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WORKING DOCUMENT

From:	General Secretariat of the Council
To:	Strategic Committee on Immigration, Frontiers and Asylum
N° prev. doc.:	WK 12017/2024 INIT
Subject:	Strategic Committee on Immigration, Frontiers and Asylum - presentation

Delegations will find enclosed a presentation given by the EUAA at the meeting of the Strategic Committee on Immigration, Frontiers and Asylum (SCIFA) held on 27 September 2024.

The background of the slide features the European Union flag, which consists of a blue field with twelve yellow stars arranged in a circle. The flag is partially visible on the left side of the slide.

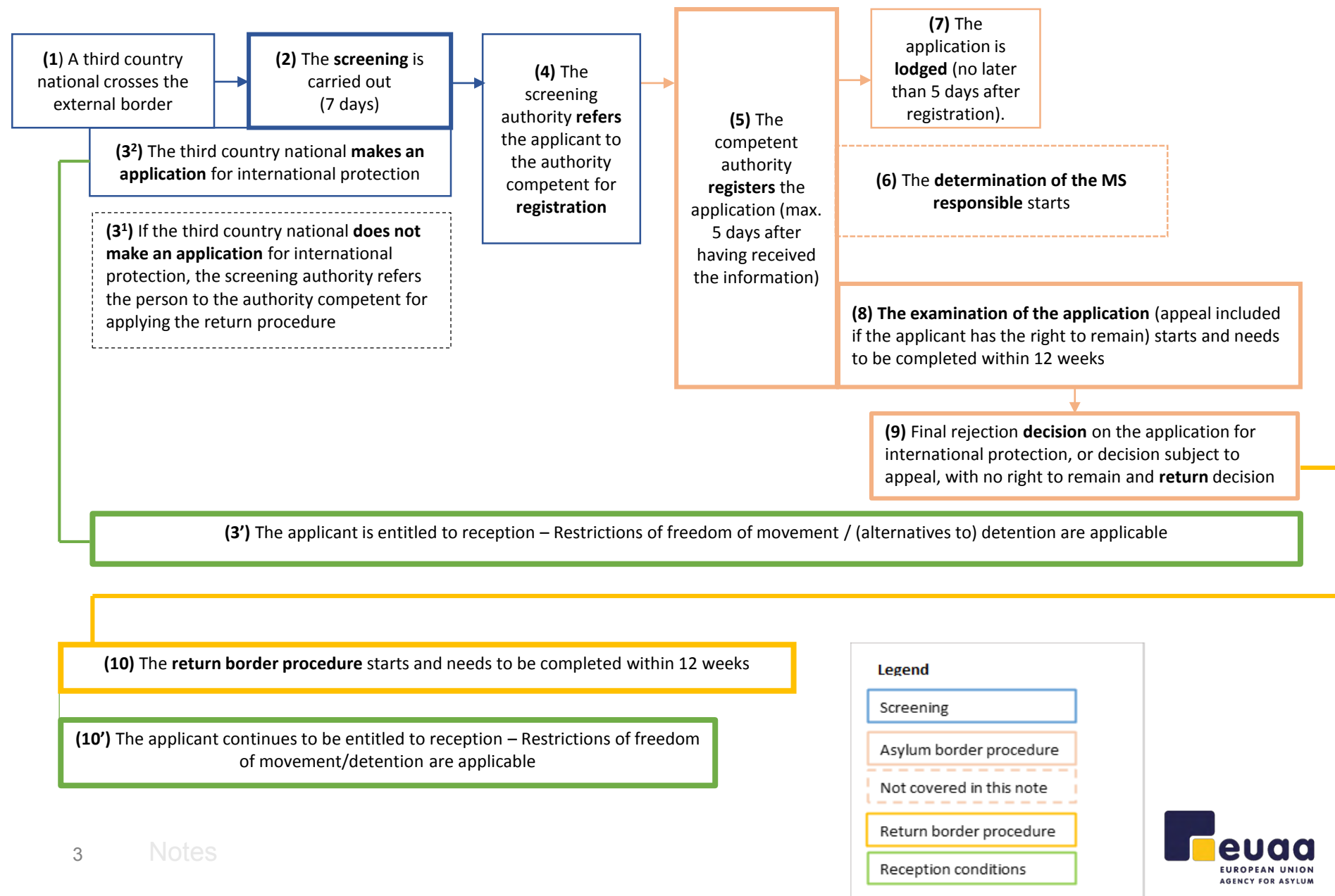
General workflows and capacity needs for the screening and for the border procedures



Scope and methodology

- Estimations on human resources and reception capacities
- Based on analysis of relevant legislation, including time limits
- Includes screening, asylum border procedure and return border procedure
- Presents three different models: multi-purpose centre, single-purpose centre and transit centre

General Workflow



Structure - Description of steps, tasks and staff - Assumptions

- Structure: steps/tasks – staff – models – numbers – annex
- For each step, tasks listed and described, possible efficiency gains included - Two types of tasks: procedural and reception-related (continuity of service)
- Example: 1 security post to be covered by a security agent 24/7/365 → For 1 permanent presence all year long: 6 FTE security agents
- Assumptions are made – To be adapted to the national context/set-up

Example of tasks in the screening workflow

Step	Task
Screening	Preliminary health check
	First physical security check (luggage/body/devices/passports)
	Information provision
	Taking and registering of biometric data (Eurodac / national AFIS database)
	Reception intake
	Preliminary vulnerability check
	Preliminary vulnerability check for children –Best Interests Assessment – Appointment of a representative for unaccompanied minors (or designation of the person provisionally assisting the unaccompanied minor)
	Filling out a screening form and checking identity and travel documents
	Query SIS, CIR (EES, ETIAS, VIS, ECRIS-TCN), Europol data, Interpol databases and national databases
	Initial age verification where there are substantial doubts
	Review of the information of the screening form by the third country national
	Decision on detention (protection of national security or public order, heightened risk of absconding)
	Identity/nationality verification (including risk of statelessness)
	Document fraud assessment
	Referral to regular/border asylum procedure

Example of staff needed for tasks in the screening workflow



Overhead resources + resources available at central level



Staff required at the border for each tasks – Some examples

- **Preliminary health check**

- Nurses (medical personnel), to conduct the preliminary health check for all third country nationals.
- Doctors (medical personnel), to conduct where needed a second line preliminary check for cases referred to them by the nurses.
- Interpreters to support the nurses and doctors during their work.

- **First physical security check**

- Law enforcement officers, male and female, to conduct a check of luggage, body, devices and identity documents
- Interpreters to support the law enforcement authorities during their work



Examples (continued)

- **Taking and registering of biometric data (Eurodac / national AFIS database)**
 - Biometrics officers (law enforcement) with access to Eurodac and national databases
 - Interpreters to support biometric officers during their work
- **Reception intake**
 - Logistic assistants to provide food and carry out NFIs distribution
 - Reception officers to allocate beds and carry out administrative intake (house rules)
 - Interpreters to support the above assistants and officers in their work.
- **Preliminary vulnerability check**
 - Vulnerability officers to conduct the preliminary vulnerability check for all third country nationals.
 - Interpreters to support the vulnerability officers in their work.

Detailed breakdown, basic parameters and FTE calculation (Annex)



Step	Task	Sub-task	Resources	% of step caseload of concern for the task	Nb individual processed	Hours per task for one expert	HR FTE needs (230 work days)
Intake	Preliminary health check	Basic Medical check	Medical personnel: nurse	100%	1	0.50	7.1
			Interpreter	100%	1	0.50	7.1
		Medical examination	Medical personnel: doctor	50%	1	0.50	3.5
			Interpreter	50%	1	0.50	3.5
	Security check (luggage/body/devices/passports)		Law enforcement officer (male)	50%	1	0.25	1.8
			Interpreter	50%	1	0.25	1.8
			Law enforcement officer (female)	50%	1	0.25	1.8
			Interpreter	50%	1	0.25	1.8
	Information provision		Law enforcement officer - Information officer	100%	5	0.75	2.1
			Interpreter	100%	5	0.75	2.1
	Taking of biometric and registration (Eurodac / national AFIS database)	Identifying person, picture, fingerprints, identity or travel	Law enforcement officer - Biometrics officer	100%	1	0.25	3.5
	Reception intake	NFIs, food distribution	Logistic Assistant	100%	1	0.25	3.5
			Interpreter	100%	1	0.25	3.5
		Bed allocation + administrative intake	Reception Officer	100%	1	0.50	7.1
			Interpreter	100%	1	0.50	7.1
	Preliminary Vulnerability check	Basic Vulnerability check	Vulnerability Officer	70%	1	0.50	4.9
			Interpreter	70%	1	0.50	4.9

3 potential models

Single purpose centres with transfers

Every part of the process has a different location:

- Screening centres
- Asylum border procedure centres
- Border return centres

Multipurpose centres

All functions under 1 roof: screening + asylum border procedure + return border procedure are in the same location in different but connected areas.

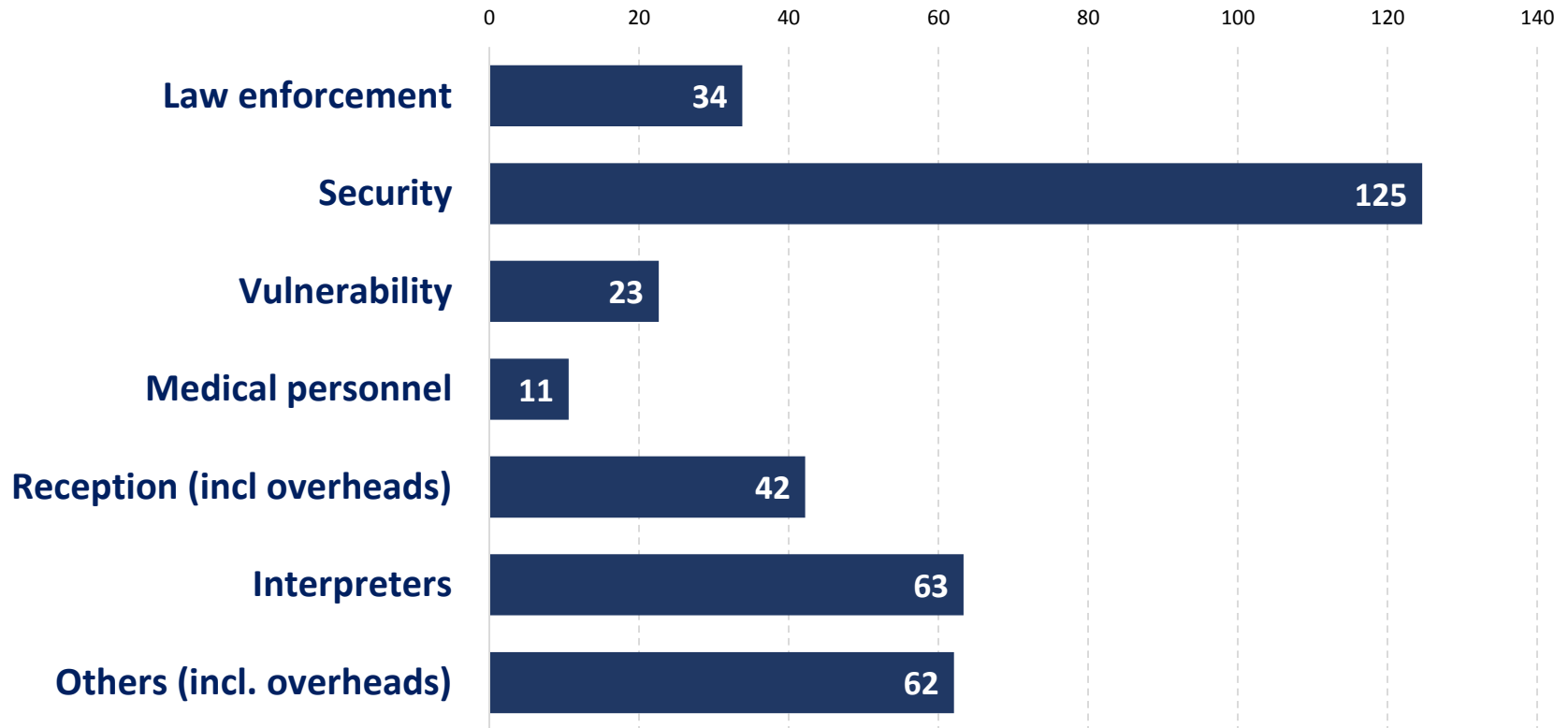
Transit centres

Airports and other transit areas

- **Flexibility: Combinations possible - Adaptation to the reality on the ground - Set-up alternatives**
- **Possible efficiency gains**

Example of a single purpose centre - Screening

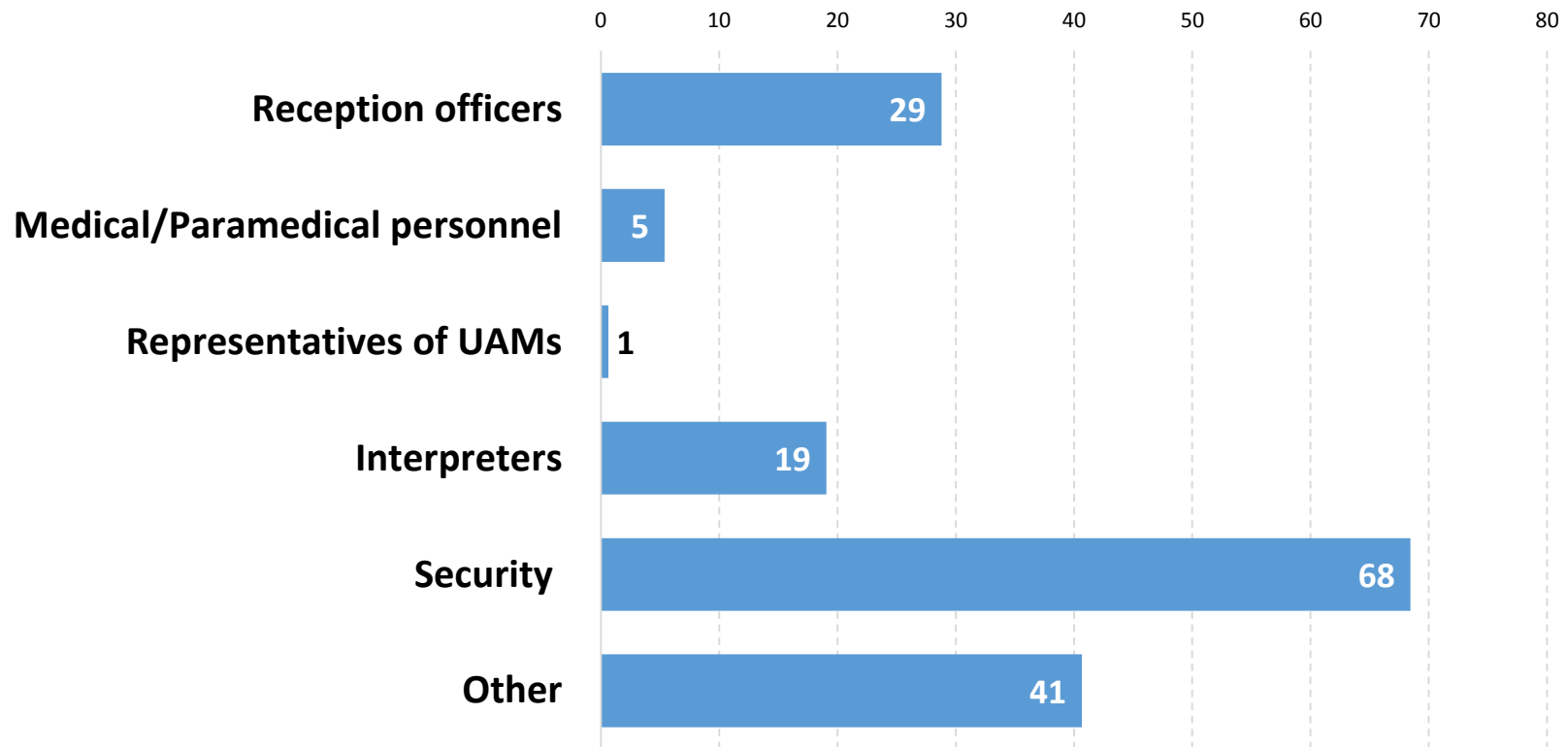
Profile of Staff (Screening)
Screening centre capacity: 500
Throughput time: 7 days
Processed annually: 26,000



'Others' include also logistics, management, admin and transport staff.

Example of a single purpose centre – Reception during the asylum border procedure

Reception staff needs Asylum Border Centre with 500 capacity



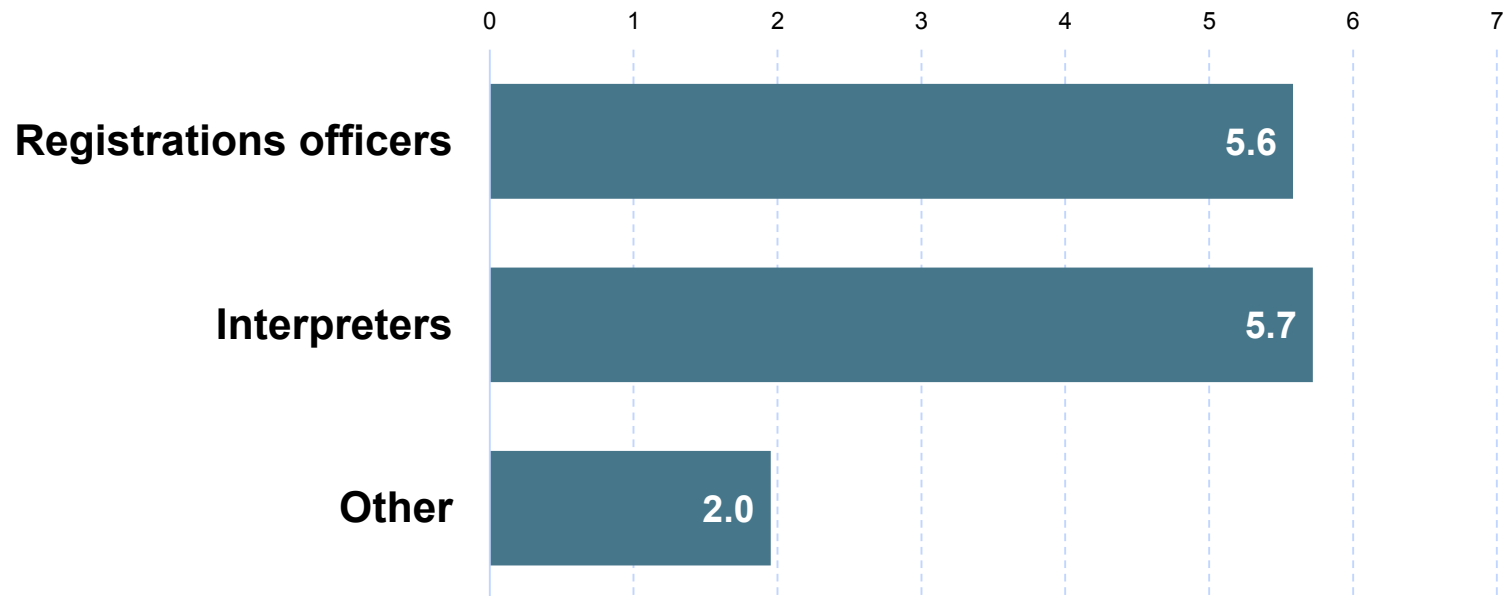
‘Reception officers’ include also info providers, social workers, social mediators, flow managers. ‘Other’ includes logistics, transport staff, maintenance, cleaning and food distribution staff.



Example of a single purpose centre – Asylum Border Procedure (ABP)



Profile of staff Registration-Lodging



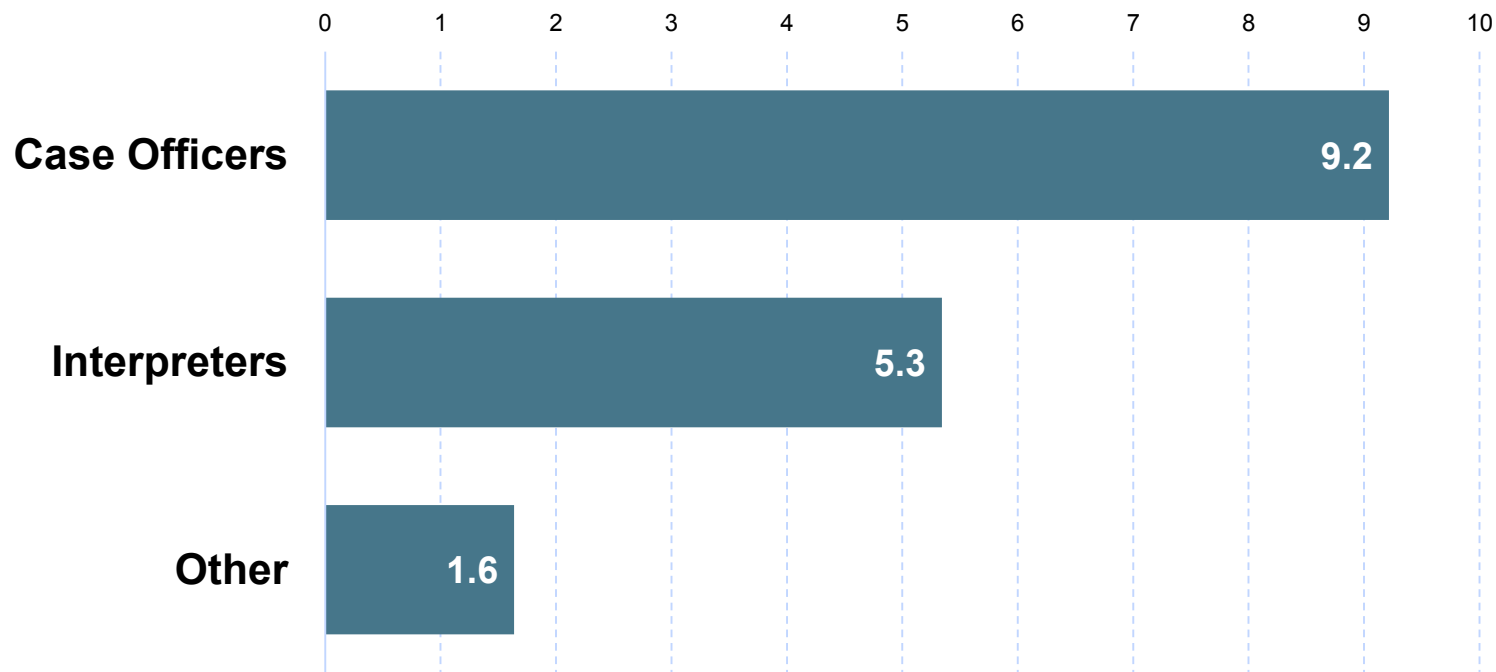
‘Other’ includes legal counsellors, vulnerability officers and info providers.



Example of a single purpose centre – Asylum Border Procedure (ABP)



Profile of staff - Examination



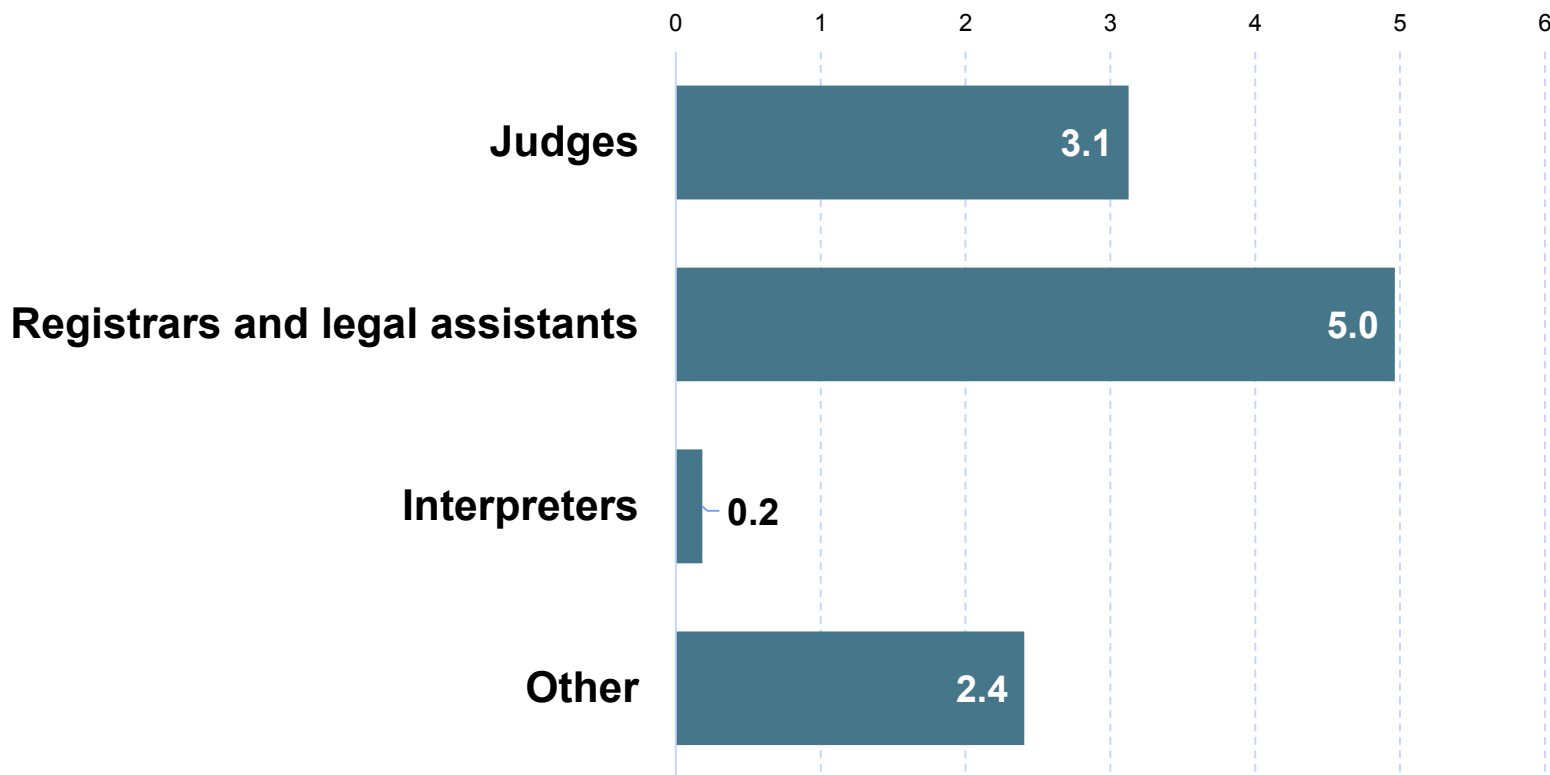
‘Other’ includes legal counsellors.



Example of a single purpose centre – Asylum Border Procedure (ABP)



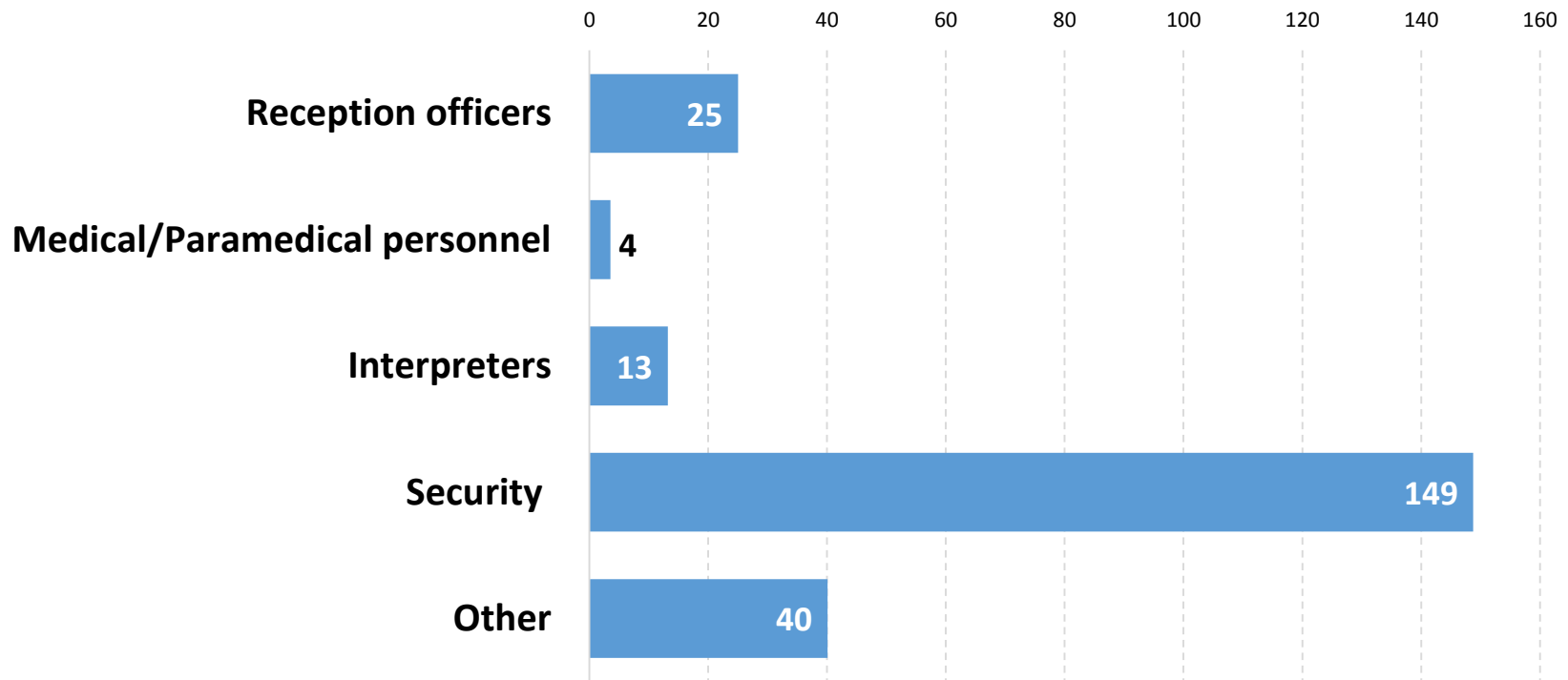
Profile of staff - Appeals



‘Other’ includes overhead resources for appeal.

Example of a single purpose centre – Return Border Procedure (RBP)

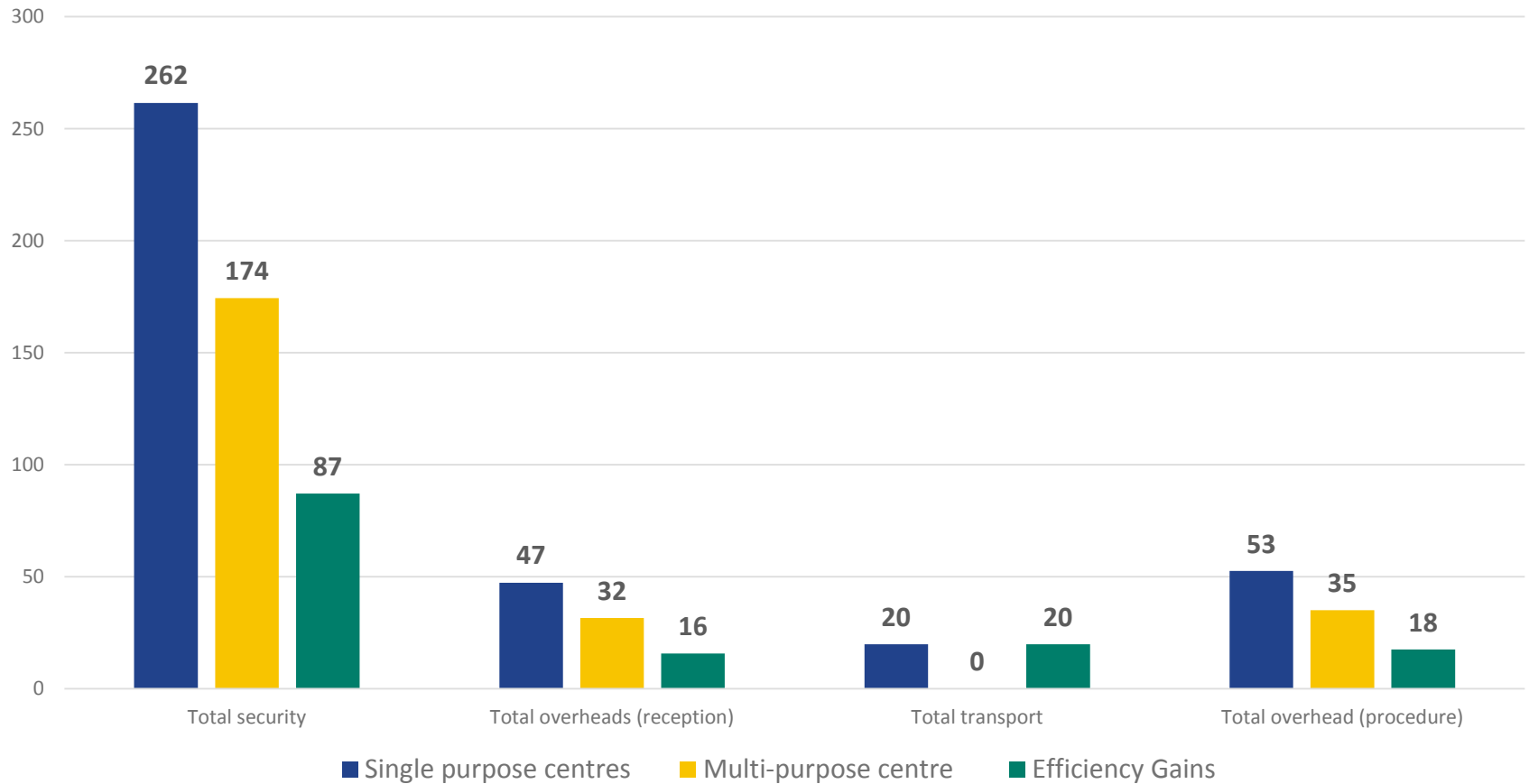
Reception staff needs - Return Border Centre with 500 capacity



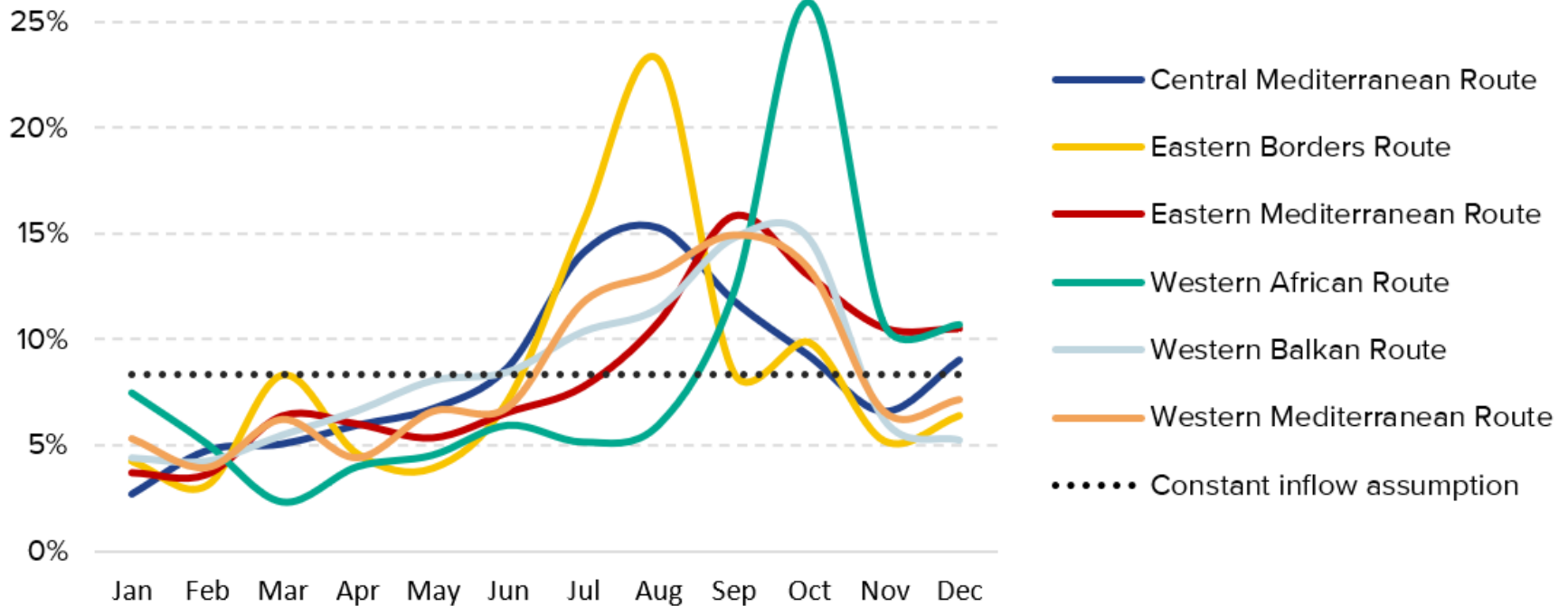
‘Other’ includes logistics, transport staff, maintenance, cleaning and food distribution staff.

Efficiency gains – Single purpose centre compared to multi-purpose centre

Scenarios' efficiency gains: Total 142



Impact of seasonality



Monthly distribution of illegal border crossing detections (selected routes), averages for 2021-2023



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