allowing the national authorities' prompt reaction and predisposition of tailored countermeasures. In all cases detailed report/information to the national respective authorities should be passed in due time on involvement in any incident.

Host MS (ICC) is responsible to deal with the information received from participating MS and to channel it to appropriate national and/or international stakeholders. In each case, Frontex should be informed about the outcome of the actions after the information has been submitted by participating MS.

Therefore participants should properly document (by taking photos and/or videos) of all actions (detection, tracking and interception) and to submit all available materials to ICC and Frontex as soon as possible. Thus, Italy and Frontex have full authorization to use aforementioned material, as appropriate, without prior notification of MS who provided it for law enforcement purposes.

More detailed (tailored) cooperation among relevant EU bodies and other stakeholders on international and national level (hereafter Interagency cooperation) e.g. EMSA, EFCA, CeCLAD, EUROPOL, etc. will be agreed on trilateral basis involving Frontex, agency concerned and Host MS and laid down in the special protocol. This will form and underpin Operational Plan of particular joint maritime operation coordinated by Frontex. Each party will undertake the specific roles assigned to it in the protocol in responding to cross-border crime incidents.

## 7. COORDINATION STRUCTURE

**Commented [FG12]:** The marked parts contain detailed information regarding organization of the operation. In light of the above the text is not disclosed pursuant to the exception laid down in the first indent of Article 4(1)(a) of Regulation No 1049/2001 relating to the protection of the public interest as regards public security

### 7.1. Partnership

Frontex is the EU coordinator, initiating, promoting and facilitating the EU MS synchronized efforts to control the external borders.

Italy, Host Member State, is the operational multiplier, initiator, developer and tasks' executor.

The Italian Authorities are responsible for all border-related operational activities in the defined operational area and the predefined detention centres, including border surveillance, processes of identification, acquisition of travel documents and returns regarding irregular migrants, as well as investigation and prosecution of criminal activities. On behalf of Italy, through the Ministry of Interior, the Italian Polizia di Stato, Guardia di Finanza and Guardia Costiera are the direct partners of Frontex for the activities to be carried out within the joint operation. Other national law enforcement authorities support those activities. The participating MS will support the operation's objectives and activities by deploying their assets and experts to the defined locations.

### 7.2. Tasks and roles of participants

#### 7.2.1. International Coordination Centre (ICC)

The ICC is established in the Host MS, in cooperation with Frontex.

[REDACTED]

**Commented [BW13]:** The marked parts contain detailed information regarding organization of the operation. In light of the above the text is not disclosed pursuant to the exception laid down in the first indent of Article 4(1)(a) of Regulation No 1049/2001 relating to the protection of the public interest as regards public security

#### 7.2.2. ICC Coordinator

The ICC Coordinator designated by Italy is a Guardia di Finanza officer. He/she is responsible for the daily management of the ICC and is the chairman of the Joint Coordination Board (JCB). The ICC Coordinator shall coordinate the operations in the whole operational area.

#### 7.2.3. Joint Coordinating Board (JCB)

The JCB runs the operation and is established within ICC. The JCB is composed at least of the ICC Coordinator, National Officials (NO) of the participating MS deploying aerial and naval assets, Intelligence Officer (IO) and FOC. The Project Team members in Frontex may take part in the JCB meetings via the videoconference.

#### 7.2.4. National Official (NO)

The NO shall be appointed by the MS deploying their aerial/maritime assets to the operation. The NO shall be deployed to the ICC and is responsible for coordinating the actions of their respective national assets according to their national legislation, in close cooperation with the ICC Coordinator.

#### 7.2.5. Intelligence Officer (IO)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

**Commented [BW14]:** The marked parts contain detailed information regarding organization of the operation. In light of the above the text is not disclosed pursuant to the exception laid down in the first indent of Article 4(1)(a) of Regulation No 1049/2001 relating to the protection of the public interest as regards public security

#### 7.2.6. Seconded Guest Officers and Guest Officers (Experts)

Guest officers shall have the capacity, under instructions from and, as a general rule, in presence of the Host Member State officers to perform all tasks and exercise all powers for border checks or border surveillance in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 562/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 March 2006 establishing a EU Code on the rules governing the movement of persons across borders (Schengen Borders Code), and that are necessary for the realization of the objectives of that Regulation. *The information regarding tasks and special instructions in the host Member State is provided in Annex 6.*

##### ➤ Debriefing Experts and Team Leaders (TL)

[REDACTED]

**Commented [BW15]:** The marked parts contain detailed information regarding organization of the operation. In light of the above the text is not disclosed pursuant to the exception laid down in the first indent of Article 4(1)(a) of Regulation No 1049/2001 relating to the protection of the public interest as regards public security

#### 7.2.7. Commanding Officer

CO is the Commander of the aerial, maritime and land means according to the national legislation.

#### 7.2.8. Observers from third countries

The Observers from Third Countries participate in the operation based on the working arrangements as cooperation framework signed by Frontex and the competent authorities of the participating Third Country. They have no executive powers to carry out border control tasks, and are not authorized to take any measures against any person. They may only advice and exchange/obtain practical experience.

In particular, the Observers from Third Countries can (if prior agreed with the host MS):

- Intermediate between the national authorities of the host MS and their national authorities on border related incidents and information sharing;
- Support the officers of national authorities during the examination of travel documents;
- Assist with the special language and/or professional skills;
- Participate in combined patrols at the maritime borders with the local officers;
- Exchange intelligence information regarding the *modus operandi*, routes and criminal networks operating in the area of concern detected during and in the framework of the operation, in accordance with their respective legislation;

- Participate in JCB meetings.

Further tasks and duties can be executed according to the national legislation of the home/host country. Bearing in mind limitations mentioned above, their deployment conforms to that of the guest officers.

#### 7.2.9. Interpreters/Cultural Mediators

Frontex and the Host MS would consider the need to deploy additional interpreters/cultural mediators. The interpreters will be part of the JDT's and will provide linguistic support to the local authorities and guest officers in order to enhance the debriefing as well as increase the quality of information gathered. The interpreters/cultural mediators should be fluent in languages spoken by migrants. They could also be used for the current needs for linguistic support to the local authorities during the official procedures, if requested by HMS authorities.

#### 7.2.10. Local Coordination Centre (LCC)

The LCC's are established in the host MS, in cooperation between Frontex and Italy.

**Commented [MP16]:** The marked parts contain detailed information regarding organization of the operation. In light of the above the text is not disclosed pursuant to the exception laid down in the first indent of Article 4(1)(a) of Regulation No 1049/2001 relating to the protection of the public interest as regards public security

#### 7.2.11. LCC Coordinator

The LCC coordinator designated by Italy

#### 7.2.12. Italian Guardia Costiera Liaison Officer (LO)

An Italian Coast Guard Liaison Officer will be appointed

#### 7.2.13. Local staff of the host Member State

The experts/assets deployed will be supported by the local staff

#### 7.2.14. Additional staff of the host Member State

Besides the experts/assets of the participating MS deployed, additional staff of with special skills, could be considered to be deployed to the ICC, LCC or the operational area, according to operational needs.

#### 7.2.15. Assets and other technical equipment

Assets and other technical equipment will be deployed by the Host and Participating MS in the operational areas, [REDACTED]

#### 7.2.16. Project Manager and Project Team

Project Team is composed of a Frontex Project Manager (PM) and Project Team Members assigned for the management and coordination of the joint operation.

#### 7.2.17. Operational Analyst (OA)

Frontex shall appoint an OA [REDACTED]

#### 7.2.18. Special Advisor for debriefing activities

Based on the risk analysis and operational needs the special adviser may be deployed within the joint operation, in teams together with the local staff and the debriefing experts supporting them in their tasks with their specialist knowledge. [REDACTED]

#### 7.2.19. Frontex Situation Centre (FSC)

All detailed information related to the role, tasks, functioning of FSC and their products (JORA, FOSS) is provided in Annexes 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15.

##### 7.2.19.1. Situation monitoring - information processing - reporting

**Commented [MP17]:** All this info on FSC, FOSS and JORA has been released before. Consequently there is no reason for non-disclosure of all those marked passages all the way up to, and including, page 26.  
NOTE HOWEVER that we DO black out the names of contact officers in those paragraphs.

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7.2.19.3. Deployed Support Officers to FSC

FSC Support Officer - Contact Information	
Landline	+48 22 205 9855
Email	fsc@frontex.europa.eu

7.2.19.4. FSC roles concerning Frontex One Stop Shop (FOSS)



**FOSS- Contact Information**

Landline	+48 22 205 9675 / 9597
Email	foss@frontex.europa.eu

**FSC JORA Product and Service Management**

**Contact information**

Landline	(+48) 22 205 9838/9633
E-mail	jora@frontex.europa.eu

**7.2.20. Frontex Coordinating Officer (FCO)**

According to Frontex Regulation, [REDACTED] is nominated a Coordinating Officer for the joint operation where members of the European Border Guard Teams will be deployed. The role of the coordinating officer shall be to foster cooperation and coordination amongst host and participating MS in close cooperation with PM. FCO shall ensure constructive presence during the joint operation when the operational need occurs to fulfil the obligations of Frontex Regulation (Article 8g).

The nominated FCO, as Frontex representative, should be able to provide to the Host and Home MS with all the relevant information related to the Frontex co-financed activities in the framework of the JO. FCO has to ensure that Frontex coordinating actions related to the implementation of the JO complies with Operational Plan. FCO will fulfil his tasks based on a constructive presence concept.

**7.2.21. Frontex Operational Coordinator (FOC)**

#### 7.2.22. Frontex Support Officer (FSO)

The FOC can be assisted by a FSO for monitoring and coordinating the operation at the local level as well as for horizontal activities, especially related to the reporting system.

#### 7.2.23. Frontex Operational Office (FOO)

The FOO is established in Piraeus (Greece) in the premises of Frontex to coordinate the operational activities in the Central and Eastern Mediterranean Region including Cyprus, Italy and Malta, at all types of borders, including return matters.

##### 7.2.23.1. FOO Operational Component

Members of the operational management component of FOO can perform the task of FOC/FSO and briefings/debriefings of GOs, FSOs and crews, support MS delegations during the field visits, to monitor all activities related to irregular migration, to follow reporting system, to give contribution to preparatory and evaluation of the JO and other *ad hoc* task delegated by the Project Team or Frontex HQ.

##### 7.2.23.2. FOO Intelligence Component

The intelligence component of the FOO will ensure the proper gathering and channelling of information and intelligence from the operational area by liaising with the national authorities at local and central level and maintain close contacts with the appointed Intelligence Officers and Team Leaders, supporting and monitoring the activities of the debriefing experts deployed by Frontex and responding to ad hoc intelligence requirements from the OA, and in close cooperation with the FOC.

*The contacts and the detailed tasks and roles of participants are defined in the Annexes 5 and 3.*

## 8. COMMAND, CONTROL AND COMMUNICATIONS

### 8.1. Command and control

The Operational Command of aerial/naval assets of the participating EU MS remains with the respective MS.

**Commented [BW18]:** The marked parts contain detailed information regarding organization of the operation. In light of the above the text is not disclosed pursuant to the exception laid down in the first indent of Article 4(1)(a) of Regulation No 1049/2001 relating to the protection of the public interest as regards public security.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

## 8.2. Communication

Communication flows for operational activities in the operational area are

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

### 8.2.1. Information exchange via FOSS

The information about ongoing joint operations (specified documents) will be accessible via FOSS.

[REDACTED]

Detailed communication table and list of contacts are attached in Annex 5.  
Press communication rules can be found in Annex 8.

## 8.3. Reporting

The daily Reporting Package shall be prepared by the ICC Staff and shall consist of the following reports:

Item	Description	Responsibility
ICC Daily report and/or JCB Minutes	Operational overview on a daily basis, covering the last 24 hours (00h00-24h00)	ICC
Standard Patrolling Schedule	Register of activities performed by the maritime and aerial means deployed in the operational areas	ICC
Technical Equipment Mission Report	Information about the activity performed by the assets (patrolling hours, track, targets identified, detected, intercepted, photos taken, etc)	CO, NO

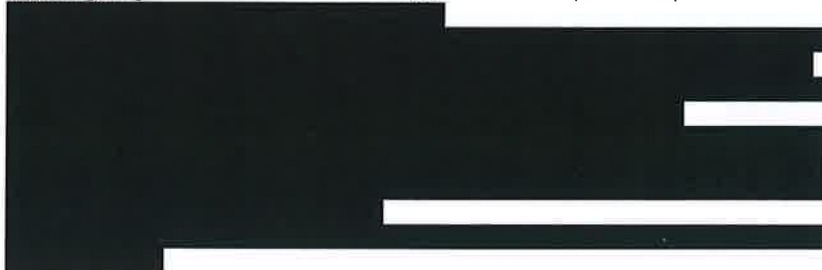
IO Daily Report	Updated information from the operational scene for intelligence purpose	IO
Team leader daily report	Information regarding the daily activities performed by the JDTs	Team leader
Interviews	Information collected after each interview of the migrant	Team Leader, Debriefing Experts
The reports by different actors shall be sent to the ICC via email: <a href="mailto:icc.rome@frontex.europa.eu">icc.rome@frontex.europa.eu</a> and <a href="mailto:io.hermes@frontex.europa.eu">io.hermes@frontex.europa.eu</a>		

The ICC is responsible for the dissemination of the Reporting Package on a daily basis before 13:00 CET to:

- Frontex (Project Team and FSC) via emails [epn.hermes@frontex.europa.eu](mailto:epn.hermes@frontex.europa.eu) and [fsc@frontex.europa.eu](mailto:fsc@frontex.europa.eu)

#### 8.3.1. Incidents reporting

Reports regarding all border related incidents that have occurred in the predefined operational areas are



#### 8.3.2. Incident management process



#### 8.3.3. Validation at NCC

Role in JORA reporting system	Entity in charge	Responsibility


#### 8.3.4. Serious Incident Reports

A Serious Incident Report is an alert message that shall be reported immediately (within 2 hours after recognition) to the Frontex Situation Centre (FSC) and the Host Member States Authorities in case an unexpected and relevant incident occurs, that needs immediate attention of Frontex having special regard to any violation of Fundamental Rights.

Every actor related to or involved in activities coordinated by Frontex is obliged to initiate immediately the necessary measures to commence the SIR procedure (*Annex 18*) in case he/she receives the knowledge or is directly involved in a serious incident according to the serious incident catalogue.

The report should describe what happened, when and where, who was involved and which measures have been taken; this includes in particular observed or witnessed possible violation of Fundamental Rights or the right to international protection. Due to the diversity of possible incidents to report upon the template 'Serious Incident Report' shall be used (template in *Annex 18a/18b*).

Any Serious Incident Report should be reported to the ICC (FCO and ICC coordinators) and FSC preferably by email or other communication channels. In case of emergency/urgency, the FSC SDO can be reached by telephone on 24/7 basis.

Item	Description	Responsibility
Serious Incident Report	An alert message that shall be sent immediately to FSC in case an unexpected and relevant incident that needs immediate attention occurs in the operational area	All participants of the JO
Shall be sent immediately via emails <a href="mailto:icc.rome@frontex.europa.eu">icc.rome@frontex.europa.eu</a> , <a href="mailto:fsc@frontex.europa.eu">fsc@frontex.europa.eu</a> and <a href="mailto:epn.hermes@frontex.europa.eu">epn.hermes@frontex.europa.eu</a>		

#### 8.3.5. The reports of Experts

Item	Description	Responsibility
Team leader daily report	Information regarding the daily activities performed by the JDTs	Team leader
Interviews	Information collected after each interview of the migrant	TL/Debriefing Experts
IO Daily Report	Updated information from the operational scene for intelligence purpose	IO
Shall be sent via emails: <a href="mailto:icc.rome@frontex.europa.eu">icc.rome@frontex.europa.eu</a> , <a href="mailto:debriefing.hermes@frontex.europa.eu">debriefing.hermes@frontex.europa.eu</a> and <a href="mailto:io.hermes@frontex.europa.eu">io.hermes@frontex.europa.eu</a>		

### 8.3.6. The reports of National Trainer and Guest Officers, Commanding Officers participating in the national briefing

Item	Description	Responsibility
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]		

Item	Description	Responsibility
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
	[REDACTED]	

[REDACTED]

### 8.3.7. Frontex reports

Item	Description	Responsibility
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] [REDACTED]	[REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] [REDACTED]	[REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] [REDACTED]	[REDACTED] [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] [REDACTED]	[REDACTED] [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

[illegible]

*Detailed communication tables will be provided during the operational briefing.*

*The general Reporting Scheme is provided in Annex 3.*

*The templates for the reports are provided in Annexes 16, 17, 21, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31 and 32.*

#### **8.3.8. Document alert and Reference Manual**

Irregular migrants coming from target countries are often using forged/falsified documents at passport control as well as different *modus operandi*. Moreover the forgers and their methods are getting more and more professional and sophisticated, answering to the money provided for the demand. Additionally, it has to be taken into consideration the high level and frequency of the issue of new documents by several authorities together with the high technology features used. Nowadays, with the technology available, forgers have an enlarged range of possibilities reducing the chances for border guards to discover forgeries in the short period of time they have to perform the control, sometimes without the proper equipment.

In this regard the exchange of information is crucial to fight this phenomenon. The experts are requested to compile the Reference Manual Alert Form each time a relevant document forgery is detected. This compiled alert shall be inserted in the daily report package and later integrate the Reference Manual if the relevance will justify it.

*The Document Alert Template is attached in Annex 27.*

## 9. ORGANISATIONAL ARRANGMENTS AND LOGISTICS

### 9.1. Arrangements of deployed resources

The Operational resources management system (Opera) is an integrated web-based system for the management of the operational resources pooled and deployed in Frontex coordinated activities. Information related to the availability and deployment of the resources is stored in the application and is available for generating statistics, and for automated reporting.

All information required for issuing accreditation cards for GOs shall be introduced by participating MS via OPERA.

More information about OPERA is provided in *Annex 30*.

### 9.2. Transport

The use of rental car is to be approved in advance by the Project Team and expenses will be included in the relevant financial documents. In this case, participants should arrange in advance by themselves, all practical/logistic issues.

Upon arrival and departure, connection from/to the airports to/from the hotels will be arranged by the participants themselves.

### 9.3. Lodging

Information with regard to accommodation can be found in *Annex 33*.

### 9.4. Technical Equipments from MS/SACs

The participating Member States deploying air assets shall inform:

[REDACTED]

**Commented [BW19]:** The marked parts contain detailed information regarding organization of the operation. In light of the above the text is not disclosed pursuant to the exception laid down in the first indent of Article 4(1)(a) of Regulation No 1049/2001 relating to the protection of the public interest as regards public security





#### **9.5. Field visits**

Before each air or naval asset of the participating MS/SAC is deployed, a field visit may be foreseen in order to become familiar with local authorities and stakeholders. The field visit must be approved in advance by the Italian Authorities and the Project Team.

#### **9.6. Diplomatic Clearances**

The participating MSs deploying air and/or naval assets should make all necessary arrangements in advance to obtain the diplomatic clearance to allow the state aircraft and/or government ships operated for non-commercial purposes to enter the territory and have access to the airports/ports of Host MS.

The participating MSs should respect the time needed for issuance of diplomatic clearance according to national procedures and submit clearance request for the diplomatic clearance in time in order not to jeopardise the timely start of the mission.

#### **9.7. Crew changes**

Before making change of crew for each air or naval asset deployed the participating MS/SAC should inform Project Team in order to organize Operational Briefing for the new crew.

*For organisational arrangements and logistics matters also refer to the information included in FOSS - Yellow Pages*

## 10. FINANCIAL PROVISIONS

In accordance with the decision of the Frontex Executive Director, Frontex will co-finance the joint operation. Frontex will reimburse eligible costs incurred by participating MS authorities in relation to deployments of experts and technical equipment provided that the Framework Partnership Agreement is in place.

The Host MS is also eligible for co-financing the eligible costs for additional means/activities and staff deployed in accordance with the Strategic Guidelines for financing of Frontex operational activities.

Frontex will be responsible for the preparation of all necessary financial commitments and the preparation of the legal commitments. Funds are allocated by means of issuing Specific Financing Decision with Estimated Budget and calculation for Running Expenses of Means (if applicable). The Estimated Budget and REM are to be submitted by the partner authority.

Once the SFD is issued by Frontex, the MS authority is obliged to send back Acknowledgement of Receipt and is entitled to request pre-financing up to 50% of SFD budget. Frontex strongly recommends partner authorities to claim the advance payment.

In accordance with Article II.17 of the Framework Partnership Agreement, payment of the balance, which may not be repeated, is made after the end of the operational activity on the basis of eligible costs actually incurred in carrying out the operational activity. The request for final payment shall be submitted within 75 days after the end of the joint operation.

Accordingly, Frontex will co-finance the deployments of Third Country observers within the joint operation, provided that Third Country has the Working Arrangement with Frontex. For the purpose of legal and financial commitment, Frontex and the Third Country partner authority mutually sign the Grant Agreement along with the Estimated Budget and General Conditions. Further co-financing details, eligible costs and payment rules for Grant Agreements are analogical to the SFD scheme for EU MS (if applicable).

## 11. EVALUATION

### 11.1. Member States and Observers

Reports	Benchmarks
Report of Participant	The "Report for Participation" shall be filled in by the deployed GO and provided to Frontex, within 15 days after their deployment to email account: <a href="mailto:epn.hermes@frontex.europa.eu">epn.hermes@frontex.europa.eu</a> Template of the report is attached in <i>Annex 24</i>
Final Report of MS and 3 <sup>rd</sup> countries	The MS and the 3 <sup>rd</sup> countries that participated with experts/observers in the operational activities shall provide Frontex with their contribution to the FER within 30 days after the end of their deployment or the termination of the operational activities to email account: <a href="mailto:epn.hermes@frontex.europa.eu">epn.hermes@frontex.europa.eu</a> Template of the report is attached in <i>Annexes 22 and 23</i>

The final payment will not be processed if the Final Report of MS and 3rd countries or Report of Participant (in case only few guest officers are deployed by the MS) is not presented.

### 11.2. Frontex

Reports	Benchmarks
Frontex Evaluation Report	The results of the joint operation will be evaluated and the Frontex Evaluation Report (FER) will be transmitted within 60 days after the termination of the JO to the Management Board, together with the observations of the Fundamental Rights Officer referred to in Article 26a of the new Frontex Regulation. FER will be uploaded on FOSS.

## ANNEXES

ANNEX 1	OBJECTIVES AND INDICATORS
ANNEX 2	OPERATIONAL AREAS
ANNEX 3	COMMAND-CONTROL-TASKS
ANNEX 4	IMPLEMENTATION AND LIST OF RESOURCES
ANNEX 5	LIST OF CONTACT DETAILS
ANNEX 6	ROE AND GUIDELINES FOR SEA OPERATIONS
ANNEX 7	CODE OF CONDUCT
ANNEX 8	PRESS COMMUNICATION RULES
ANNEX 9	JORA GENERAL INFORMATION
ANNEX 10	JORA ACTORS
ANNEX 11	JORA TEMPLATE ATTRIBUTES
ANNEX 12	JORA END USER FEEDBACK TEMPLATE
ANNEX 13	JORA ACCESS REQUEST PROCEDURE
ANNEX 14	FOSS INSTRUCTIONS SBS
ANNEX 15	FOSS USER ACCESS REQUEST FORM
ANNEX 16	STANDARD PATROLLING SCHEDULE
ANNEX 17	TECHNICAL EQUIPMENT MISSION REPORT
ANNEX 18	CATALOGUE ON SERIOUS INCIDENT REPORTING
ANNEX 18a	SERIOUS INCIDENT REPORT TEMPLATE
ANNEX 18b	SAR RELATED SIR TEMPLATE
ANNEX 19	STANDARD PLAN FOR BRIEFING-DEBRIEFING
ANNEX 20	GUIDELINES FOR DEBRIEFING ACTIVITIES
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