



JOINT ACTION PLAN

Introduction

On 8 February 2017, the Ministers of the Interior and the Ministers of Defence of Hungary, the Czech Republic and Austria (as host of the Conference), together with the participating colleagues from the Salzburg Forum¹ and the Group of Friends from the Western Balkans as well as the Central European Defence Cooperation (CEDC) and their partners from Southeast Europe met in Vienna for the Conference “Managing Migration Challenges Together”.

They agreed on the elaboration of this Joint Action Plan including a Crisis Response Plan by the responsible civil, police and military authorities of the participating partners taking into account their responsibilities and jurisdiction according to their national legislation as well as the civil responsibility for the protection of borders by April 2017, comprising

1. A comprehensive assessment of the current situation in the region (numbers of migrants, migration routes, deployed personnel, etc.) based as far as possible on the existing EU and regional reports as well as national contributions.
2. A gaps and needs analysis, based as far as possible on the existing methodologies and processes, such as vulnerability assessments conducted by the European Border and Coast Guard, and within existing processes such as the Brdo process.
3. Factors and indicators determining a crisis situation.
4. Necessary measures to be taken in a crisis situation including civil-military cooperation taking into account the respective national competences and capabilities as well as EU and international law.
5. A proposal for a coordination mechanism which could serve as an additional instrument apart from activities to be undertaken in the framework of the European Union aiming at supporting partners in need of support, e.g. through possible future operations making use of the European Border and Coast Guard.

¹ Bulgaria and Romania participating as observers; Greece also participated in the conference



1) Current Situation in the Region

a) Numbers of Migrants

Europe²:

The decrease of detections of **illegal border-crossing in 2016** was due to fewer detections reported at the external borders with Turkey and Western Balkan countries.

However, with over half a million detections (511 371), the figure is still significantly higher than any yearly total between 2010 (104 060) and 2014 (282 933). This indicates that the pressure on the external borders of the EU remained exceptionally high in 2016.

The reduction was a result of the EU-Turkey statement of March 2016 and the introduction of strict border-control measures in Western Balkan countries, which effectively closed the **Balkan route**. As the flow of migrants across the Western Balkans continued to reflect the influx on the Eastern Mediterranean route, detections in the region decreased sharply from 764 038 in 2015 to 130 261 in 2016.

While the number of migrants from Asia and the Middle East decreased, 2016 was marked with an increase in migratory pressure from Africa. Never before had detections been so high in the **Central Mediterranean** area, with 181 459 in 2016, which is 17% more than in 2015.

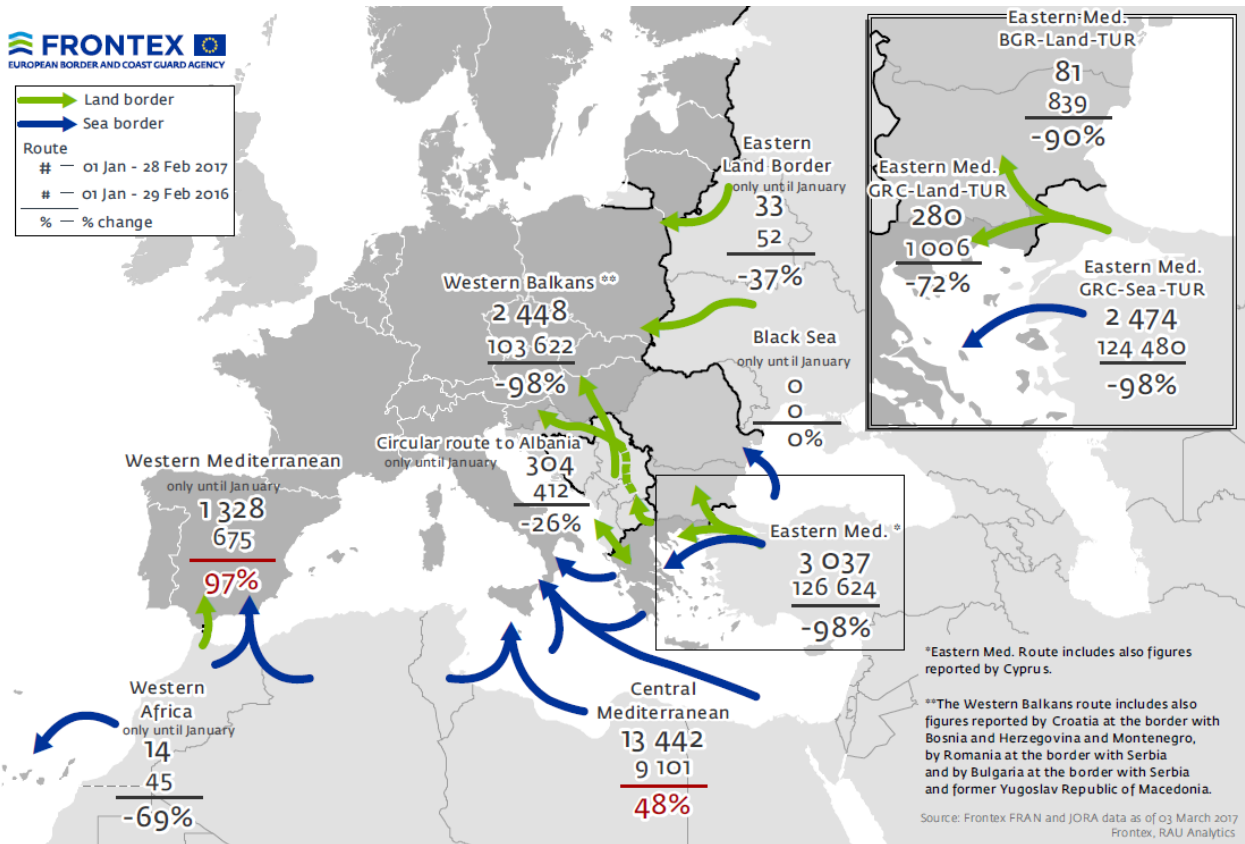
According to the ISAA – Situational Report No 63 (March 2017) which is produced by the European Commission and the European External Action Service which refers to the Greek authorities there were present 62 385 **migrants in Greece** and 14 209 migrants on the hotspot islands.

The current migration pressure on the Eastern Mediterranean route roughly corresponds to the average winter migration levels before the unprecedented migration flow to Greece of 2015/2016. In January and February 2017, 35% of the migrants claimed to be Syrian, 10% Algerian and 7% Palestinian. Congolese (+150) and Kuwaiti (+97) showed to be the only nationalities with a considerable increase compared to one year ago.³

The conflicts in Syria, Afghanistan and Libya are likely to remain unresolved in the near future. This is hardly a surprise given the longevity of the crises. On the other hand, there are increasing attempts to eliminate the presence of IS-Daesh in Syria and Iraq.

² Frontex Risk Analysis for 2017

³ Frontex Operational Situation Update on operational response to the migration situation, Warsaw 2017



Illegal border crossings January–December 2016

FRONTEX will support the participating partners and provide a regular situational report to all partners via the contact points listed in this document. Therefore, all partners are encouraged to regularly share any relevant changes to the situation with FRONTEX.

b) Migration Routes⁴

At the EU’s external borders with Turkey, the migratory pressure eased starting from October 2015. An important factor in this regard is the EU-Turkey statement that came into force in March 2016, in which Turkey agreed to secure its maritime and land borders and accept the return of irregular migrants from Greece. The statement has largely removed the incentive for migrants to take irregular migration routes to Greece and has undermined the business model of people smuggling networks. Although the number of migrants readmitted from Greece to Turkey remained relatively modest, readmissions, combined with a more effective prevention of departures from the Turkish coast, resulted in a significant drop in arrivals even during summer months. Several measures introduced to prevent illegal border-crossing along the Western Balkan route have also discouraged many from making the dangerous sea crossing to reach the Greek Eastern Aegean Islands. With fewer options to continue to other EU Member States, many migrants applied for asylum in Greece, where asylum applications soared by 287% compared to 2015.

⁴ Frontex Risk Analysis for 2017



However, many centres on the islands remained overcrowded leading to tensions among migrants as well as between migrants and local residents. There were persistent riots and demonstrations, on Lesbos, Chios and Samos islands.

At the Greek and Bulgarian external land borders with Turkey, detections decreased in 2015, with relatively similar numbers of detections reported from Greece and Bulgaria. Despite the decreased number of detections at the border, more migrants were staying in camps in Bulgaria.

This was the result of stricter measures against illegal stayers in the country, as well as more effective prevention of exit through the border to Serbia.

As the flow of migrants across the Western Balkans continued to reflect the influx on the Eastern Mediterranean route, detections in the region decreased sharply from 764 038 in 2015 to 130 261 in 2016. The decline was steady throughout 2016, from more than 60 000 in January to less than 2 000 detections starting from September.

The main migratory movement across the Western Balkans was the flow from the Greek land border with the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia towards the Hungarian land border with Serbia. In addition, higher detections were also reported on exit by Romania and Bulgaria at their respective land borders with Serbia, mostly involving migrants who had illegally entered Bulgaria from Turkey and then tried to reach other EU Member States. This took place in a context of a decreasing number of detections at the land border between Bulgaria and Turkey, thereby suggesting a higher risk of migrants crossing this border section undetected.

c) Deployed Personnel⁵

BILATERAL DEPLOYMENTS						
Border	Total number of deployed personnel	Partner	Details			
			Police	Military	Other (NGO, etc.)	
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia-Greece	139	Austria: Hungary: Croatia: Czech Rep.: Serbia: Poland: Slovakia: Slovenia:	20 25 8 40 10 30 0 6			
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia-Bulgaria	0					
Serbia-Bulgaria	- additionally engaged forces from the Border Police Directorate - 50	Austria: France: Hungary: Slovakia: Slovenia:	20 5 15 10 4			

⁵ Reference date: 31 March 2017



	Hungary-Serbia		Austria		85	
FRONTEX DEPLOYMENTS						
	Hungary/Serbia			Austria:	10 officers	
				Serbia:	2 officers	
	Hungary/Ukraine			Austria:	1 officer	
				Poland:	1 officer	
	Croatia/Serbia			Austria:	1 officer	
	Bulgaria/Turkey			Austria:	7 officers	
				Croatia:	6 officers	
				Czech Republic:	2 officers	
				Hungary:	2 officers	
				Poland:	6 officers	
	Bulgaria/Serbia			Austria:	6 officers	
				Czech Republic:	9 officers	
				Poland:	2 officers	
	Greece/Turkey			Austria:	10 officers	
				Croatia:	18 officers	
				Poland:	33 officers	
				Slovakia:	11 officers	
	Romania/ Moldova			Poland:	1 officer	
ADDITIONAL DOMESTIC DEPLOYMENTS						
	Border	Total number of deployed personnel	Partner	Details		
				Police	Military	Others (NGO, etc.)
	Austria-Hungary		Austria		461	
	Austria-Slovenia		Austria		297	
	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia-Greece (as of June 2017)				56	
	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia -Serbia (as of June 2017)				4	



2) Gaps and Needs Analysis

What gaps and needs have you identified for your area of responsibility? What improvements do you need to make in the current situation and to stand prepared for a possible crisis?

Example:

	Current Domestic Gaps and Needs from Partners*	Domestic Gaps and Needs from Partners in Case of Crisis**
Partner X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of personnel. Additional police personnel (10 PAX) for border control • ... 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of shelters. Manoeuvrable shipping containers needed (18 TEU⁶) • Lack of personnel. Additional police personnel (50 PAX) for border control. Additional military personnel (300 PAX) for border observation • ...

	Current Domestic Gaps and Needs from Partners*	Domestic Gaps and Needs from Partners in Case of Crisis**
Albania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of personnel /Additional police personnel for border control/ pre-screening • Translators/interpreters of languages of countries of origin, • Vehicles for performing state border surveillance • Vehicles for migrants' transport • Protective equipment for police officer (gloves and masks, suits, disinfectants, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of personnel. Additional police staff (516 PAX) for border controls • Translators/interpreters of languages of countries of origin • Vehicles for performing state border surveillance • Computers and live scanners and cameras for registration purposes • Vehicles for migrants' transport • Fuel

⁶ TEU: Twenty-foot Equivalent Unit



	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Devices for state border surveillance (SMARTDEC, hand thermo-vision tools, binoculars)• Passport readers• Communication tools• IT equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Prefabricated fences, tents and containers• Accommodation sets (bed, mattress, pillow, bedding, blanket, towel and slippers)• Toilet facilities• Metal gate with electronic counting mechanism, security gates and portable metal detectors, fingerprint kit• Medical teams and ambulance• Protective equipment for police officer (gloves and masks, suits, disinfectants, etc.)• Camera security system• Vessels for blue border surveillance• Mini vans• Well-designed exchange of information scheme• Equipment (blankets, beds, toiletries, etc.) and means of transportation• Accommodation and board of police officers• Devices for state border surveillance (SMARTDEC, hand thermo-vision tools, binoculars)• Communication tools• IT equipment• Other consumable equipment and supplies (paper, toners, etc.)
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>*More detailed material can be provided about Border and Migration Police needs in mass migrants flow</i> • Lack of personnel • Lack of shelters • Better exchange of information during crisis • Possible lack of equipment (blankets, beds, toiletries, etc.) and means of transportation
Austria		
Bosnia and Herzegovina	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of personnel • Currently Border Police BIH is understaffed by 478 police officers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of personnel. Additional police staff (100) for border controls and translators/interpreters • Prefabricated fences, tents and containers • Toilet facilities • Metal gate with electronic counting mechanism, security gates and portable metal detectors, fingerprint kit • Medical teams and ambulance • Protective equipment for police officer (gloves and masks, disinfectants) • Vessels for blue border surveillance • Mini vans
Croatia		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of personnel • Lack of shelters



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better exchange of information during crisis • Possible lack of equipment (blankets, beds, toiletries, etc.) and means of transportation
Czech Republic		
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special vehicle for transportation of migrants for the needs of the border police – 4 • Special surveillance vehicle with thermal camera – 4 • ATVs (All terrain vehicle) – 10 • Long range thermal cameras – 15 • Short range thermal cameras – 20 • Drone – 4 • Heartbeat detecting device – 4 • Manual scanner for vehicle inspection – Handheld inspection Mini Z – 4 • Battery lamps – 100 • Device for forced stopping of vehicles (Stinger spike system) - 10 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All of the mentioned in the column + the Current domestic gaps and needs from partners • Additional personnel – which would be completed by foreign police officers – 350 police officers (for border checks, border surveillance, public peace and order) • Vehicles for transportation of the personnel <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. minibus 17 seats – 5 b. minibus 9 seats – 8 • Protective police equipment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. body protectors set – 2000 b. protective shields – 2000 c. protective helmets – 2000 d. protective ballistic vests – 2000 <p>MoD:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Terrain vehicles 4x4 - 50 pieces. • Reconnaissance radar up to 20km - 4pcs. • Night vision goggles with helmet - 50 pcs.



		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Outdoor Thermal Imaging Camera - 10 pcs.• Cooled Thermal Binoculars - 10 pcs.• 7 m outdoor RC Blimp - 5 pcs.• Drones (unmanned aircraft) Phantom 4 Quad copter - 15 pcs.• UAV - Unmanned Aircraft (2) Vehicle-MH – F00166 - 5 pcs.• Engineering machine - Digger From 110kW (150 HP to 132kW (180 HP) - 1 pc(s).• Engineering machine - dozer with minimum power of 147 kW (200 HP) - 2 pcs.• Engineering machine - grader with minimum power of 125 kW (170 HP) - 1 pc(s).• Combined engineering machine with minimum power of 66 kW (90 HP) - 1 pc(s).• Motor vehicle (track kipper) 4x4 with minimum power of 200 kW (250 HP) - 4 pcs.• Loader with minimum power of 120 kW (130-160 HP) - 1 pc(s).• Helmet with visor - 105 pcs.• Ballistic bullet proof vest - 105 pcs.• Antitrauma body protector - 105 pcs.• Arm protectors – 105 pcs.• Leg protectors - 105 pcs.
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knee protectors - 105 pcs. • Elbow protectors - 105 pcs. • Impact resistant police shield - 105 pcs. • Gloves - 105 pcs. • Megaphone - 5 pcs.
Greece		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The personnel of the Hellenic Police and the Hellenic Coast Guard deployed at the border areas is sufficient to perform effective border controls. The number of the additional personnel that might be necessary in emergency/crisis situations depends on the severity/magnitude of the migration influx coming from neighbouring third countries i.e. Turkey, towards Greece.
Hungary		
Kosovo*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of sufficient personnel and equipment aimed at profiling mixed migration flows entering Kosovo, i.e. knowledge of languages of countries of origin, equipment on taking fingerprints, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient financial capabilities to cope with mass migration in crisis situations, starting from accommodation facilities
Montenegro	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of dry suits (boarding team). Additional 15 pcs are needed for search and rescue ops. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of decontamination material. Additional 1000kg are required for terrain and infrastructure decontamination. • Lack of Brin elements. Additional 1500 pcs are needed for border closing.

* Throughout this text, all reference to Kosovo, whether to the territory, institutions or population shall be understood in full compliance with United Nations Security Council Resolution 1244 and without prejudice to the status of Kosovo.



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of accommodation sets (bed, mattress, pillow, bedding, blanket, towel and slippers). Additional 570 sets are needed for accommodation of refugees. • Computer, printer and scanner – 38 pcs • Desk for counter-sabotage control – 7 pcs
Poland		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support in the area of border management: • Border Guard needs include support of the Border Guard Divisions with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a) equipment used for effective performance of tasks, e.g. chip readers, MORPHO TOUCH devices, MORPHO RAPID, LIVE SCANNER, digital cameras, special vehicles for transportation of detained persons or patrol vehicles with sections for transportation of detained persons, • b) personnel support – deployment of Border Guard officers from other Border Guard organisational units, launching of EBCG rapid intervention assistance • c) support in translation service, medical assessment, food and transportation of the foreigners.
Serbia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • accommodation and board of police - military officers • vehicles for performing state border surveillance • vehicles for migrants' transport 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • based upon risk analysis and threat assessment recruit required human resources and make a purchase of: • accommodation and board of police - military officers



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • fuel • Equipment for: • dactyloscopy • protection of police - military forces (masks, gloves, suites...) • hands, vehicles and room disinfection • devices for state border surveillance (hand thermo-vision tools, binoculars ...) • communication tools • IT equipment • other consumable equipment and supplies (paper, toners ...) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • vehicles for performing state border surveillance • vehicles for migrants' transport • fuel • Equipment for: • dactyloscopy • protection of police - military forces (masks, gloves, suites...) • hands, vehicles and room disinfection • devices for state border surveillance (hand thermo-vision tools, binoculars ...) • communication tools • IT equipment • other consumable equipment and supplies (paper, toners ...)
Slovakia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • lack of police personnel for detection of possible illegal stay of third country nationals in the inner part of the territory (when they are crossing through our territory) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • exchange of information between the countries in case of change of modus operandi and modification of migration routes • lack of personnel: • police officers for making the compensatory measures in case of secondary migration • trained interpreters who will be able to detect the providing of deliberate false information about the nationality and the country of origin on the base of language and dialect



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • lack of administrative buildings where the migrants will be examined or reception centers • lack of shelters • lack of capacities in detention facilities • absence of mobile technical means for verifying persons in the information systems close to the internal borders and in land
Slovenia		

*** Current Situation:**

- Expected migration numbers: Numbers are expected to remain at the current level
- Western Balkans Route remains closed
- Unchanged national/international engagement
- EU-Turkey agreement remains in force
- Turkish measures continue
- Increased rate of trafficking activities, mainly along green borders

**** Crisis Situation:**

- Expected migration numbers: Numbers exceed a certain threshold
- Western Balkans Route remains closed
- Unchanged national/international engagement
- EU-Turkey agreement does not remain in force
- Turkish measures are reduced
- Further significant increase in trafficking activities together with permanent changes in trafficking routes and modi operandi



3) Factors and Indicators determining a Crisis Situation

Definition of “migration crisis”

A migration crisis is an extraordinary stress situation caused by migration that leaves the competent authority of the concerned partner requiring the support of authorities of other national authorities or international partners.

In order to prevent such situations it may prove useful to consider solidarity contributions of other national authorities or other partners.

Factors and Indicators for extraordinary Stress Situations

The following factors, individually or in combination, may serve as examples to indicate the occurrence of a crisis as defined above.

a) Factor border management

- Large groups of migrants gather on the territory of a neighbouring partner in the immediate vicinity of the border to the concerned partner.
- Large groups of migrants attempt to reach the territory of the concerned partner.
- The number of migrants attempting to reach the territory of the concerned partner surpasses the capacities for orderly entry procedures of the concerned partner.

b) Factor illegal migration

- In the framework of international police cooperation, the concerned partner receives information according to which human smugglers make increased use of its territory as a route of irregular migration.
- There is a strong increase of apprehensions of irregular migrants near the borders, in urban areas and on main traffic routes of the concerned partner.

c) Factor asylum procedure

- The number of new asylum applications substantially exceeds the reference period of the previous year.
- The number of asylum procedures to be conducted in accordance with the law to handle the newly submitted applications exceeds the capacities of the concerned partner.

d) Factor accommodation, provision and transport of migrants

- The number of migrants arriving on the territory of the concerned partner exceeds the capacities of this partner for appropriate accommodation, provision and transport.



e) Factor public order

- Due to the large numbers of migrants who have arrived on the territory of the concerned partner, public order is endangered.

f) Factor internal security

- An increased number of criminal offences are committed by migrants who arrive in the concerned partner country in large groups.
- Extremist and terrorist groups recruit terrorist fighters in international areas of conflict in order to infiltrate the concerned partner's territory with these fighters disguised as migrants or to have them transit this partner's territory to get to another partner.
- Extremist forces within the partner's area of competence commit attacks against shelters for migrants.

g) Factor security policy threat

- The country of origin or transit makes use of the large numbers of migrants in order to exert political pressure on the concerned partner.
- Third countries place growing political strain on the concerned partner in order to force the entry of a larger number of irregular migrants.



4) Necessary Measures to be taken in a Crisis Situation including civil-military cooperation

Please provide us with information on your national measures in case of a crisis.

4.1. Albania

Coordination

An inter-ministerial group has been established with the purpose of coordinating the necessary measures, with involvement of state actors / local government, civil society, international organizations and NGOs.

Border Control

In order to prevent illegal border crossing or provide management of migration flow, the border and migration authorities will increase / strengthen the capacity intended for controlling and surveilling the land and sea border.

Transport will be provided to large migrant groups, to transport them from the border areas to the nearest registration and interview / selection points, keeping the border under constant surveillance.

In the Reception Areas (Transit Centers or Social Centers) medical services, food, drinking water, social services, psychological support, identification of unaccompanied children and vulnerable categories will be provided as well as information regarding the registration and selection related process.

Human and technical / logistic capacities will be provided to enable the registration of about 500 migrants per day, in accordance with the existing border management system. The engagement of organizations such as IOM, UNHCR, Red Cross, Caritas, etc., is very welcomed for undertaking this operation.

Human / professional capacity will be quantified to provide the selection process and to determine the contact points of BMP, the Anti-Terrorism Unit, the Directorate for Asylum, State Social Service. Cooperation and coordination with UNHCR, IOM and other international organizations is privileged.

Following the categorization, the case shall be addressed to the institutions concerned for further treatment.

Contact person: Enkeleda TOSKA, Director for Migration at General Directorate of Border and Migration,

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Tel: +355694101383



Military Assistance

The Albanian Armed Forces will provide military support to lead ministry to cope with the crisis in accordance with the contingency plan in case of civil emergency caused by the war refugee influx to the southern border.

Albanian Armed Forces capacities in support of civil emergency situation will provide temporary logistics to supply immigrants with emergency sheltering, medication and CIMIC group.

In all cases is planned to provide support to NGO and GO activities in the area.

Humanitarian Aid

Co-operation and close co-ordination will be provided with international organizations such as with UNHCR, IOM, International Red Cross etc., or NGOs and Humanitarian Foundations

Support by Partners

There will be provided the assistance of experts of EU countries (as potential destination countries for migrants) and FRONTEX, to face and manage any migration flow. In the event of any mass flow there will be required the presence of specialized police forces from the countries of the region or the EU (agreements must be entered into with these countries regarding the presence of police forces of these countries at the Albanian border).

4.2. Austria

Coordination

In case of a crisis situation, an inter-ministerial platform (of all the ministries affected) is formed to coordinate necessary measures, involving any other necessary actors (e.g. Austrian Federal Railways ÖBB, emergency medical services and fire departments) and NGOs.

Border Control

In order to prevent migrants from crossing the border in an uncontrolled manner and to be able to refuse entry to persons who do not fulfill the entry conditions, reintroduction of border control is planned for the border sections in question or all border sections. In order to ensure that migrants are subjected to effective border checks, registration facilities at the border become operational to fingerprint and photograph migrants and establish their identities. If required, prepared infrastructure (such as information points, guardrails, video surveillance, emergency sheltering, fences, etc.) at the border is activated. In the case of new mass migration flows and a reintroduction of border controls, as in the past, the additional deployment of the Austrian Armed Forces is planned under the command of national civil security authorities to contribute to the surveillance of the border and maintaining public order.



In case of a crisis, the Federal Government can implement a special regulation pursuant to the Asylum Act. As a result, the right to remain in the country pending the examination of the application is suspended with the exception of family reunification (refusal of entry at the border is possible).

Military Assistance

If the civilian authorities need military assistance to cope with the crisis, the Austrian Armed Forces will provide logistics and supplies for deployed personnel (Federal Police, Civilian Emergency Services, etc.) in accordance with an inter-ministerial agreement.

Humanitarian Aid

National capacities, including GOs (e.g. Austrian Armed Forces) and Emergency Services, contain temporary logistics to supply migrants with (infant) food, water, medication, clothes and emergency sheltering; NGOs and other organizations or initiatives from civil societies support this supply.

Support by Partners

4.3. Bosnia and Herzegovina

Coordination

Information on estimates and possibilities of Bosnia and Herzegovina regarding the refugee crisis in the region and the European Union and a Plan of urgent measures for the provision of additional capacities, control and management of the influx of massive number of migrants /refugees in BiH, was adopted at the 22nd session of the Council of Ministers held on 08.09.2015.

In the event of a crisis, Coordination Body for managing migratory flows in BiH would be in charge, it would function as Operational Headquarters for migration issues in BiH. Coordination Body was established by the Council of Ministers, at the level of high-ranking officials from various institutions in charge of migration and asylum in BiH. Coordination Body is competent to continuously monitor the overall situation in the area of migration and asylum, encourages and ensures interdepartmental cooperation between the relevant institutions dealing with matters of migration and asylum, and makes estimates of future migration flows and proposes measures to the relevant institutions to improve migration policies and monitor the implementation of strategic documents.

In the event of the occurrence or expectations of emergency crisis situation in the field of immigration, the Decision of the Council of Ministers stipulates that the Coordination Body for migration issues in BiH expands and acts as the Operational Headquarters for migration issues in BiH. The competence of the Operational Headquarters is to coordinate all activities with the relevant institutions and agencies as well as formed headquarters, in order to overcome specific crisis situation. In order to address specific crisis situations OHQ proposes measures, decisions and procedures to the Council of Ministers via Ministry of Security.



Border Control

Border Police of BiH will undertake all necessary and relevant measures and activities in order to adequately respond to possible massive flow of migrants into BiH, as well as to fulfil the tasks ordered by BiH Council of Ministers according to the Crisis Response Plan, in regard to providing additional capacities for control and management of huge number of migrants/refugees flowing into BiH.

Aiming to prevent illegal crossings of the BiH state border, police officers of BiH Border Police will be conducting border checks of persons and in case of not fulfilling conditions for entry, they will be handed decisions on refused entry to BiH. Special attention will be paid to check of travel documents and other identification documents of migrants/refugees entering BiH.

Also, upon entry of migrants/refugees to BiH, police officers of BP BiH conduct profiling and they are obliged to pay special attention during the control of risk group foreigners, with a special emphasis on single males that enter without families and with no identification documents, and to perform detailed border checks. In order to take care that all migrants/refugees, at their point of entry to BiH, pass border checks, registering and security checks, adequate infrastructure will be prepared (protective fence, metal gate with electronic counting mechanism as well as portable metal detectors, etc.).

When it comes to asylum, in the period from 1st of January 2016 to 30th April 2016 there were 11 requests for asylum for 15 persons. In the period from 1st of January 2017 to 20th April 2017 there were 66 requests for asylum for 75 persons. There was 600% increase in the number of asylum seekers. The accommodation capacity for asylum seekers was not jeopardized.

Military Assistance

Ministry of Defence submitted to Ministry of Security the list of facilities, non-perspective military property, that with considerable financial investment could be used for the accommodation in the event of the mass influx of migrants.

Humanitarian Aid

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Support by Partners

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4.4. Croatia

Coordination

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Border Control

In order to prevent illegal entry, all available police forces will be engaged. Also, to ensure that migrants are subjected to effective border checks, the registration facilities at the border become operational to fingerprint and photograph migrants and establish their identities. According to the Border Control Act in cases of mass migration flow, armed force can help police officers in border control activities in a logistic manner. To protect the state from illegal entries, it is possible to refuse entry to a certain group of people.

Croatian border police has been working on strengthening all capabilities in the field of border surveillance and there is a process to procure modern technical equipment. Modern technical equipment will increase situational awareness and reaction capabilities during border surveillance, because police officers will be in position to detect illegal migrants earlier at the border area and react faster.

Military Assistance

The Armed Forces of the Republic of Croatia can provide assistance to the police in the protection of the state border in accordance with the Law regulating the surveillance of the state border. The decision on providing assistance to the police can be made by the Government of the Republic of Croatia upon the proposal of the Minister of Defence and with the prior consent of the President of the Republic when such assistance is considered paramount due to security and /or humanitarian reasons. In the abovementioned circumstances, after the decision on providing assistance is made, members of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Croatia shall act according to police instructions.

Humanitarian Aid

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Support by Partners

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4.5. Czech Republic

Coordination

The Government of Czech Republic decides on possible solutions based on background materials from the Central Crisis Staff and Ministry of the Interior. The Central Crisis Staff is a government body for handling emergency situations which ensures coordination, monitoring and evaluation of the taken measures.



Border Control

In case of a serious threat to internal security or public order, the Czech authorities may temporarily reintroduce checks at the internal borders in accordance with the European legislation. The national legislation foresees that this measure will be adopted by the government. However, in case of urgency the minister of the interior may reintroduce checks at the internal border for up to 5 days. The intensity of this measure may vary greatly based on the identified threat. Special plans containing different possible scenarios including procedures for a "migration wave" have been developed. Among other elements, these plans provide an overview of equipment and staff necessary to tackle given situation. The Czech authorities primarily plan to use mobile equipment for possible border checks. This equipment is under normal circumstances in daily use by the police officers.

Military Assistance

If needed the Army could be called up to perform duties under the command of the Police of the Czech Republic.

A possible deployment of military force outside the Czech borders will be considered on case by case basis and would require an invitation of concerned state and the approval of the government of the Czech Republic.

Humanitarian Aid

The Ministry of the Interior processes requests on use of material and humanitarian reserves. The fire rescue service manages and coordinates the humanitarian aid.

Support by Partners

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4.6. Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

Coordination

In case of declared crisis situation the Main Headquarter within the Crisis Management Center is being activated. The Crisis Management System is being composed of the following bodies: Steering Committee (Governmental body for coordination and management with the CM System), Assessment Group and the Crisis Management Center. The Steering Committee is comprised of the Ministers of Interior, Health, Foreign Affairs, Defence, Transport and Communications and the head of the Assessment Group. Depending on the type of the crisis, other heads of relevant institutions might be involved in the work of the Committee.



Border Control

The Border Control as activity conducted at the state border while crossing or intending to cross the state border, pursuant to the aims of the Law on Border Control is under the competences of the Police (Ministry of Interior) and it is consisting of border check and border surveillance. The “Border surveillance” shall be surveillance of the state border between border crossing points and surveillance of border crossing points outside the fixed opening hours in order to prevent persons from circumventing – avoiding border checks.

Military Assistance

In August 2015 due to the large influx of refugees a crisis situation was declared on the northern and southern border. Pursuant to the Law on crisis management and in order to assist the police in disabling any illegal crossings of the borders of the Republic of Macedonia, the Army of the Republic of Macedonia was engaged to control and supervise the state border. Considering the estimates that the wave of refugees and migrants along the 'Balkan route' might continue in the future, the Parliament of the Republic of Macedonia adopted additional decision that extends the crisis in the areas of the south and the northern border of Macedonia until June 30, 2017 year.

The Decision on Crisis Situation is prolonged and is into force until 30.06.2017. It enables the engagement of the Army of the Republic of Macedonia as support of the Police in the border activities.

Humanitarian Aid

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Support by Partners

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4.7. Greece

Coordination

In case of emergency/crisis situations an inter-Ministerial Committee is convened, in order to provide the necessary guidelines, instructions and decisions on the measures to be taken.

Border Control

The Hellenic Police and the Hellenic Coast Guard are the competent Authorities for border controls. The personnel of these two Services patrols at the border areas, in order to prevent attempts of illegal entry of third country nationals in Greece without authorisation, as well as to fight cross-border crime.



The Hellenic Police also provides first aid services to migrants and refugees who are detected at land or sea borders, until they are handed over to the Reception and Identification Service for further processing.

The Hellenic Coast Guard is responsible for the control of the external sea borders in Greece. It continuously monitors the situation and, in case of sudden changes and extraordinary circumstances, intensifies surveillance activities on the basis of national plans. The Hellenic Police and the Hellenic Coast Guard cooperate with Frontex on the implementation of the Joint Operations at land, air or sea borders, where officers from the Member States are deployed.

Military Assistance

The Hellenic Armed Forces acting within their mandate, support both the national and the regional security by:

- Contributing to the compilation of the relevant situational awareness with means and capabilities
- Supporting potential Search and Rescue (SAR) operations under the supervision and control of the National SAR Coordination Center
- Providing temporary logistics (water, food, medication, clothes) and humanitarian assistance including facilities for refugees' reception and temporary accommodation

Humanitarian Aid

Humanitarian Aid for third countries and other partners is coordinated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Hellenic Armed Forces also contribute to this effort.

Support by Partners

The Hellenic Police is in close cooperation with NGOs which provide health services and interpretation when necessary. The Hellenic Government has signed bilateral agreements with other States (Cyprus, Bulgaria, Malta, Hungary, France, Ukraine, Russia, USA, Turkey) for cooperation in the field of Civil Protection and mutual assistance in case of natural disasters. As an EU Member State, Greece actively participates in the European Mechanism for Civil Protection.

4.8. Hungary

Coordination

In case of a crisis situation caused by mass immigration (currently in effect until 7th September, 2017), the Minister of Interior is responsible for setting up and maintaining the Central Operative Staff charged with coordinating actions directed at handling the crisis.



The Staff – while under supervision of the Minister – is chaired by a representative of the Hungarian National Police. The Operative Staff functions on a 24/7 basis.

Its main task is the formulation of operational proposals, and the coordination of the implementation of actions of all authorities and services involved in the response to the mass immigration crisis on the ground, including their monitoring.

It is composed of members of the HU National Police, the Office of Asylum and Immigration, the State Penitentiary, the Office for Constitutional Protection, the Counter-terrorism Centre, and the Civil Protection and Crisis Management Service. The leaders of other state or local administrative bodies or civil organizations/charity organizations involved in the crisis may also participate.

Border Control

In Hungary the Police are responsible for the protection of the border regime including border control.

Due to the increased number of illegal border crossings, and with the aim to enhance border protection, a **temporary border barrier was built** by the Hungarian Defence Forces in certain sections along the **Hungarian-Serbian** and the **Hungarian-Croatian border**, and thermal vision cameras as well as laser cameras were set up, covering almost the whole length of the border section. The establishment of a so-called intelligent border surveillance system is in progress, as well as the development of the border barrier along the Hungarian-Serbian border. The result of the planned developments will be a two-line protection and alarm system, including a camera system and an alarm system in the first line and a fence protection system with electric sensors in the second line.

In order to manage mass immigration, with amendments to the Act on Asylum, **transit zones** have been set up on designated border crossing points where irregular migrants can submit their applications for asylum and the admissibility of asylum claims is to be examined (in which case, the asylum authority and the court shall apply the rules of the special border procedure).

In case of mass influx of asylum seekers arriving illegally, **special border procedures** were established which enable the fast processing of asylum applications. In 2016, the so-called **8-kilometer rule** was also introduced (the effect of which has recently been extended to the entire area of the country). The aim of the legal amendments is to guarantee the widespread applicability of border procedures by making it possible to escort third country nationals who are illegally staying in Hungary, and are apprehended in the territory of Hungary, through the gate of the facility established for the protection.

Military Assistance

During a crisis caused by mass migration defined under the Asylum Act, **the Hungarian defense forces contribute to the defense of the state borders**, implement measures to manage conflict situations which directly threaten the order of the state border and measures to manage mass-scale migration, as well as responding to acts of violence directed against the order of the state border.

The Hungarian Defence Forces currently have approximately 2.200 ground troops involved in the protection of the national borders and other related tasks, in close cooperation with the Ministry of Interior. Since the eruption of the migration crisis in 2015 affecting Europe, some 16.000 Hungarian military personnel and 500 pieces military hardware (mostly vehicles) took part in tasks related to



handling illegal, mass migration. Approximately 300 kilometers of temporary security barrier (fence) have been built and equipped with monitoring devices.

The legal status of the Hungarian Armed Forces has been modified in order to allow activities previously solely dedicated to the Ministry of Interior, such as stopping civilian individuals, searching cars, blocking traffic etc.

The Hungarian Armed Forces are prepared to build another temporary security barrier on the Eastern border of the country, in case if illegal migration routes change and such a decision would be made by the Hungarian Government.

Humanitarian Aid

In case of an emergency situation, national capacities are available to provide humanitarian aid. International organisations and NGOs might also provide support to those in need after bilateral agreement with relevant authorities.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade is responsible for the coordination of international humanitarian aid. The Mol National Directorate General for Disaster Management provides international assistance after a disaster strike in line with a request for assistance received as the National Point of Contact from the Union Civil Protection Mechanism, the NATO Euro-Atlantic Disaster Response Coordination Centre (NATO EADRCC) or the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA and its specialised agencies) after approval by the Minister of Interior

Support by Partners

On a bilateral basis, Poland, Slovakia, the Czech Republic and Austria provided police and military staff. In the framework of Frontex operations, 322 police officers were deployed in 2016 and 148 police officers have been deployed in 2017 (up to 2 May) to support Hungarian border management.

4.9. Kosovo*

Coordination

Kosovo has developed a Contingency Plan to respond in crisis situations that is amended on an annual basis. Such Plan has foreseen an inter-institutional coordination body with tasks to coordinate activities among a number of institutions. This body has met a few times to discuss the refugee crisis last year and coordinates closely with international organizations such as UNHCR, IOM, etc.



Border Control

The main institution dealing with border control is Kosovo Border Police that has sufficient capacities to control Kosovo borders. In crisis situations, Kosovo Police will deploy officers from other regions and units to deal with crisis areas.

Assistance

In severe crisis situations, Kosovo Security Force is member of inter-institutional body on Contingency Plan and has expertise and logistical means to cope with such situation. In this regard, Kosovo Security Force will provide sheltering, food and transport in crisis situations among others. Likewise this Force has health and medical personnel available to contribute in such situations.

In addition, NATO forces active in Kosovo as KFOR are ready to contribute logistically and with expertise like Kosovo Security Force. This force has sufficient capacities to react in crisis situations.

Humanitarian Aid and Support by Partners

The inter-ministerial working group also has members from a number of organizations such as the Red Cross, UNHCR, IOM, local NGO's dealing with humanitarian aid and will be available to contribute upon request in a number of services.

4.10. Montenegro

Coordination

In accordance with the Contingency Plan, an operational team was formed which includes representatives of the affected ministries and other involved actors that will coordinate the necessary measures.

Border Control

In accordance with the Contingency Plan, the Ministry of Interior will appoint a coordinator at each checkpoint to ensure 24-hour presence at the checkpoints. The coordinator bears ultimate responsibility for the daily management of the checkpoint, in cooperation with relevant ministries, especially in terms of safety.

The Ministry of Interior is responsible for registering persons in all the expected entry points. Each adult will receive a document that will contain "expression of interest to apply for asylum". The records will be made for 24 hours, every day, in the facilities of the checkpoints. In each shift will be present a sufficient number of border police officers to enter data, along with a translator for Arabic and other languages, in order to facilitate the communication between police officers and refugees.



The Ministry of Interior is responsible for the preservation of security during embarking and departure of the transportation means to be used for the transport of refugees.

The Ministry of Interior will provide a sufficient number of police officers to maintain public order and peace on the checkpoints, in the accommodation facilities, and on the roads on which will be realized the transport of refugees and migrants.

Military Assistance

According to the National Action Plan, the Armed Forces of Montenegro are going to provide support to Ministry of Internal Affairs in border crossing point closing and control. What is needed to be done to fully support Police is authorisation of Armed Forces of Montenegro to use equal measures as Police forces by national legislative.

Additionally, the Armed Forces of Montenegro conducted reconnaissance of border crossing points and, based on that, planned and trained forces which will be used in crisis situation. Also, lots of effort has been invested in broadening capabilities for refugees' reception and their accommodation.

Finally, Armed Forces of Montenegro planned to purchase adequate amount of barbed wire in order to close border crossing points if situation requires.

Humanitarian Aid

National capacities involved in the management of the influx of refugees and migrants, will support migrants with (infant) food, water, medication, clothes and emergency sheltering.

Support by Partners

Technical support, such as equipment for border closing, equipment for accommodation of refugees and any other kind of support that can be given by international organizations and partners such as FRONTEX, IOM, UNHCR, EU Commission, etc., in order to manage the influx of refugees and migrants.

4.11. Poland

Coordination

In March 2012, Government Centre for Security had compiled National Crisis Management Plan later acknowledged by the Ministers Council on the basis of Regulation on crisis management. National Crisis Management Plan includes, among others, Standard Operational Procedure (SPO-10) – 'Actions in case of massive migrant flow to the Republic of Poland'. The procedure comprehensively describes the scope of competencies and includes common performance of tasks of central and local level services and institutions. The document describes the reaction system of all services subordinate to the interior affairs (Border Guard, The Office for Foreigners, Police, Department of Health of Ministry of the Interior, State Sanitary Inspection of Ministry of the Interior) to the above mentioned threats,



including cooperation with the local administration and Polish Armed Forces. Additionally, at the National Crisis Management Plan level of the ministry of the interior affairs and administration resort, in SPO -10 certain and specified rules of cooperation in case of crisis situation were labelled, including resources launching mode with the involvement of Border Guard, Office for Foreigners, State Fire Service of Poland and Police.

In case of the massive migrant flow through the internal EU border, a similar scenario was adopted and it takes into account the specific character of foreigners coming from the Middle East and the Northern part of Africa. The Polish Border Guard compiled action plan for the Border Guard in case of the massive migrant flow through the Southern border of the Republic of Poland. The presented algorithms include exclusively the Border Guard actions performed on the resort level and they concern different and specified variants of the migration flow scale. In case of the massive migrant flow, the algorithm also concern the Border Guard tasks, regulations and the operational and financial matters connected to the performance of the tasks as well as the possibility of external support for the Border Guard and forecast of the situation development in this area.

Border Control

In case of massive migrant flow (legal or illegal) not only certain direct and indirect actions are to be taken which are aimed at taking control over the situation (to ensure the safety and normal functioning of the borders and prevent any other safety national threats, eg. terrorist threats) but also ensuring the proper control over the foreigners movement (border control and identity establishment, accepting applications for international protection, forwarding the foreigners to competent institutions for further proceedings and ensuring of adequate social and living conditions). Additionally, comprehensive action algorithms have been foreseen and established regarding the foreigners: from the point of the Polish border crossing, through verification of their identity and the declared purpose of travel to Poland, granting them certain status of stay in Poland and issuing them relevant documents confirming this status, up to the point of granting them sufficient social background and all the necessary assistance during their stay in Poland.

Military Assistance

Cooperation includes actions performed by all the services subordinate to the Ministry of the Interior and Administration and the Ministry of National Defence.

Amendment of the Regulation on the Border Guard introduced regulations concerning support provided by the Polish Armed Forces and Military Gendarmerie to the Border Guard in case of the border zone threats, especially direct threat to the border inviolability as well as to the state security system in case of conflict escalation or any diversionary activities on the state territories directly bordering with Poland. The above regulations establish two forms of support: cooperation with strengthened assistance of the Polish Armed Forces performing certain activities for the Border Guard or performing of certain, individual actions by the Polish Armed Forces.

Humanitarian Aid



The Humanitarian Aid includes cooperation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as well as the services subordinate to the Ministry of the Interior and Administration and its services especially State Fire Service and the Ministry of Infrastructure and Contraction as well as Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Support by Partners

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4.12. Serbia

Coordination

The Republic of Serbia has already adopted on the Government's level the Plan for response in the case of an increased influx of migrants which defines competencies of all the Ministries involved in making response in cases of mass influx of migrants (Ministry of Labour, Employment, Veteran and Social Policy; Ministry of Health; Ministry of Defence; Commissariat for Refugees and Migration; Ministry of Interior; Red Cross of Serbia; local self-government units and other public organizations) as well as other operational plans of reaction.

Border Control

After closing the Western Balkans Route and due to re-increased influx of migrants from the territory of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Bulgaria, the Serbian Government has brought a decision on the formation of joint Serbian Army and Police forces in order to protect the Republic of Serbia state border towards the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Bulgaria and prevent the observed trend of increased influx of migrants. In this regard, the Joint Forces Command for protection of the state border has been established.

According to this decision, in addition to the Border Police officers, also the members of the emergency police units, Gendarmerie, local police and Serbian Army forces participate in preventing illegal migration.

The Republic of Serbia has asked the EU for support in solving the migration crisis on the basis of which the funds were approved for the implementation of a set of special measures. Since October 2016, international police forces are providing assistance to the Republic of Serbia Ministry of Interior by engaging additional staff and technical equipment for the protection of the Serbian-Bulgarian state border. For the implementation of this measure, 50 police officers from the EU Member States are being deployed (including Slovakia, Czech Republic, France, Hungary, Austria, Slovenia) as well as additional 50 Border Police officers from other organizational units.



Military Assistance

In the case of an increased influx of migrants, the Army of Serbia will continue to assist in securing the state border as part of established joint forces and provide support-help to the competent public authorities.

Humanitarian Aid

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Support by Partners

FRONTEX, EU Delegation, EU Commission, IOM, UNHCR, NGOs, etc.

4.13. Slovakia

Coordination

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Border Control

A special team has been established at Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic with the aim to solve the increased rate of irregular migration. The team is staffed by the top-ranking representatives of Ministry of Interior and the Presidium of the Police Force of the SR with decision-making competency authorizing them to adopt and carry out operational solutions in case of migration crisis, both in material and executive area. The main task of the team is to observe and evaluate the state of the irregular migration on the territory of the Slovak Republic flowing through external or internal border of the Slovak Republic, and to take all the necessary measures in this context.

In 2015, an exercise took place with the aim to secure a unified course of action of the Police Force, Armed Forces of the Slovak Republic, Military Police of Ministry of Defense of the Slovak Republic with the support of Firefighting and Rescue Corps and in cooperation of the forces and means with the aim of their deployment in case of need at internal border.

In 2016, another exercise took place with the aim to train development of a technical means in preventing persons from crossing a certain area – in building so-called barrier, creating a delimited area for a workplace of Alien Police and Rescue Service, to train the planning of patrol service in the area of the barrier, closing the passageway across the barrier by the use of armored vehicle, and to make presentation of the use of mobile means for lustration and record keeping by the Police Force.

In case of crisis, the cooperation is increased with police operational units of the states located on-route of migration flows with the view of obtaining information on numbers and routing of illegal migrants in order to consequently take and carry out measures by the Bureau of Border and Alien Police and the Presidium of the Police Force. (for example securing state border by units of the Police



Force). Further information is obtained on main bosses of organized groups of smugglers and consequently, joint interrogation with other Member States is started in order to eliminate and disrupt the smugglers' networks as soon as possible, and such help decrease the offer provided by the organized groups of smugglers.

Military Assistance

The members of the Armed Forces of the Slovak Republic can provide assistance to the Police Forces upon the decision of the Slovak Government to assign these members of the Armed Forces of the Slovak Republic for the defined purposes. Modalities of such assistance would be decided by the Government. Pursuant to the Act on the Police Forces, the Government of the Slovak Republic can, for the necessary period of time, make available soldiers in active service to perform duties, in case the Police forces or their measures are not sufficient to secure the borders, protected buildings and public policy.

Humanitarian Aid

In case of increased influx of migrants on the territory of the Slovak Republic, the Crisis Management Department of the Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic is ready to cooperate with the Presidium of the Police Force of the Slovak Republic and the Migration Office after taking concrete measures from their level in connection with the analyze of the current state with focus on smugglers' routes, the prognoses of creating possible new routes and enumerating the necessary numbers of forces and resources.

The Ministry of Defence of the Slovak Republic is prepared, in case of individual requests from countries regarding the material support, to consider them either on bilateral level as well as within the CEDC format.

Support by Partners

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4.14. Slovenia

Coordination

As done during the last migration crisis, in case of another crisis situation Slovenia would form two working groups - one at a policy and another at operational level:

- 1) Governmental Working Group for managing migration is operating at political level and is led by the Minister of Foreign Affairs.



- 2) Operational Working Group for managing migration is operating at operational level. It is formed to coordinate all necessary measures and it includes all relevant actors (governmental and NGOs). Operational Working Group is led by the Ministry of the Interior.

Border Control

In Slovenia, border control is exclusively the competence of Slovenian Police. In order to be able to respond to the possible increase of migratory flows, Slovenia has a set of national measures in place. At certain parts of eastern and southern border, technical obstacles were set up in order to limit the uncontrolled movement of migrants across parts of green border. If needed, obstacles could be rapidly set up over other sections of the border if need would arise.

Defence Act was amended in order to enable the Slovenian Army to assist the Police in carrying out different tasks in relation to border control and migration management. More information in next chapter.

Aliens Act was amended providing for the possibility that, if needed in extreme circumstances, would allow the government, with approval of the Parliament, to introduce a special temporary system of border checks and limit the admission of refugees into the country.

Together with amendments of Aliens Act, amendments to the State Border Control Act were passed introducing new security measures and giving the police more legal instruments to use in responding to the migration crisis.

Military Assistance

In Slovenia, border control is exclusively the competence of Slovenian Police. Nevertheless, in October 2015, Slovenian Parliament adopted amendments to the Defence Act (Article 37a). If so demanded by the security situation, the Parliament can, upon the proposal of the Government, decide with a two-thirds majority of the Members of Parliament present and voting, that the members of the Slovene Armed Forces, together with the police can, exclusively in the framework of the wider protection of the state border and according to the plans adopted, also exercise the following powers:

- warning;
- directing;
- temporary restricting the movement of persons;
- cooperating with controlling crowds and groups.

The authorizations are exercised under the conditions prescribed for the police.

Humanitarian Aid

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Support by Partners

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5) Coordination Mechanism – Crisis Response Plan

a) *Coordinated Exchange of Information/Regular Assessment*

In order to ensure an effective regular information exchange, each participating partner will nominate a Contact Point that is available 24/7. The language of communication is English. Partners are encouraged to make use of existing information platforms and structures. FRONTEX will provide a template for this information exchange. The participating partners will forward their contributions to FRONTEX, where data will be collected, analysed and then forwarded to all partners as a regular situation report.

Contact Points:

	ORGANISATIONAL UNIT, PHONE, E-MAIL
Albania	Under the authority of MOI in General Directorate of Civil Emergency is <u>National Emergency Operations Center</u> Tel: +355 42 233 106, Fax: +355 42 233 090, E-mail: noc_al@moi.gov.al; qkoec_al@yahoo.com
Austria	<u>Operations and Coordination Center (Ministry of the Interior)</u> Phone: +43 1 / 53126 – 3200, Fax: +43 1 / 53126 – 3120, E-mail: ekc@bmi.gv.at <u>Situational Awareness Center (Military)</u> Phone: +43 05 02 01 10 110, Fax: +43 05 02 01 10 17 187, E-mail: ezl@bmlvs.gv.at
Bosnia and Herzegovina	
Croatia	<u>Police Operations and Communication Center</u> Tel: + 385 1 6122 792, Fax: + 385 1 6122 644, E-mail: okc_mup@mup.hr
Czech Republic	<u>Situation and Information Center 24/7 (Ministry of the Interior)</u> Phone: +420 974 833 235, +420 725 190 282, Fax: + 420 974 833 508, E-Mail: sicmv@mvcz.cz <u>Asylum and Migration Policy Department (Ministry of the Interior)</u> <i>(available Monday – Friday 7:30 – 16:00)</i> Phone: +420 974 832 495, +420 974 832 502, E-Mail: opu@mvcz.cz
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	<u>Centre for Management of Crises</u> Phone: +389 (0)2 3249 101, +389 (0)2 195, E-mail: mail@cuk.gov.mk
Greece	<u>Ministry of Migration Policy</u> Tel : + 30213 136 4935, E-mail : gram.ypourgou@immigration.gov.gr <u>Ministry of Foreign Affairs</u> Tel : +30210 368 4515, E-mail : g04@mfa.gr
Hungary	<u>National Police Headquarters National Co-ordination Centre</u>



	Tel: +36 1 443 5003 Fax: +36 1 461 5132, E-mail: ncchungary@orfk.police.hu <u>Hungarian Defence Forces Central Duty Service (HDF CDS), Shift Commander</u> Tel: +36-1-474-1234, E-mail: mh.ku@hm.gov.hu
Kosovo*	<u>Department for Citizenship, Asylum and Migration (Ministry of Internal Affairs)</u> Tel: +381 38 200 19 597, E-mail: Valon.krasniqi@rks-gov.net
Montenegro	<u>Department for International Police Cooperation INTERPOL-EUROPOL-SELEC</u> E-mail: ncbinterpol.rukovodilac@policija.me
Poland	Timing: Monday-Friday, 8:15-16:15 <u>International Cooperation Bureau, Border Guard Headquarters</u> Phone: +48 22 500 4038, E-mail: sekretariat.bwm@strazgraniczna.pl In case of emergency: <u>Border Guard's Commanding Centre, Border Guard Headquarters</u> Phone: +48 22 500 4160, +48 22 500 4161, E-mail: kg.sdo@strazgraniczna.pl
Serbia	<u>Border Police Duty Operational Center (Ministry of Interior)</u> Phone: +381 11 311 88 90, E-mail: borderpolice@mup.gov.rs
Slovakia	International Police Cooperation Department – Single Point of Contact (Ministry of Interior), spoc.umps@minv.sk , tel. +421 9610 56450
Slovenia	
FRONTEX	
Europol	<u>Front Office and Operational 24/7 Centre</u> Phone: +31703531100, E-mail: 012@europol.europa.eu

b) Crisis Response Plan

Any partner that wants to request international support and assistance in a local crisis (identified based on the factors and indicators in chapter 3) can contact one or more of the partners via the Contact Points, including if applicable FRONTEX and Europol using the subject line “Western Balkans Route”.

The contacted partner will share the request at the national top level and pass on the content of the request to the other Contact Points so that the other partners can offer the best possible coordinated response to the requesting partner.

During the crisis, Contact Points will pass on information to each other about the specific measures being undertaken, in particular what assistance is given, the quantity, the means of provision and the termination of support, as well as any other information deemed relevant for the other partners. Contact Points will assist these efforts to ensure that the support by the partners is complementary and effective and duplication is avoided.

Since continuous exchange of information is key for the success of this mechanism, partners should keep an updated list of Contact Points.