



Processus de Rabat

Dialogue Euro-Africain sur la Migration et le Développement



The role of Border Management in the fight against trafficking of migrants







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. Types of irregular immigration

- Enter illegally crossing external borders
- False/falsified documents or assisted by facilitators
- Enter legally and then extend their stay illegally
- Apply for refugee status and remain illegally





L Strategic Objectives

- Cooperation with countries of origin, transit and destination
- Improve the operational exploitation of Information Intelligence at national and international level
- Upgrade infrastructure of Border Control and the technological systems ("smart borders")
- Detention Centers and streamline return procedures



IBM -EU Concept-

- -Four-tier access control model
 - Measures in 3rd countries
 - Cooperation with neighbouring countries
 - Border control
 - Measures within the territory and return
- -International Cooperation
- -Inter-agency Cooperation







Objective: prevent and detect the departures or transit of irregular migrants

Measures:

- -Information-intelligence in situ from different sources
- -Identify critical areas or points of departure of migrants, methods, routes, criminal organizations
- -Delivery of specialized training courses mainly at operational level
- -Operational Cooperation activities on the ground
- -Financial support for the management of irregular migrants (shelters and effective return to the country of origin)





International Cooperation

Frontex

Europol

-Interpol





Information systems

- SIS

Alerts issued in respect of 3rd country nationals for the purpose of refusing entry and stay

- API

Transmission of advance passenger data by carriers to the competent national authorities

i-FADO

Contains the most important information for document checking

EURODAC

Biometric database for comparing fingerprints identification of non-EU nationals









- System for the exchange of data on short-stay VISAS
- Provided by the standard form of VISA application and the information specified in the VISA sticker





Biometrics

- **Verification and identification of VISA applicants** identity visaholder authenticity of the VISA
- Photography and 10 flat fingerprints
- Matching at border crossing point and within the territory
- **Access Authorities**





Automated Border Control A.B.C

Automated gates for machine-assisted border crossings



EU citizens holding e-passports





Comisaría General de Extranjería y Fronteras **CUERPO NACIONAL DE POLICÍA**







Future technologies

PNR Passenger Name Record



-Electronic recording of ENTRY and EXIT information of 3CN admitted for a short stay to the Schengen area

Registered Traveller Programme

Centralised programme enabling facilitated border checks for third countries nationals







- Medical assistance (First aid)
- Psychological support









ALIENS DETENTION CENTERS

- **Aim: PREVENTIVE**
- Internment: JUDICIAL DECISION
- Permanent JUDICIAL CONTROL
- Detention Centers: 5 (mainland) 3 (Canary Islands)
- Public Premises Nature (NO PENITENCIARIES)



ALIENS DETENTION CENTERS

- Maximum Internment: 60 DAYS (Spanish law)
- NGOs participation
- Coordination competence (MoI)
- Medical Assistance
- Social services (public organization or NGOs)





RETURN

- Fundamental rights and principle of non-refoulement
- Removals as a last resort (entry, stay o residence conditions)
- Monitoring system (Ombudsman)
- Family integrity and family return to the country of origin
- Special care with victim of human trafficking and unaccompanied minors
- Voluntary returns programs





End of presentation





THANK YOU FOR YOUR **ATTENTION**



