Communication Satellites for European Defense and Security

Challenges and Opportunities

25 November 2015

“Illegal migration flows towards Italy and inter-agency cooperation”

Ministry of the Interior
Department of Public Security
Central Directorate of Immigration and Border Police
Central Directorate of Immigration and Border Police

PRESENTATION SUMMARY

Ministry of Interior - Central Directorate for Immigration and Border Police – Organization and coordination principles

Overview on illegal migration flows

Resources and agencies

Future projects and capabilities required to meet future migration challenges
Central Directorate of Immigration and Border Police

ITALIAN LEGAL SYSTEM AS REGARDS COORDINATION

Ministry of Interior
- National Authority of Public Security –
  (Law 1 April 1981 nr. 121)

Ministry of Defence

Ministry of Economy and Finance

Ministry of Justice

Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry Policy

Corpo Forestale dello Stato

Arma dei Carabinieri

MEF

Giustizia.it

Guardia di Finanza

Polizia Penitenziaria
Several bodies are vested with duties regarding a specific phenomenon.

These bodies are granted AUTONOMY.

The exercise of the duties of one may affect those of another.

NO COMMAND AND CONTROL.
DATA ON LANDINGS

Years from 1998 to 2015*

(* up to 20th November)
Central Directorate of Immigration and Border Police

Ministry of Interior
National Public Security Authority
Law 1 April 1981 no.121

Public Security Department

Central Directorate of Immigration and Border Police (Law 30 July 2002 no. 189)

Office for General and Legal Affairs

Immigration Service

Border Police and Foreign Nationals Service

National Coordination Center
SPECIFIC LAW TO FIGHT ILLEGAL MIGRATION BY SEA

- **Law 30 July 2002 no. 189**
  Art. 11: provisions to counter illegal immigration

- **Decree 14 July 2003**
  Activities of surveillance and combating of illegal immigration at sea are carried out by **Guardia di Finanza, Navy, Coast Guard and Police Forces** (State Police and Arma dei Carabinieri).

- The Central Directorate for Immigration collects and analyses all data concerning the phenomenon and co-ordinates operations at sea.

- **Technical Operational Agreement 14 September 2005**
  Defines the operational coordination at sea among:
  - **Navy** – coordination in international waters;
  - **Guardia di Finanza** – coordination in territorial waters to the contiguous zone;
  - **Coast Guard** – coordination of S.A.R. Activities.
LEGISLATIVE SUPPORT FOR THE N.C.C.


- Decree of Head of Police – General Director for Public Security, 20 January 2012, modified, 26 October 2015
  Institution of the “Roberto Iavarone” National Coordination Centre for Immigration
Global factors that have led to an increase in migration traffic:

**Push factors:**

- war, ethnic conflicts and religious fundamentalism
- strong presence of different OCG
- re-use of well known drug and weapon trafficking routes
- weakness and corruption of the local government enforcement structures
- inexistence of economic development perspectives
- further flows as consequence of massive previous ones
- economic recession in hosting countries, which prevents enough money being sent back to finance development in the country of origin, causing secondary movement
- huge differences in the levels of the acknowledgement of standard of Human Right
Global factors that have led to an increase in migration traffic:

Pull factors:

- economic stability and welfare state
- reliable international protection systems (proceedings, receiving structures, health care...)
- low population levels in destination Countries
- perspective of general life condition improvement
- common approach to curbing the phenomena still to be defined
- ineffective general return policy
- lack of a global strategy to help development in the Countries of origin
- easiness of secondary movements
- OCG recruiting in destination Countries to take part in smuggling activities
NUMBER OF INCIDENTS BREAK DOWN BY POINT OF DEPARTURE YEARS 2013 – 2014 – 2015 (FROM 01/01 TO 20/11)

**Central Directorate of Immigration and Border Police**

**ALGERIA**

- 2013: 2
- 2014: 15
- 2015: 19

**EGYPT**

- 2013: 80
- 2014: 59
- 2015: 43

**GREECE**

- 2013: 57
- 2014: 52
- 2015: 29

**LYBIA**

- 2013: 64
- 2014: 826
- 2015: 803

**TURKEY**

- 2013: 29
- 2014: 56
- 2015: 25

**TUNISIA**

- 2013: 64
- 2014: 102
- 2015: 50
### IRREGULAR MIGRATION TOWARDS ITALY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Countries of departure</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2014 (up to 20/11)</th>
<th>2015 (up to 20/11)</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Events</td>
<td>Landed</td>
<td>Events</td>
<td>Landed</td>
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<td>Albania</td>
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<td>24</td>
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<td>9.215</td>
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<td>1.892</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>1.480</td>
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<td>230</td>
<td>27.314</td>
<td>826</td>
<td>141.484</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>1.480</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>908</td>
<td>102</td>
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<tr>
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<td>0</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>10.340</td>
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<td><strong>42.925</strong></td>
<td><strong>1.111</strong></td>
<td><strong>170.100</strong></td>
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</table>
Main Nationalities per coastal departing countries

- Algeria
- Tunisia
- Syria
- Mali
- Ghana
- Benin
- Nigeria

**Central Directorate of Immigration and Border Police**
Central Directorate of Immigration and Border Police

Geolocation of migration flows from departing to disembarking area

- Sfax
- Nabil
- Zarzis
- Kelibia
- Kerkennah
- Not Available
- Annaba

- Zuwarah
- Garabulli
- Sabratah
- Tripoli
- Tajourah

Algeria
Tunisia
Morocco
Turkey
Libya
Egypt
Italy
Spain
France
Greece

118
80
12
11
19
18
11
12
80
118
18988
9149
3280
37374
1347
1413
7027
344
349
15336
9149
3280
37374
1347
1413
7027
344
349
Central Directorate of Immigration and Border Police

Main Nationalities per coastal departing countries

- Syria: 1133 (+100%)
- Iraq: 616 (-62%)
- Sudan: 115
- Palestine: 110
- Iran: 87
- Afghanistan: 35
- Somalia: 33
- Eritrea: 29
- Pakistan: 18
- Ukraine: 110
- Albania: 3
- Syria: 149
- Palestine: 149
- Somalia: 18
- Pakistan: 14
- Iran: 3
- Ukraine: 2
- Albania: 3
- Syria: 149
- Palestine: 149
- Somalia: 18
- Pakistan: 14
- Iran: 3
- Ukraine: 2
- Albania: 3
- Syria: 149
- Palestine: 149
- Somalia: 18
- Pakistan: 14
- Iran: 3
- Ukraine: 2
- Albania: 3
Geolocalization of migration flows from departing to disembarking area.
# MAIN NATIONALITIES 2014-2015

<table>
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<th>Nationalities 2014</th>
<th>Nationalities</th>
<th>2015 (to 20/11)</th>
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<td>Eritrea</td>
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<td>37.865</td>
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<td>Mali</td>
<td>9.938</td>
<td>Nigeria</td>
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<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>9.000</td>
<td>20.081</td>
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<td>Palestine</td>
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<td>Bangladesh</td>
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<tr>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>4.095</td>
<td>4.075</td>
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<tr>
<td>others</td>
<td>40.521</td>
<td>others*</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>170.100</strong></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
</tr>
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</table>

| **143.706**       |

# BOATS USED BY MIGRANTS

<table>
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<tr>
<th>TYPE OF BOAT</th>
<th>SEIZED</th>
<th>SUNK</th>
<th>LEFT ADRIFT</th>
<th>NOT FOUND</th>
<th>TAKEN BY SMUGGLERS</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
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<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>WOODEN</td>
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<td>24</td>
<td>261</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>298</td>
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<tr>
<td>LEASURE</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>32</td>
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<tr>
<td>ZODIAC</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>472</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>570</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FISH BOAT</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>N.N.</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>40</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>60</strong></td>
<td><strong>116</strong></td>
<td><strong>753</strong></td>
<td><strong>40</strong></td>
<td><strong>2</strong></td>
<td><strong>971</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Detailing the most common modus operandi...

- Key elements:
  - Interoperability of various OCG and single smugglers during the routes
  - Capability of reaction to the changes (new controls, weather conditions, pull factors...)
  - Demand & supply independence on a global basis
  - Most relevant changes 2014-2015, apart from seasonal peak:
    - Syrians compared to Nigerians
Resources and Agencies

Key elements:

- coordination model: how to maximize all the involved know-hows

- the Italian experience with NCC: the nowadays structure

- Example of developing of an ongoing Operation: J.O. Triton

- Data on landings as an evaluation element of the capacity building results

- EURFT: an additional value from the cooperation on the field
NATIONAL COORDINATION CENTER STAFF

- Nr. 1 Coordinator, who refers to the upper command chain
- Nr. 3 State Police Petty Officer (on the shits)
- Nr. 9 State Police rappresentative (regularly present)
- Nr. 2 Arma Carabinieri rappresentative
- Nr. 5 Guardia di Finanza rappresentative – one per week day
- Nr. 2 Coast Guard rappresentative
- Nr. 2 Navy rappresentative

WORKING HOURS

The N.C.C. is operative 24/7, fully available with all linking technologies, and in communication to the other Operative Rooms firstly thanks to its inter-agency composition
NATIONAL COORDINATION CENTER TASKS

- At national level, collection and analysis of all information related to illegal immigration submitted by the Administrations involved (Police forces, Coast Guard e Italian Navy), in constant contact with the respective Operational rooms

- At international level, managing of the flow of information from and to other EU Member States and, through liaison officers, Third Countries

- Illegal immigration incident management

- Monitoring of return operations

- Managing, with the International Coordination Center housed in the Guardia di Finanza Air Naval Center in Pratica di Mare, activities related to maritime joint operations coordinated by Frontex and validating all the operational data to be submitted daily to Frontex through the JORA platform

- Managing the cooperation with other European Agencies involved or not in the Joint Operations

- Alerting of all Institutions involved

- Supporting the Central Director for Immigration in the making of policies and strategies in order to better prevent and to tackle illegal immigration by sea

- The operative modalities regarding these tasks and details of the information flow between, and the duties of, the Institutions involved are contained in an operative manual which is regularly updated

- VDS activities coordination
Central Directorate of Immigration and Border Police

WORKING IN PROGRESS

ISF2

Guardia di Finanza

Carabinieri

M.M.

Agenzia delle Dogane e dei Monopoli

Guardia Costiera
EUROSUR NODE
(art.7)

- Eurosur node was installed in November 2011
- Exchange information in near real time on the events of illegal migration and cross-border crime with Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Italy, Malta, Nederlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovackia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Frontex.
Frontex and Member States feed and implement the EUROSUR Network with proper information in order to allow Eurosur to provide:

- **National Situational Pictures**, managed by the N.C.C., with the relevant information on the situation at the national border (incidents, assets, patrollings…);
- **European Situational Picture**, managed by Frontex with the relevant information to increase the situational awareness at the UE Border (high impact incidents, operational information related to Joint Operations);
- **Common Pre-frontier Intelligence Picture**, managed by Frontex, on the basis also on the results of the risk analysis (alerts in the pre-frontier area, satellite imagery, trends…);

Eurosur as a sectorial system will participate to the creation of CISE (Common Information Sharing Environment), by contributing to the transnational and inter-sectorial information exchange, in a wider programme of integrated maritime surveillance.
SEA HORSE MEDITERRANEAN NETWORK  
(SPAIN Country leader)

Setting up a secure network in the Mediterranean to exchange information on irregular migration by sea.

This network will be based on National Contact Points (NCP) in concerned African countries (Libya with two NCPs, Tripoli and Benghazi – activity suspended; Tunisia, Egypt, Algeria possible involvement).

The NCP will be equipped through communication tools allowing their connection by satellite to the EUROSUR network through selected MS NCC (Member States – National Coordination Centers), Italy, France, Cyprus, Greece, Malta and Portugal, in order to achieve a rapid and secure exchange of information.
EUROSUR FUSION SERVICES

- **Incident Reporting Service**: supports effective and efficient incident reporting for Joint Operations;
- **Vessel Monitoring and Tracking Service**: provides a coherent situational picture of current vessel traffic in the Mediterranean Sea;
- **Vessel of Interest Service**: provides situational awareness on vessels of interest;
- **Vessel Detection Service**: provides detection of objects at sea using satellite based radar correlated with AIS and LRIT;
- **Meteo Service**: provides information on atmospheric and maritime conditions;
- **Visual Data Discovery Service**: provides advanced visualization of different operational data;
- **Maritime Simulation Service**: computes probable vessel position based on sea conditions and vessel parameters;
- **Satellite Imagery Service**: supports site monitoring and verification of intelligence based on optical satellite imagery;
- **Anomaly Detection Service**: allow detection of atypical and suspicious behaviour of vessels;
- **Supporting Information Service**: provides amplifying geospatial information enabling individual situation picture configuration
Radar Satellite imagery of selected maritime areas

Using latest technologies, SAR satellites:
- For situational awareness (North of Libya= NCC - ICC Rome study the relation with the arrivals)
- Situational awareness with and Operational response (West of Greece) – EPN TRITON assets follow up the acquisitions (FWA/Helo)

Close cooperation with local authorities and with SBS colleagues in the planning
VESSEL DETECTION SERVICE
IDENTIFY – OPERATIONAL RESPONSE

Detect: Satellite Radar
Categorize: Correlation with Ship reporting systems
Identify: Operational Response
JO EPN “TRITON 2015”
Vessel Detection Service (VDS)
FINAL REPORT – OCTOBER 6th 2015

Ev.1322/25 Jora 136408
Ev.1326 Jora 136414
Ev.1327 Jora 136421
Ev.1324 Jora 136411
Operational Objectives

1. Enhance border security
2. Enhance operational cooperation
3. Enhance exchange of information
4. Identify possible risks and threats
5. Establish and exchange the best practices

Period of Implementation

| 1 FEBRUARY 2015 | 31 DICEMBER 2015 |

Participating Countries

**Host MS**
- Italy

**Home MS**
- Austria
- Belgium
- Czech Republic
- Denmark
- Estonia
- Finland
- France
- Germany
- Greece
- Iceland
- Ireland
- Latvia
- Lithuania
- Luxembourg
- Malta
- Netherlands
- Norway
- Poland
- Portugal
- Romania
- Sweden
- Switzerland
- Slovenia
- Spain
- United Kingdom

**Third Country**
- Egypt
- Libya
- Turkey

**Other Union agencies and bodies or international organizations**
- EASO
- EFCA
- EMSA
- EUROPOL
- FRA
- UNHCR
Central Directorate of Immigration and Border Police

REINFORCEMENT OF JOINT OPERATION TRITON 2015

27 May 2015 | 31 DICEMBER 2015

Budget stanziato € 6.340.000 → € 18,500,00 → € 37,700,00

Operational Objectives
1. Enhance border security
2. Enhance operational cooperation
3. Enhance exchange of information
4. Identify possible risks and threats
5. Establish and exchange the best practices

Participating Countries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Host MS</th>
<th>Italy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Home MS</td>
<td>Austria, Belgium, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Sweden, Switzerland, Slovenia, Spain, United Kingdom.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third Country</td>
<td>Egypt; Albania and Turkey (to be confirm).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Union agencies and bodies or international organizations</td>
<td>EASO, EFCA, EMSA, EUROPOL, FRA, EEAS/CSDP Mission “EUBAM LYB” and EUROJOUST, UNHCR and OIM</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Operational Area

[Map of Mediterranean Sea and surrounding countries]
Migrants coming from **Libyan Coast** from 1\textsuperscript{st} of January 2014 to 20\textsuperscript{th} of November 2015

**Total 2014**: 141,484

**Total 2015**: 127,304

\*from 1/02/2015 to 20/11/2015
# IRREGULAR MIGRATION TOWARDS ITALY – REGIONS OF DISEMBARKMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PLACE</th>
<th>2014 (SAR)</th>
<th>Irregular migration</th>
<th>Total (SAR)</th>
<th>2014 (al 20/11)</th>
<th>Irregular migration</th>
<th>Total (al 20/11)</th>
<th>2015 (al 20/11)</th>
<th>Irregular migration</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<td>Sicily</td>
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<td>2.317</td>
<td>120.239</td>
<td>110.455</td>
<td>2.285</td>
<td>112.740</td>
<td>96.772</td>
<td>318</td>
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<td>Apulia</td>
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<td>594</td>
<td>17.565</td>
<td>16.175</td>
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<td>16.654</td>
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<td>961</td>
<td>22.122</td>
<td>27.363</td>
<td>582</td>
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<td>166</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>166</td>
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<td>106</td>
<td>499</td>
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<td>157.271</td>
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<td>161.139</td>
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<td>143.706</td>
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### CASUALTIES

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<tr>
<td>MIGRANTS DEATH AT MEDITERRANEAN SEA (UNHCR DATA )</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>295</td>
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<th>NAZIONALITIES</th>
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<td>Eritrea</td>
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<tr>
<td>Guinea</td>
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<tr>
<td>Guinea Bissau</td>
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<td>others</td>
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<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>502</td>
<td>488</td>
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</table>
EUROPEAN REGIONAL TASK FORCE (EURFT)

Due to the high migratory flow affecting Italy and the challenges of managing the increased operational activities implemented within JO Triton 2015, Frontex planned with Central Directorate for Border Police to set a temporary Operational Frontex Regional Team (OFRT) to be based in Catania (Sicily), to support the Operational Manager and the Operational Team in the correct implementation of the Operational Plan.

Immediately renamed EUROPEAN REGIONAL TASK FORCE (EURFT) and joined by all the other relevant European Agencies involved in the migration phenomena (Europol, EASO, Eurojust) and by Italian Administrations (Guardia di Finanza, Carabinieri, Coast Guard, Navy), it is operative since the 26th of June 2015 and on the way to be transferred to the definitive premises in Convento Santa Clara (offered by Catania Municipality).

EURFT aims to:

- promote cooperation between the national and international Agencies’ level
- help with the information flows
- monitor the correct implementation of Operational Plan and migrant identification procedures
- support risk analysis activities
Thank you for your attention!

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