

Duccio Facchini
Luca Rondi

RESPINTI

LE “SPORCHE FRONTIERE”
D’EUROPA, DAI BALCANI
AL MEDITERRANEO



Altreconomia  LE TALPE

Duccio Facchini
Luca Rondi

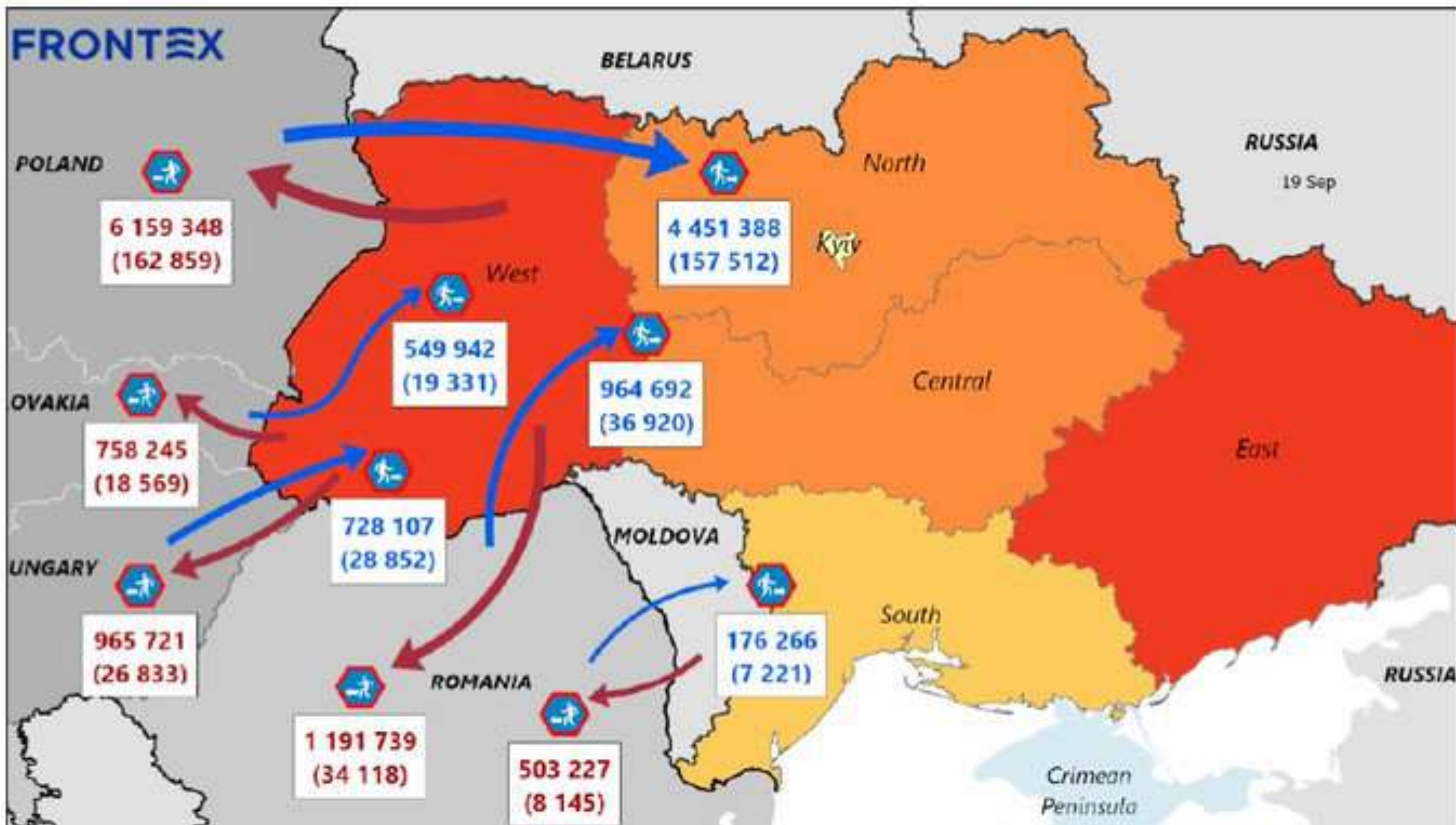
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Total UKR citizens **entering** / **leaving** EU since 24.02.2022
 (#) Total UKR citizens **entering** / **leaving**

→ Flow leaving UKR
 → Flow entering UKR

Range of IDPs by Current Location **

- < 300 000
- > 300 000
- > 1 000 000
- > 1 500 000
- > 2 000 000
- No IDP data available for the Crimean Peninsula

Data from 24 Feb - 25 Sep 2022
Map release: 26.09.2022 14:30 CEST

* Source of data for refugee flow: EU MS
 ** Source of data for IDPs: UN OCHA
 Of those who reported
 a) not being present in area of habitual residence, and
 b) indicated current war as reason for their move

Entering	Leaving
Total	
9 578 280	6 870 395
19 Sep - 25 Sep	
250 524	249 836

The logo for Frontex, featuring the word "FRONT" in a bold, sans-serif font, followed by a stylized "E" that incorporates a blue and white wave-like pattern, and then the word "EX" in the same bold, sans-serif font.

EUROPEAN BORDER AND COAST GUARD AGENCY

Migratory flows

Frontex provides daily updates to Member States and EU institutions on the situation at border crossing points and monitors refugee flows to facilitate border crossings and support evacuation corridors. Between 24 February and 3 May, 5 644 775 refugees fled Ukraine towards the EU. Polish and Romanian borders continue to observe the highest traffic.

The logo for Frontex, featuring the word "FRONT" in a bold, sans-serif font, followed by a stylized "E" that incorporates a blue and white wave-like pattern, and then the word "EX" in the same bold, sans-serif font.

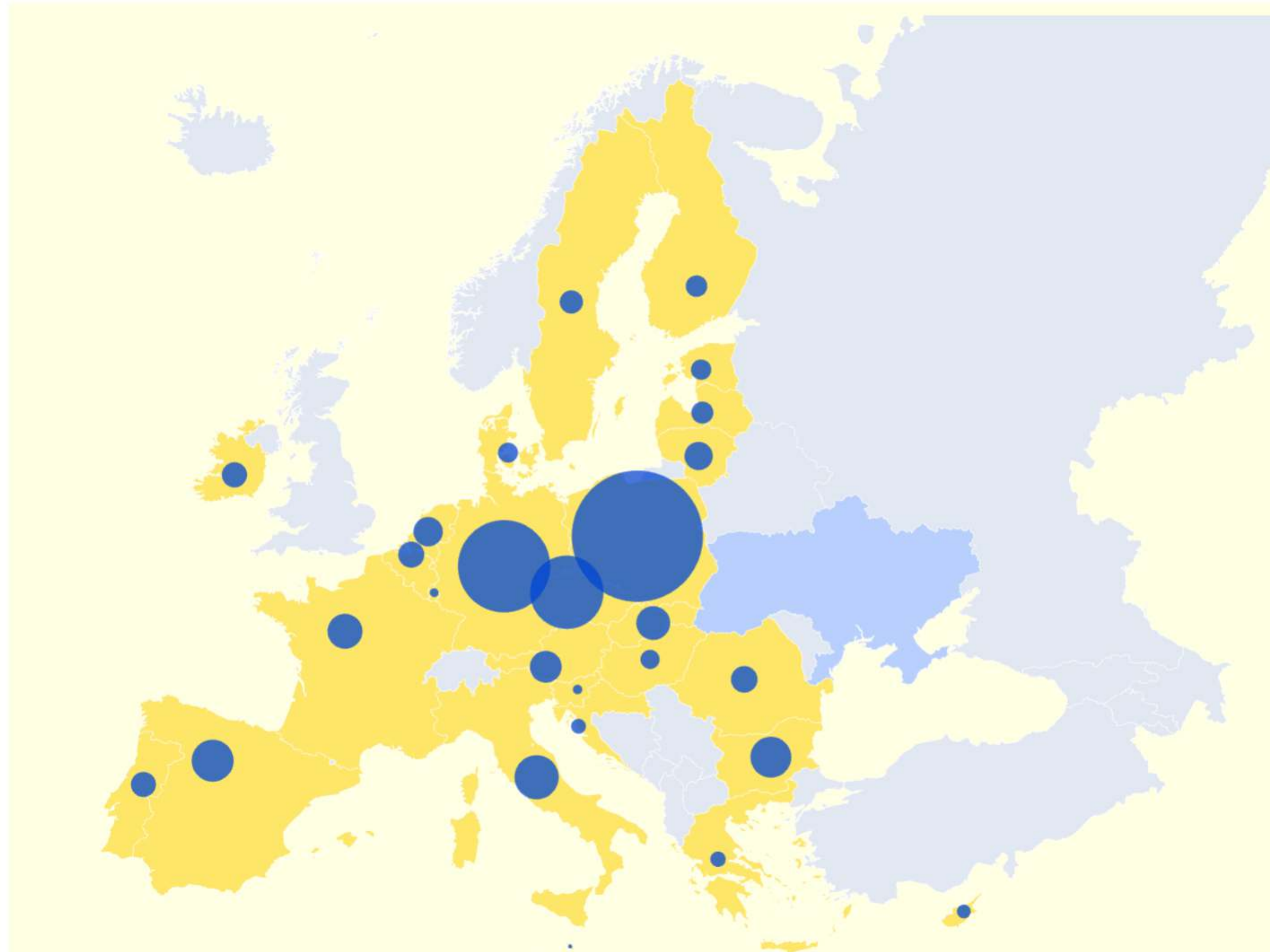
POLAND

BELARUS

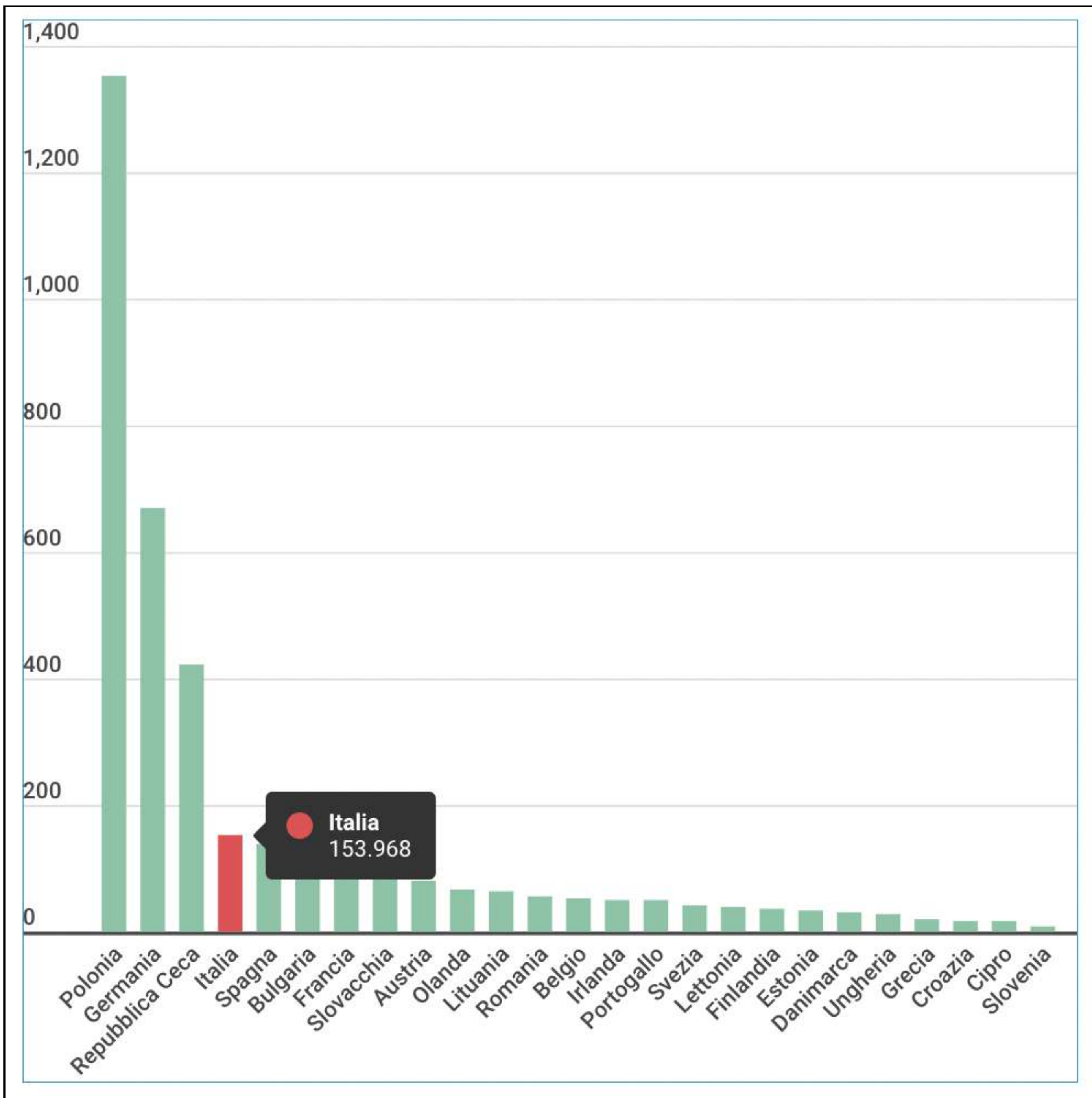
North

RUSSIA

Refugees from Ukraine registered for temporary protection or similar schemes



Source: [United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees \(UNHCR\)](#)



[Homepage](#) > [L'angolo della stampa](#) > Discorso della Presidente von der Leyen sullo stato dell'Unione



Lingue disponibili: italiano



Discorso | 14 settembre 2022 | Strasbourg

Discorso della Presidente von der Leyen sullo stato dell'Unione 2022

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"Fa fede solo il discorso pronunciato"



La versione originale del discorso è disponibile [qui](#)

Questa è la migliore espressione dell'Europa: un'Unione fatta di determinazione e solidarietà.

Determinazione e spirito di solidarietà che tuttavia sono ancora assenti nel dibattito sulla migrazione.

Le nostre azioni nei confronti dei rifugiati ucraini non devono essere un'eccezione; possono anzi rappresentare la rotta da seguire per il futuro.

Servono procedure eque e rapide, un sistema a prova di crisi e velocemente attuabile e un meccanismo permanente e giuridicamente vincolante che garantisca la solidarietà.

Allo stesso tempo abbiamo bisogno di un controllo efficace delle nostre frontiere esterne, nel rispetto dei diritti fondamentali.

Voglio un'Europa che gestisca la migrazione con dignità e rispetto.

Voglio un'Europa in cui tutti gli Stati membri si assumano la responsabilità dei problemi comuni.

E un'Europa che dia prova di solidarietà nei confronti di tutti gli Stati membri.

Abbiamo fatto progressi per quanto riguarda il patto e abbiamo ormai una tabella di marcia. Ora abbiamo bisogno di una volontà politica all'altezza.

89.3 MILLION

FORCIBLY DISPLACED WORLDWIDE

at the end of 2021 as a result of persecution, conflict, violence,
human rights violations or events seriously disturbing public order.

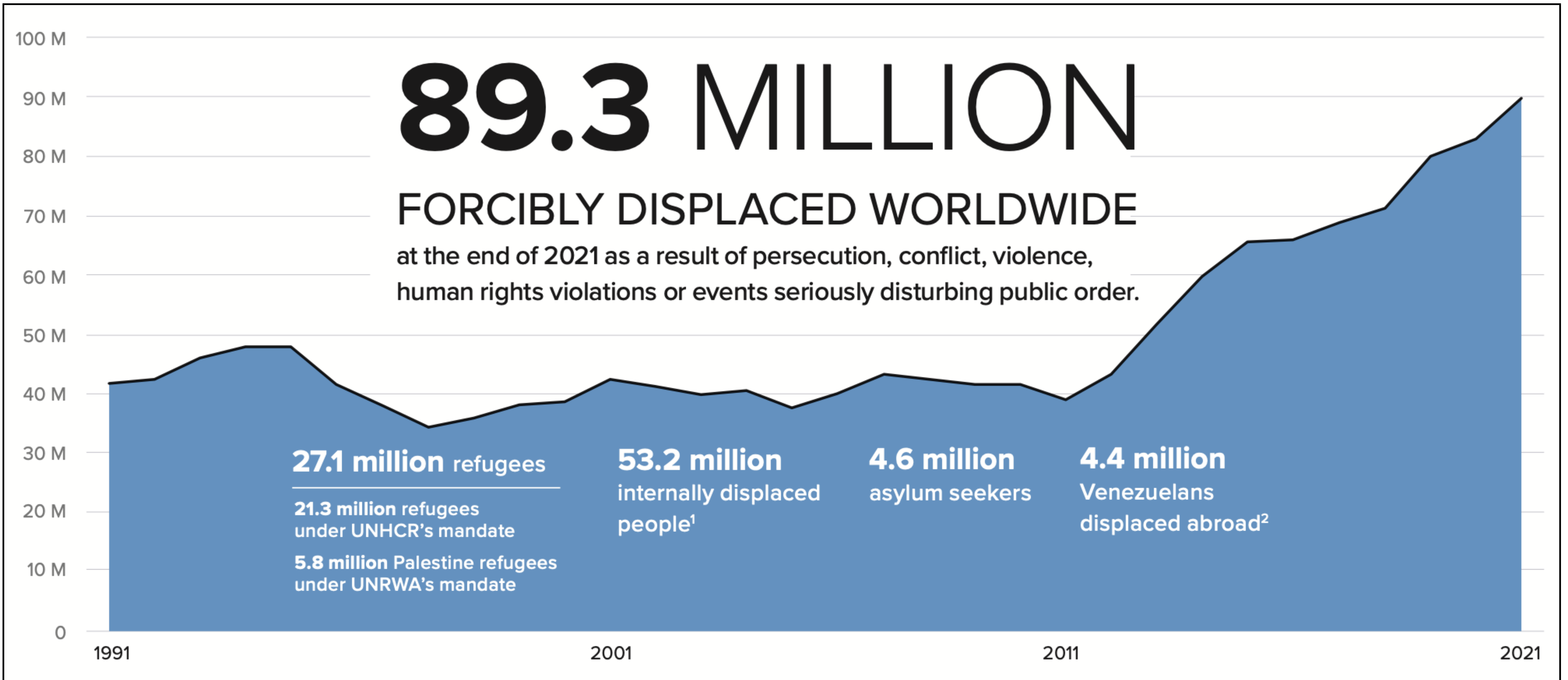
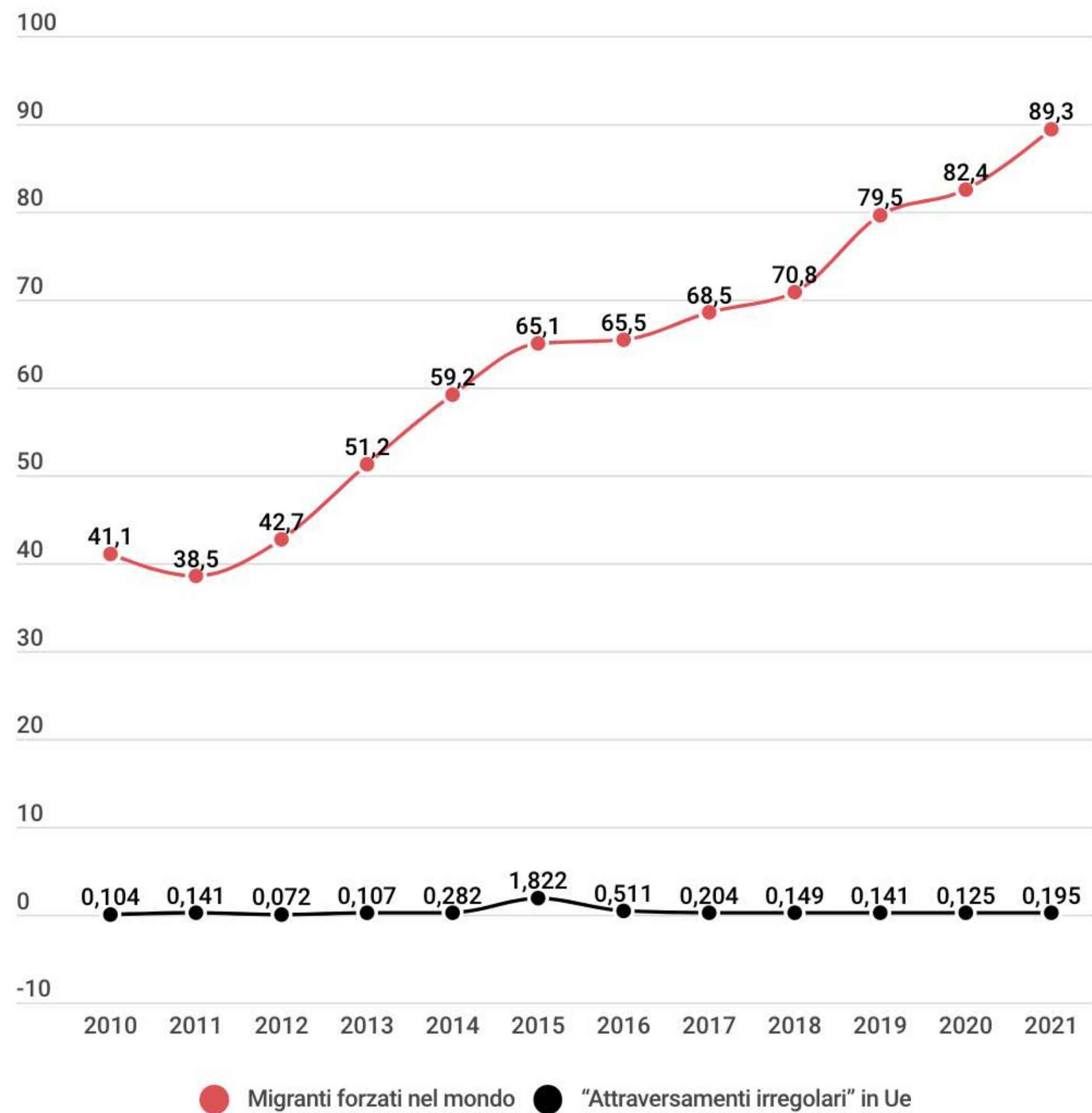


Figure 18 | **Gap between resettlement needs and resettlement arrivals | 2012 – 2021**



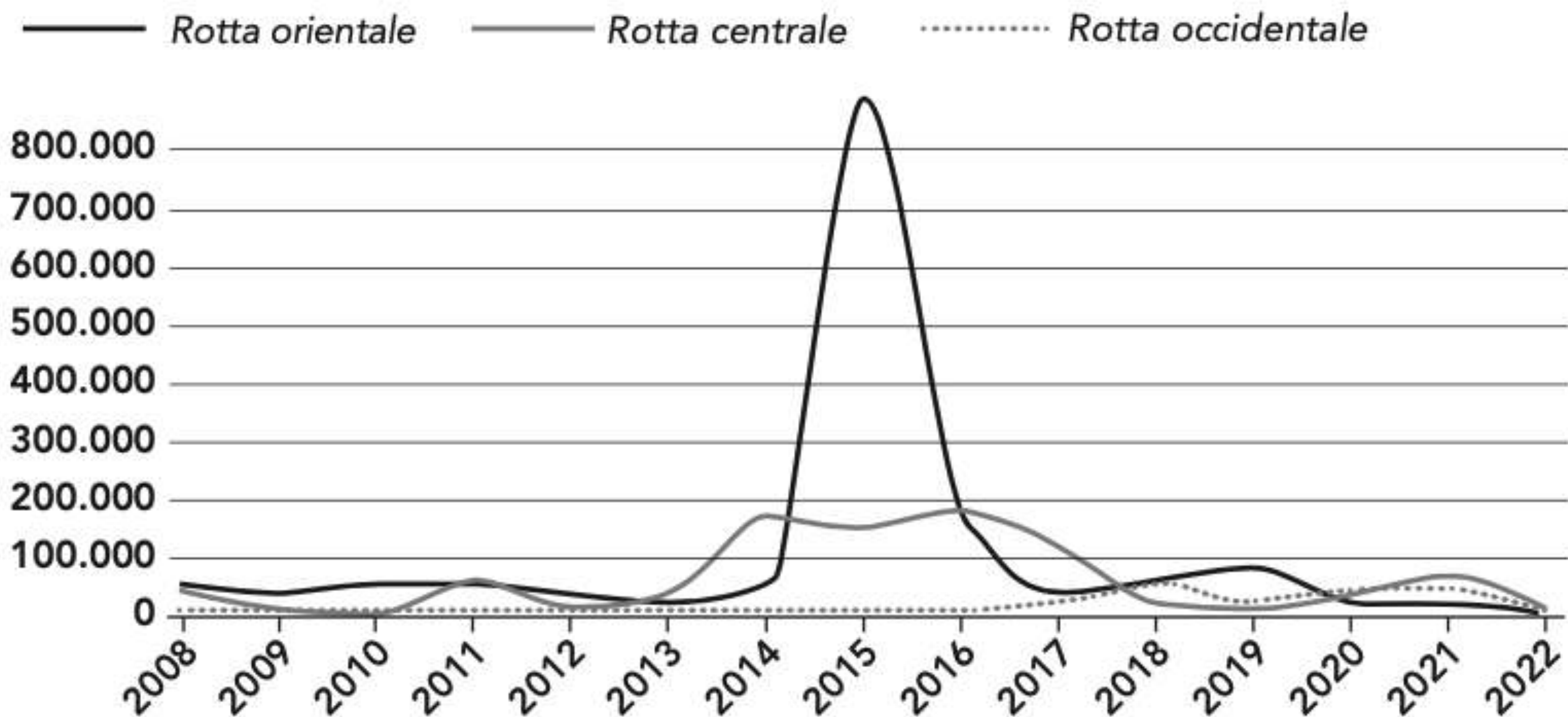
L'andamento dei migranti forzati nel mondo e quello degli "attraversamenti irregolari" nell'Unione europea (dati in milioni)



Fonte: Elaborazione a cura di Altreconomia su dati Unhcr e Frontex, 2022

GLI "ARRIVI IRREGOLARI" NELLA UE DAL 2008 AL 2022

I dati sono aggiornati al mese di marzo 2022 (in numero di persone)



Fonte: Frontex, 2022



United Nations

General Assembly

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Human Rights Council

Fiftieth session

13 June–8 July 2022

Agenda item 3

Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil,
political, economic, social and cultural rights,
including the right to development

**Human rights violations at international borders: trends,
prevention and accountability**

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants,
Felipe González Morales

accordance with Human Rights Council resolution
es of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights
since the submission of his report to the General
session.¹ It also provides a thematic study on human rights
international borders, focusing on trends, prevention and accountability.

As a follow-up to his previous report to the Human Rights Council,² in the present report, the Special Rapporteur examines recent developments in migration and border governance affecting the human rights of migrants. He analyses the regrettable trend of the legitimization of pushback practices through the introduction of legislation and government executive orders and discusses the application of safe third country concepts and readmission agreements at land borders and at sea. The report also takes note of recent positive developments with regard to ensuring accountability for pushbacks.

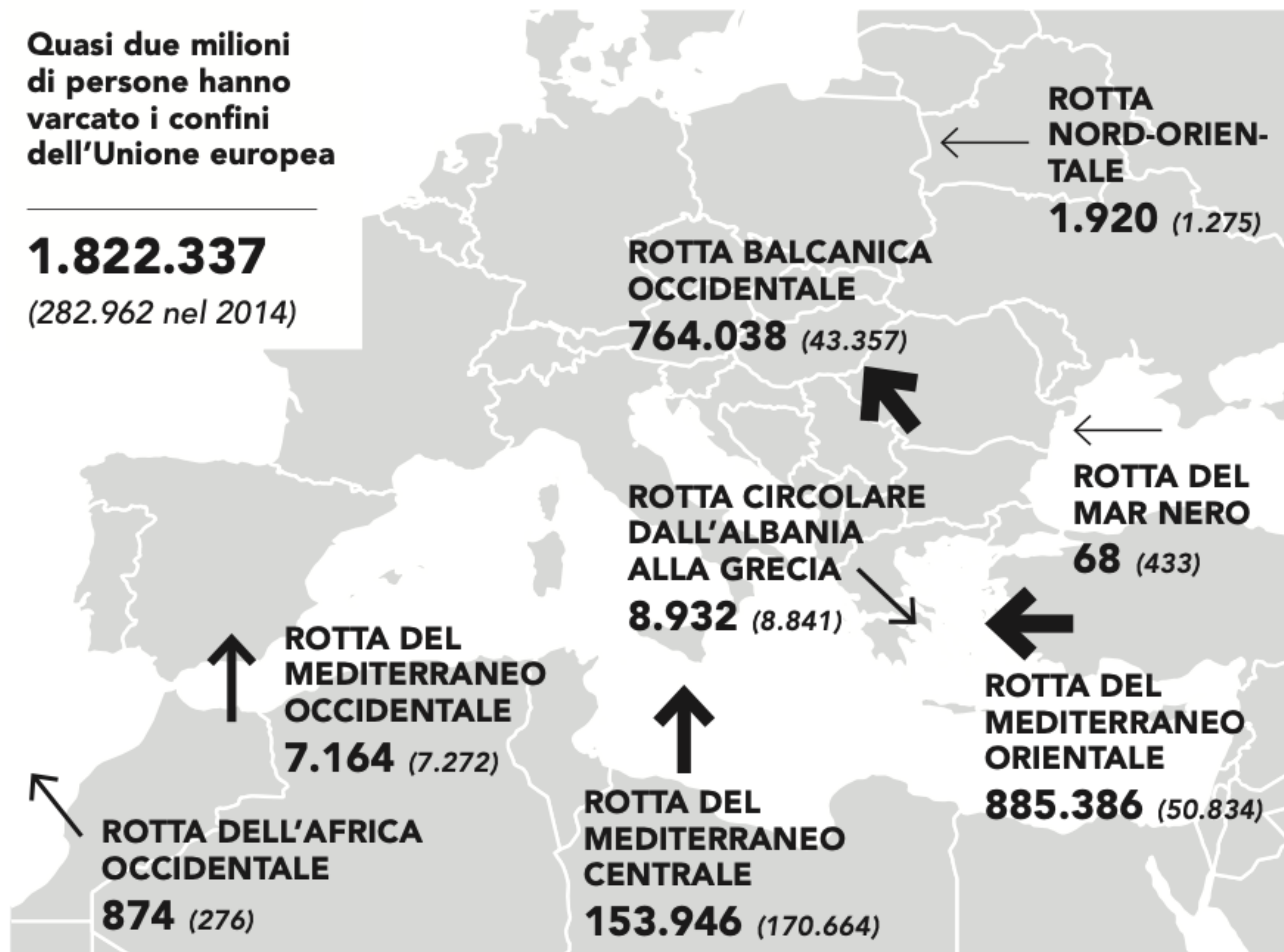
The Special Rapporteur concludes that pushbacks remain the de facto general policy in many States and continue to seriously impede the enjoyment of the human rights of migrants who cross international borders.

GLI "ATTRAVERSAMENTI IRREGOLARI" IN UE NEL 2015

Quasi due milioni
di persone hanno
varcato i confini
dell'Unione europea

1.822.337

(282.962 nel 2014)



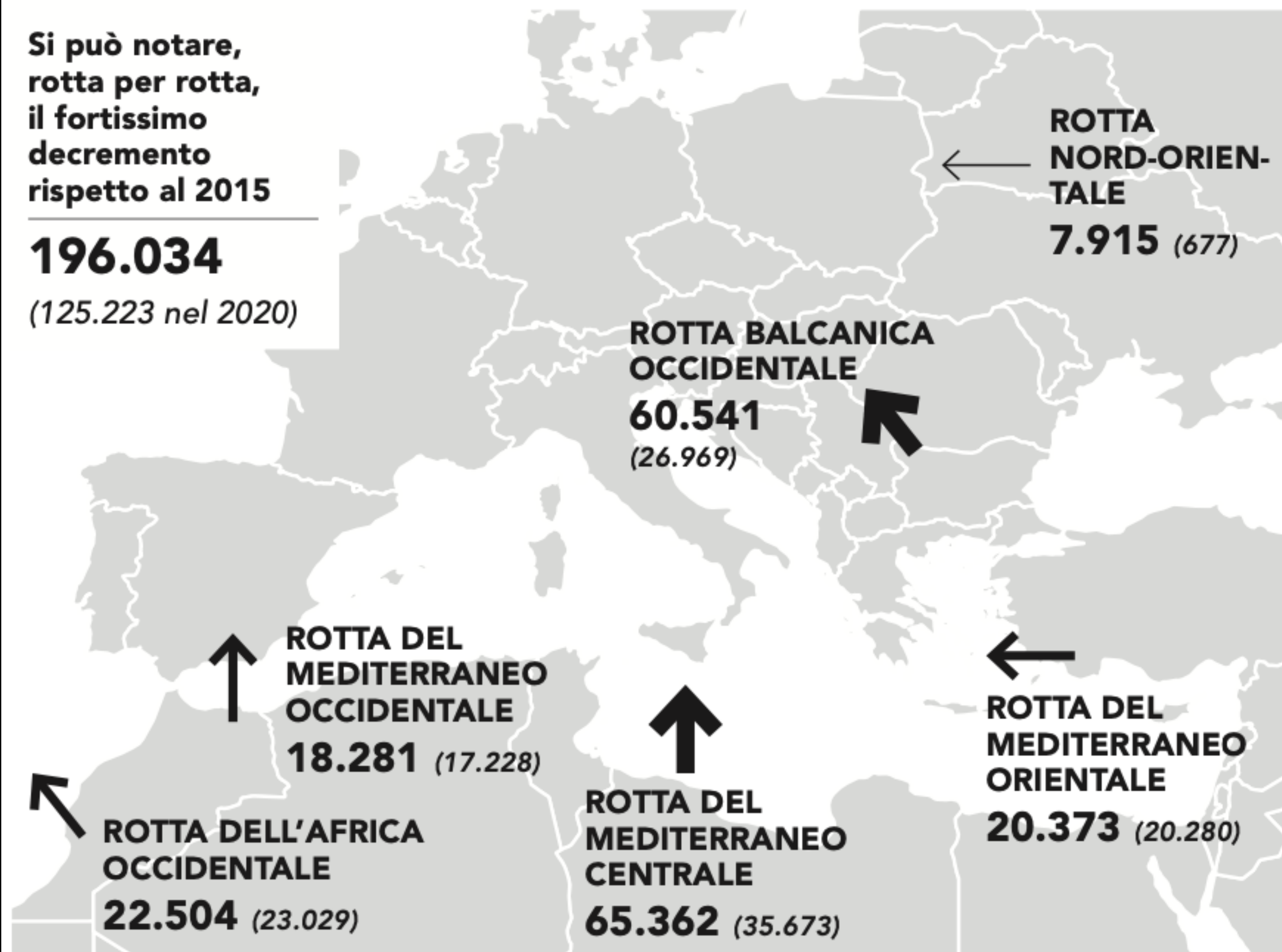
Fonte: Frontex, 2022

GLI "ATTRAVERSAMENTI IRREGOLARI" IN UE NEL 2021

Si può notare,
rotta per rotta,
il fortissimo
decremento
rispetto al 2015

196.034

(125.223 nel 2020)



Fonte: Frontex, 2022

NUMBER OF ILLEGAL BORDER-CROSSINGS JAN-AUG 2021/2022

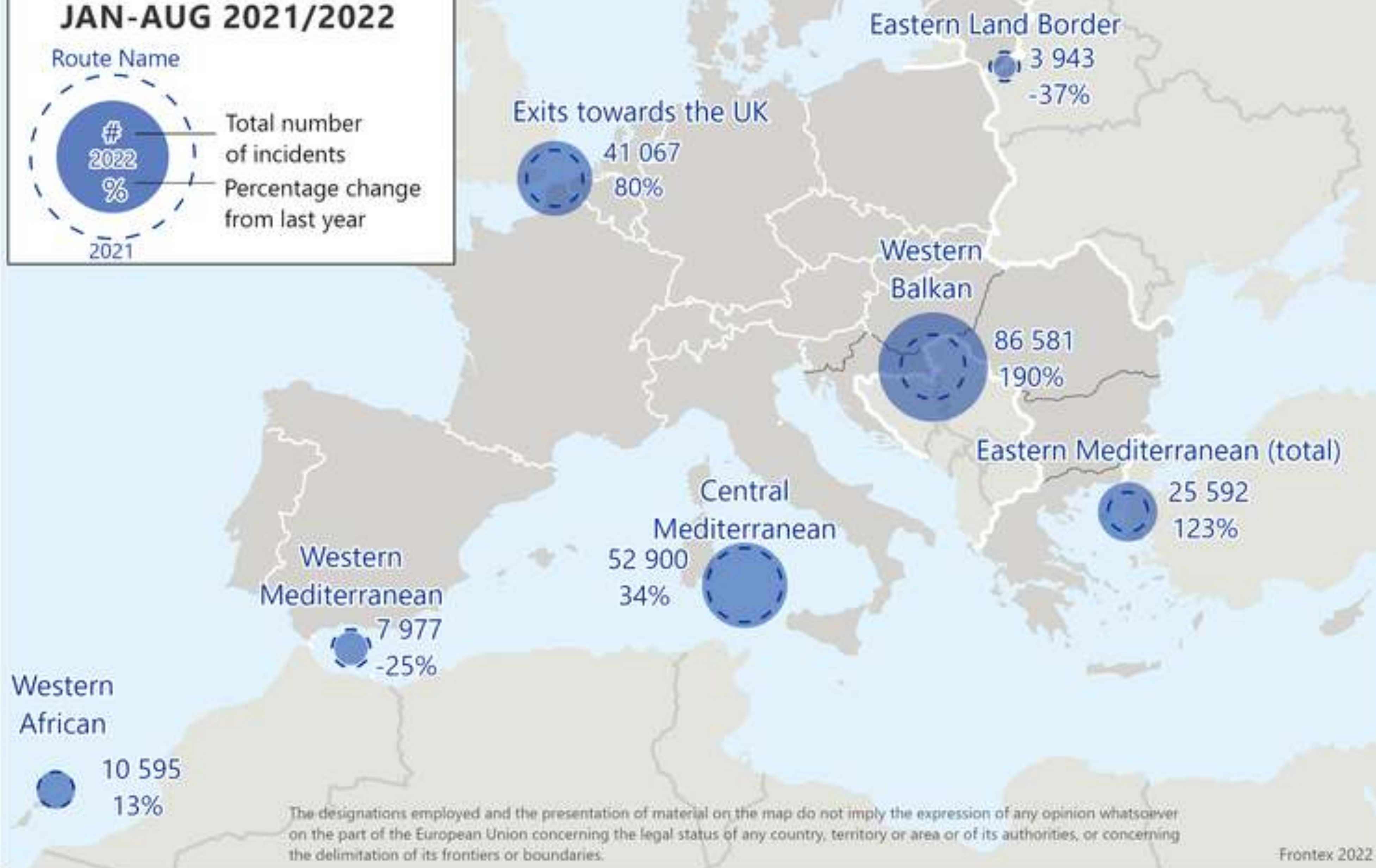
Route Name

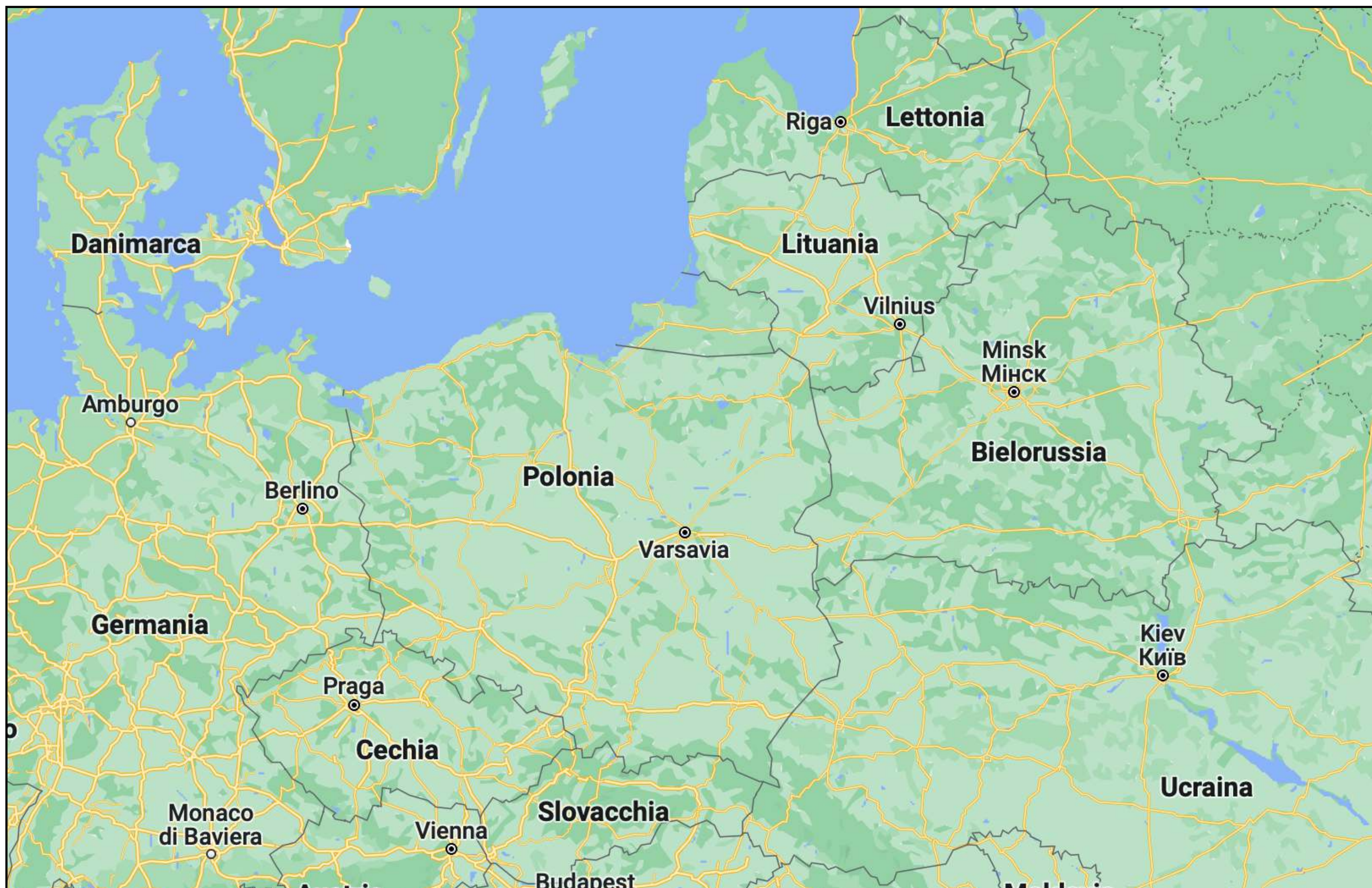


Total number
of incidents

Percentage change
from last year

FRONTEx





Frontiera Polonia-Bielorussia, 480 chilometri in totale



📷 Polish soldiers build a fence on the border with Belarus. Photograph: Kacper Pempel/Reuters

[Pagina iniziale](#) > [Stampa](#) > [Comunicati stampa](#)

● Consiglio dell'UE Comunicato stampa 15 novembre 2021 11:10

Bielorussia: l'UE amplia la portata delle sanzioni per contrastare gli **attacchi ibridi** e la strumentalizzazione dei migranti

Oggi il Consiglio ha modificato il suo regime di sanzioni in considerazione della situazione alla frontiera dell'UE con la Bielorussia, in modo da poter rispondere alla strumentalizzazione di esseri umani da parte del regime bielorusso a fini politici.

Il regime di sanzioni è stato modificato mediante una decisione e un regolamento del Consiglio che **ampliano i criteri di inserimento in elenco su cui possono basarsi le specifiche designazioni**. L'UE potrà ora imporre sanzioni nei confronti di persone ed entità che **organizzano o contribuiscono alle attività** del regime di Lukashenko **volte a facilitare l'attraversamento illegale delle frontiere esterne dell'UE**.



La decisione odierna rispecchia la determinazione dell'Unione europea a opporsi alla strumentalizzazione dei migranti a fini politici. Respingiamo questa pratica inumana e illegale. Al tempo stesso, continuiamo a sottolineare l'inaccettabile repressione che il regime sta conducendo nel paese contro la propria popolazione e risponderemo di conseguenza.

— Josep Borrell, alto rappresentante per gli affari esteri e la politica di sicurezza

La decisione odierna fa seguito alle conclusioni del Consiglio europeo del 21 e 22 ottobre 2021, in cui i leader dell'UE hanno dichiarato di non accettare alcun tentativo da parte di paesi terzi di strumentalizzare i migranti a fini politici, hanno condannato tutti gli attacchi ibridi alle frontiere dell'UE e hanno affermato che risponderanno di conseguenza.

**LE PRINCIPALI ROTTE SEGUITE DALLE PERSONE
IN MOVIMENTO VERSO LA REGIONE DEI BALCANI
OCCIDENTALI DOPO LA DICHIARATA "CHIUSURA"
DEI CONFINI DEL MARZO 2016**



Fonte: Nexus Institute, 2020



Migration and development

Global development is supported by

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About this content

Lorenzo Tondo

@lorenzo_tondo

Wed 21 Oct 2020 06:30 BST

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e

This article is more than 10 months old

Croatian police accused of 'sickening' assaults on migrants on Balkans trail

Testimony from asylum seekers alleging brutal border pushbacks, including sexual abuse, adds to calls for EU to investigate



▲ An asylum seeker allegedly beaten by Croatian police at the border with Bosnia. All photos courtesy of the Danish Refugee Council.

People on the Balkan migrant trail have allegedly been robbed, they say they were to “appear as witnesses in the case launch fifth member of the group - the one who escaped”, who had violent behaviour towards police.

The asylum seekers told the DRC that the original officers then took them to some unknown location, where they were put in a van in the charge of 10 armed people, dressed in black and with flashlights on their foreheads. Their belongings torched and they were migrants allege that they were forced

Wounds allegedly inflicted by Croatian police

“One man in black was preventing anyone from leaving. We were also restrained. The beating started and beaten.” Migrants say injuries are common.

One migrant, Mustafa Hodžić, was assaulted by a Croatian police officer. “The man hit me on his back. His body, on his back, showed clear sexual violence. Even if it isn't clear, there are signs of sexual violence on the asylum seeker's back. The Croatian territorial police uniforms.”

One Pakistani man and others near Croatia allegedly ordered them into a van and taking them to a location where migrants were waiting to be sent back to Bosnia. Awaiting their arrival were men dressed in black.

“They started to beat us with batons, and the third one took his mobile phone and took a selfie with us without clothes,” the Pakistani man said. “The first four of us were on the ground, and we lay next to each other,



One man added: “A minor from the second group fainted after many blows. His friends took him in their arms, and one of the police officers ordered them to lay him down on the ground. Then they started hitting them with batons. Before the deportation, police told us: ‘We don't care where you go from or if you will return to Bosnia or to your country, but you will not return to Croatia. Now you have all your arms and legs because we were careful not to hit you. Next time it will be worse’.”



▲ Facial injuries allegedly caused by Croatian police

Small groups of asylum seekers attempt to cross from Bosnia into Croatia nightly on the migrant trail into western Europe. The EU's longest international border, it is patrolled by police armed with truncheons, pistols and night vision goggles. Aid workers, doctors, border guards and UN officials have documented systematic abuse and violence perpetrated along the border stretch for several years.

Last May, the Guardian documented a case of more than 30 migrants who were allegedly robbed and had their heads spray painted with red cross symbols by Croatian officers.

Border Violence Monitoring



In view of the large body of evidence that suggests that indeed pushbacks are taking place

HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH

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Migration and development

This article is more than 5 months old

Croatian border police accused of sexually assaulting Afghan migrant

Asylum seeker says she was threatened at knifepoint in latest in string of reports of violent pushbacks on Bosnia-Croatia border

Warning: this article contains graphic details of sexual abuse and violence that some readers may find upsetting



▲ A migrant from Afghanistan with phones reportedly broken by police after his family attempted to cross into Croatia near Bosanska Bojna. Photograph: Elvis Barukcic/AFP/Getty

A woman from Afghanistan was allegedly sexually abused, held at knifepoint and forced to strip naked by a Croatian border police officer, during a search of a group of migrants on the border with Bosnia.

Croatian police and the ministry of the interior have not responded to requests for comment.

In June, the Guardian revealed EU officials were accused of an “outrageous cover-up” for withholding evidence of the Croatian government’s failure to supervise border forces. Internal emails showed Brussels officials were fearful of full disclosure of Croatia’s lack of commitment to a monitoring mechanism that EU ministers had agreed to fund.

In January, a commission official warned a colleague that Croatia’s failure to use money earmarked two years ago for border police “will for sure be seen as a scandal”.

The recent accusations come as the commission presented its final report on the grant, in which Croatia asserted that the co-financing project had “helped make the implementation of activities of border surveillance more conscientious and of higher quality, with emphasis on the respect of migrants’ rights guaranteed under international, European and national legislation”.

Regarding allegations of abuse, Croatian authorities

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'He knows he lost': Georgian Republican braces for Trump rally in Perry



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The great sperm heist: 'They were playing with people's lives'



'He knows he lost': Georgian Republican braces for Trump rally in Perry



China frees detained Canadians Michael Kovrig and Michael Spavor



انتهای پناهجویان
را متوقف کنید!
#ترکیه برای ما امن نیست

#Stop pushbacks
and border Violence of
the Greek State and EU.
Freedom of movement
for all!
DEMONSTRATION: 06/02 13:00 at OMONIA SQUARE
Open Assembly Against
Pushbacks and Violence

HUMAN
RIGHTS
WATCH

“Their Faces Were Covered”

Greece’s Use of Migrants as Police Auxiliaries in Pushbacks

ABOUT THIS PLATFORM



1018 selected events on the timeline

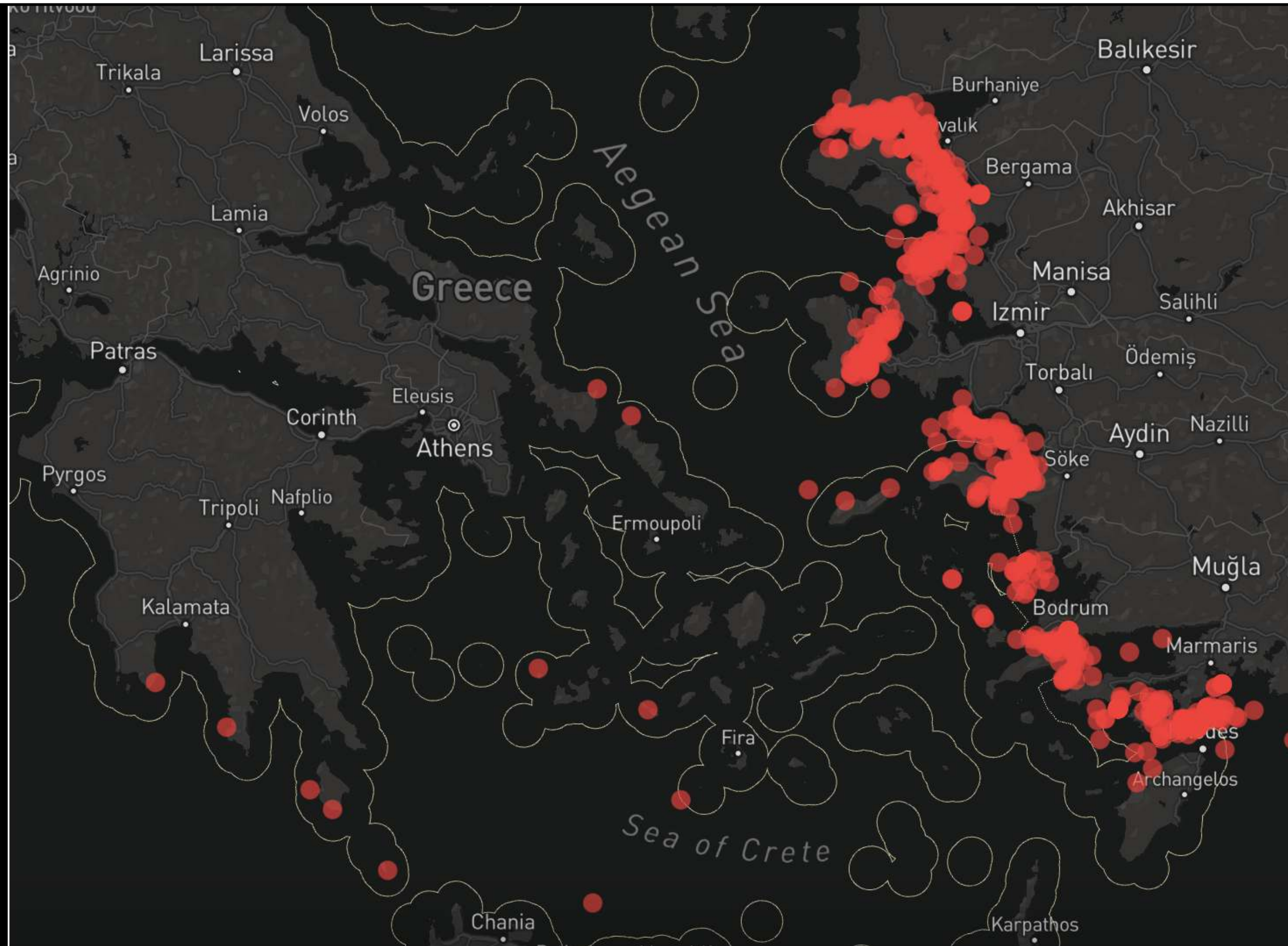
Search events...

SEARCH

RESET

ASSOCIATIONS

- > Actors ○
- > Islands ○
- > Violation ○
- > Categories ○



28/02/2020, 23:26

Samos

Verified

33 asylum seekers on an inflatable boat, including children, were intercepted by the Hellenic Coast Guard and were later found drifting by the Turkish Coast Guard off the coast of Kuşadası, Aydın.

LEFT ADRIFT

HELLENIC COAST GUARD

SOURCE 1



01/03/2020, 3:23

Lesvos

All Events

01/2020 04/2020 07/2020 10/2020 01/2021 04/2021 07/2021 10/2021 01/2022 04/2022

Mapping drift-backs

Spanning a period of two years, from February 28, 2020, when the first drift-back case was reported and documented, to February 28, 2022, this interactive cartographic platform hosts evidence of 1018 drift-backs in the Aegean Sea, involving 27,464 people. Of these 1018 incidents, 386 were found to have taken place from, or off the shores of, Lesbos island, 126 off Chios island, 194 off Samos island, 120 off Kos, 89 off Rhodes and 86 in the rest of the Dodecanese. 16 deep 'drift-backs' were recorded, meaning that asylum seekers were intercepted deep inside Greek waters before being taken to the border and left adrift. One case was recorded in the North Aegean, off the island of Samothraki. FRONTEX, the European border and coast guard agency was found to have been directly involved in 122 of these cases, while it has knowledge of 417, having logged them in their own operational archives codified and masked as 'preventions of entry'. In 3 cases, the German NATO warship FGS Berlin was present on the scene.

I rifugiati e i migranti intercettati dalle Guardie costiere turca, “libica” e tunisina. Valori assoluti. Anni 2016-2021*.

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*	Totale
Intercettati dalla Guardia costiera turca	37.130	19.084	25.398	60.543	20.380	11.155	173.690
Intercettati dalla Guardia costiera “libica”	14.332	18.900	15.428	12.166	11.891	25.285	98.002
Intercettati dalla Guardia costiera tunisina	1.105	3.130	4.091	1.028	13.466	16.116	38.936

* Dati gennaio-agosto tranne che per la Guardia costiera “libica”, gennaio-25 settembre: **al 6 novembre** questo dato ha raggiunto le 28.636 persone.

Fonte: elaborazione su dati Progetto Missing Migrants OIM e OIM Libya 2021.





HOME/2016/ISFB/AG/EMAS/0051

Assessment of the Libyan Coast Guard legal framework and capability in terms of SAR Services



IL TEAM DEL PROGETTO LMRCC INCONTRA IL DIRETTORE ESECUTIVO DI FRONTEX ED IL SUO STAFF

Varsavia, 10 Ottobre - Presso il Quartier Generale di Frontex - European Border and Coast Guard Agency (EBCGA), si è tenuto un incontro a livello internazionale nell'ambito del "Libyan Maritime Rescue Coordination Centre Project". Progetto richiesto dalle Istituzioni Europee (e finanziato dalla Commissione Europea - DG Home attraverso lo stanziamento di fondi emergenziali), con l'obiettivo di realizzare uno studio di fattibilità per assistere e supportare le Autorità Libiche nell'istituzione di un Centro Nazionale di Soccorso Marittimo a Tripoli e nell'individuazione e dichiarazione della propria area di responsabilità di Ricerca e Soccorso in mare. Il Project Leader, Contrammiraglio Nicola Carlone, ha presieduto il meeting con l'EBCGA, rappresentata nell'occasione dal Direttore Esecutivo Mr. Fabrice Leggeri, accompagnato dal suo Staff (Mr. Goetz Brinkmann, Head of the International and European Cooperation Unit, Mr. Pedro Matos, External Relations Officer, International and European Cooperation Unit, Mr. Georgios Vourekas, Head of Sea Border Sector, Mr. Brice Caldairou, Coordinating Officer Sea Border Sector, Joint Operations Unit). Dopo i saluti iniziali, durante i quali l'Ammiraglio Carlone ha ringraziato il personale di Frontex per il supporto nelle operazioni di Search and Rescue nel Mediterraneo Centrale, sono state illustrate a favore dello Staff dell'EBCGA le

THE PROJECT TEAM MET FRONTEX'S EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR AND HIS STAFF

Warsaw, 10 October - At the premises of Frontex - European Border and Coast Guard Agency (EBCGA) an international meeting related to "Libyan Maritime Rescue Coordination Centre Project" took place. The whole activity has been requested by the European Institutions, promoted by the Italian Coast Guard and funded by the European Commission through the allocation of internal emergency funds. The aim is to conduct a feasibility study in order to assist and support the Libyan Authorities in the establishment of a Maritime Rescue Coordination Centre in the Mediterranean Sea Region. The Team Leader, Rear Admiral Nicola Carlone, chaired the meeting and was represented by the Executive Director Mr. Fabrice Leggeri, and his Staff (Mr. Goetz Brinkmann, in his capacity as Head of the International and European Cooperation Unit, Mr. Pedro Matos, in his capacity as External Relations Officer, International and European Cooperation Unit, Mr. Georgios Vourekas, in his capacity as Head of the Sea Border Sector, Mr. Brice Caldairou, in his capacity as Coordinating Officer Sea Border Sector, Joint Operations Unit). During the meeting the Project Leader thanked the European Agency for the support activity



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Libyan Search and Rescue Region

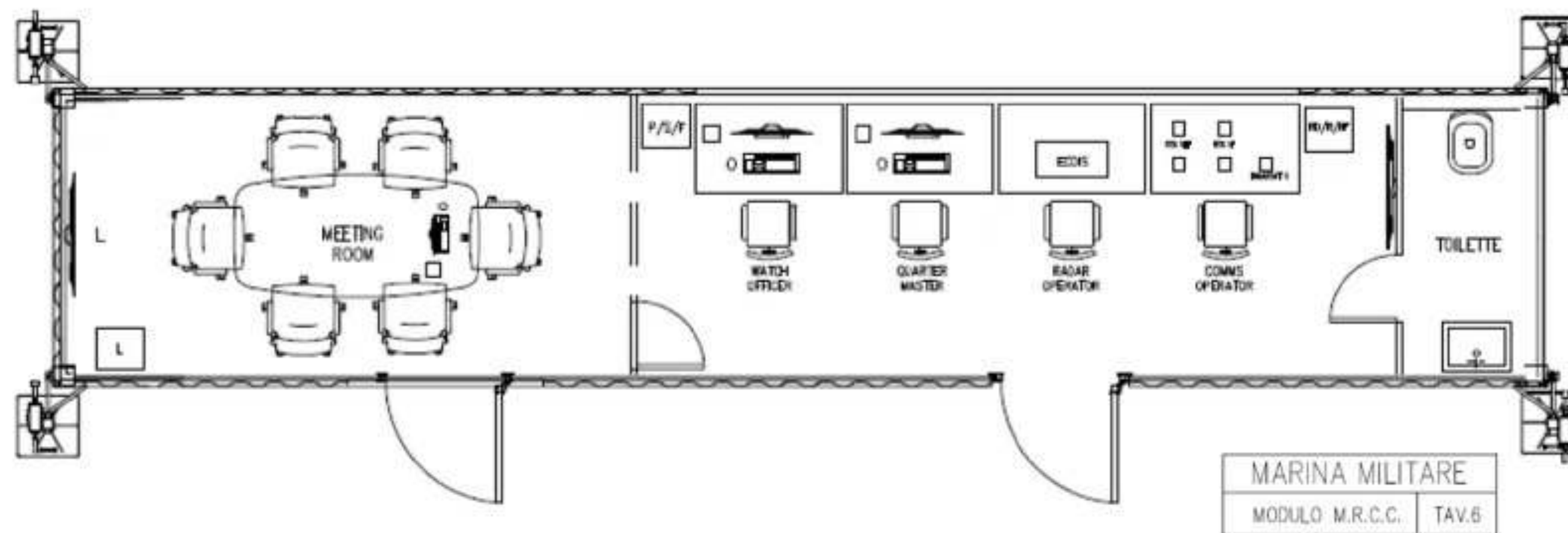
Analysis document for support Libyan Authorities in
identifying and declaring their Search and Rescue Region
Date of the Document: September 13th, 2017

Libya Maritime SAR Region



IL NUOVO CENTRO DI COORDINAMENTO DI “RICERCA E SOCCORSO” MOBILE LIBICO FORNITO DALL’ITALIA A FINE 2021

È uno dei 10 container messi a bando dalla Marina militare nella primavera 2020. Ad aggiudicarsi la fornitura è stata la R.I. Spa



L'Italia ha esplicitamente previsto "integrazione ed interfacciamento" con il sensore radar GEM già installato a Tripoli presso la base militare di Abu Sitta

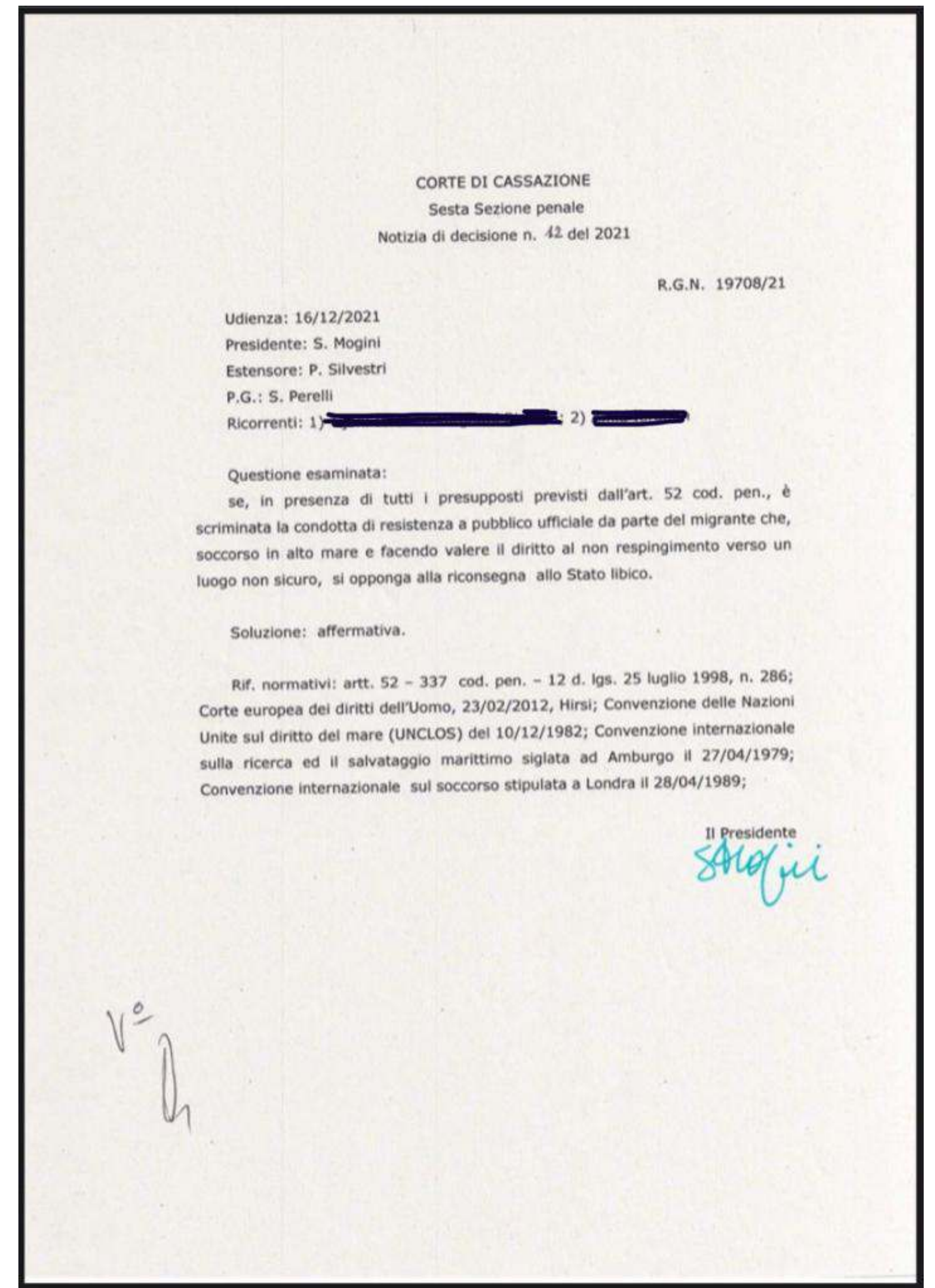
Fonte: Documentazione di gara della Marina militare consultata da Altreconomia, 2022

Il caso Vos Thalassa

“Luglio 2018. 67 migranti a bordo di un piccolo natante in legno, che era in procinto di affondare, venivano soccorsi in area SAR libica dal Vos Thalassa, un rimorchiatore battente bandiera italiana.

Dell'operazione venivano informate le autorità italiane (MRCC Roma), che, a loro volta, inoltravano la comunicazione al MRCC libico, il quale ordinava al Vos Thalassa di dirigersi verso le coste nord-africane, onde consentire il trasbordo dei naufraghi sulle proprie motovedette. Senonché, nel corso della notte, uno dei migranti si accorgeva che l'imbarcazione aveva invertito la rotta e stava procedendo in direzione sud, ossia verso le coste libiche. Ne derivava uno stato di grande tensione e concitazione tra i migranti, che si traduceva in condotte minacciose nei confronti di alcuni membri dell'equipaggio, volte a riconvertire la rotta. In seguito a tali condotte interveniva l'MRCC di Roma, su richiesta dell'equipaggio del rimorchiatore, inviando sul posto l'unità navale della Guardia costiera U. Diciotti che, presi a bordo i migranti, li conduceva in Italia”.

Il 16 dicembre 2021 la Corte di Cassazione ha annullato la sentenza di secondo grado, stabilendo che "è scriminata la condotta di resistenza a pubblico ufficiale da parte del migrante che, soccorso in alto mare, facendo valere il diritto al non respingimento verso un luogo non sicuro, si opponga alla riconsegna allo Stato libico".



Advance Unedited Version

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Human Rights Council

Fiftieth session

13 June–8 July 2022

Agenda item 10

Technical assistance and capacity-building

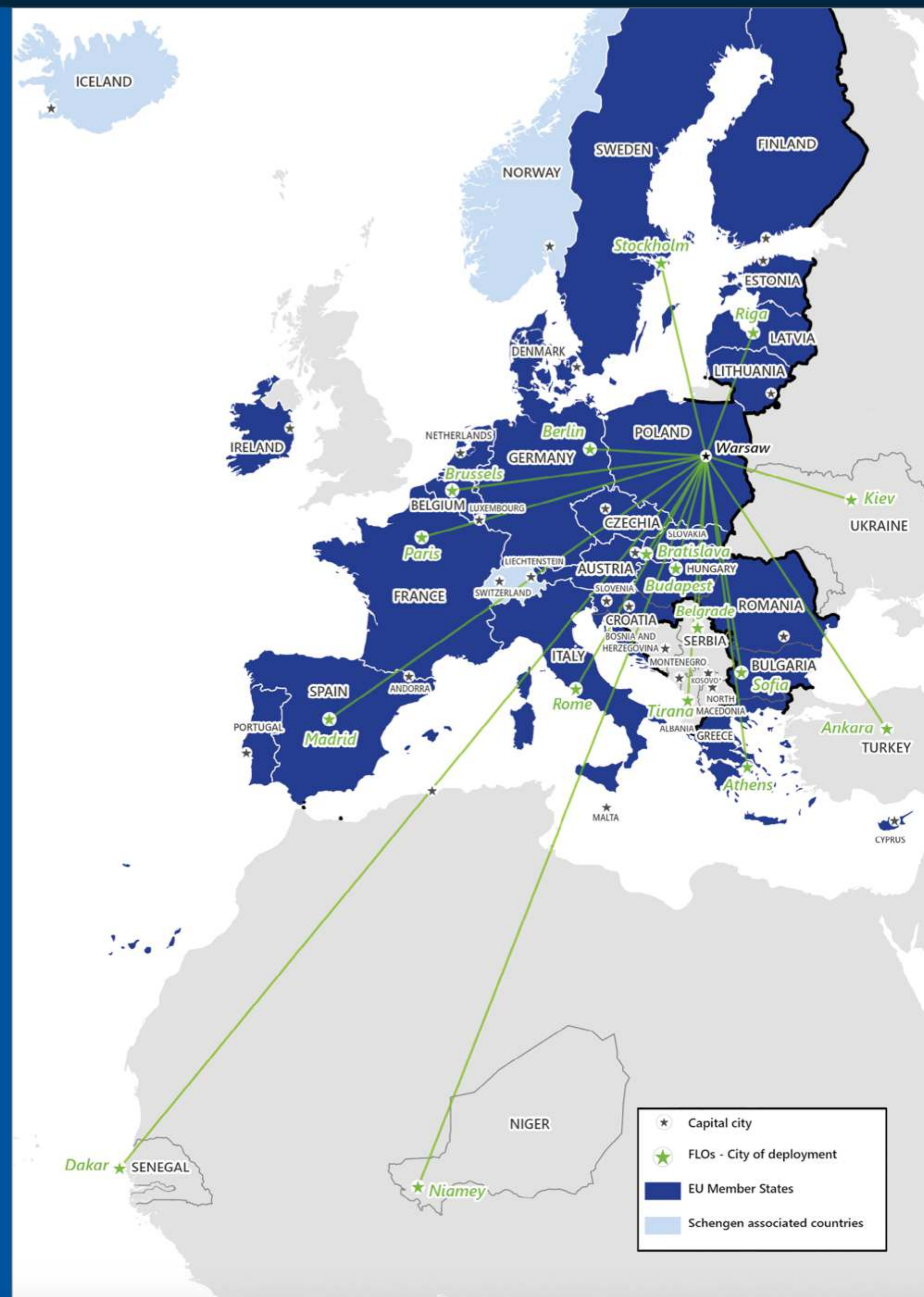
Report of the Independent Fact-Finding Mission on Libya*, **

56. The Mission has also documented cases of rape in places of detention or captivity whereby migrant women are forced to have sex in order to survive, in exchange for food or other essential items. A coercive environment such as a detention centre negates the ability to give consent and such practices amount to rape. A female migrant interviewed by the Mission, who had been held captive in Ajdabiya, described how her captors demanded sex in exchange for access to water she direly needed to wash her six-month old sick child's soiled clothes. According to the victim: "I let them rape me. I had no choice. It was for my daughter. I could not leave her like that."

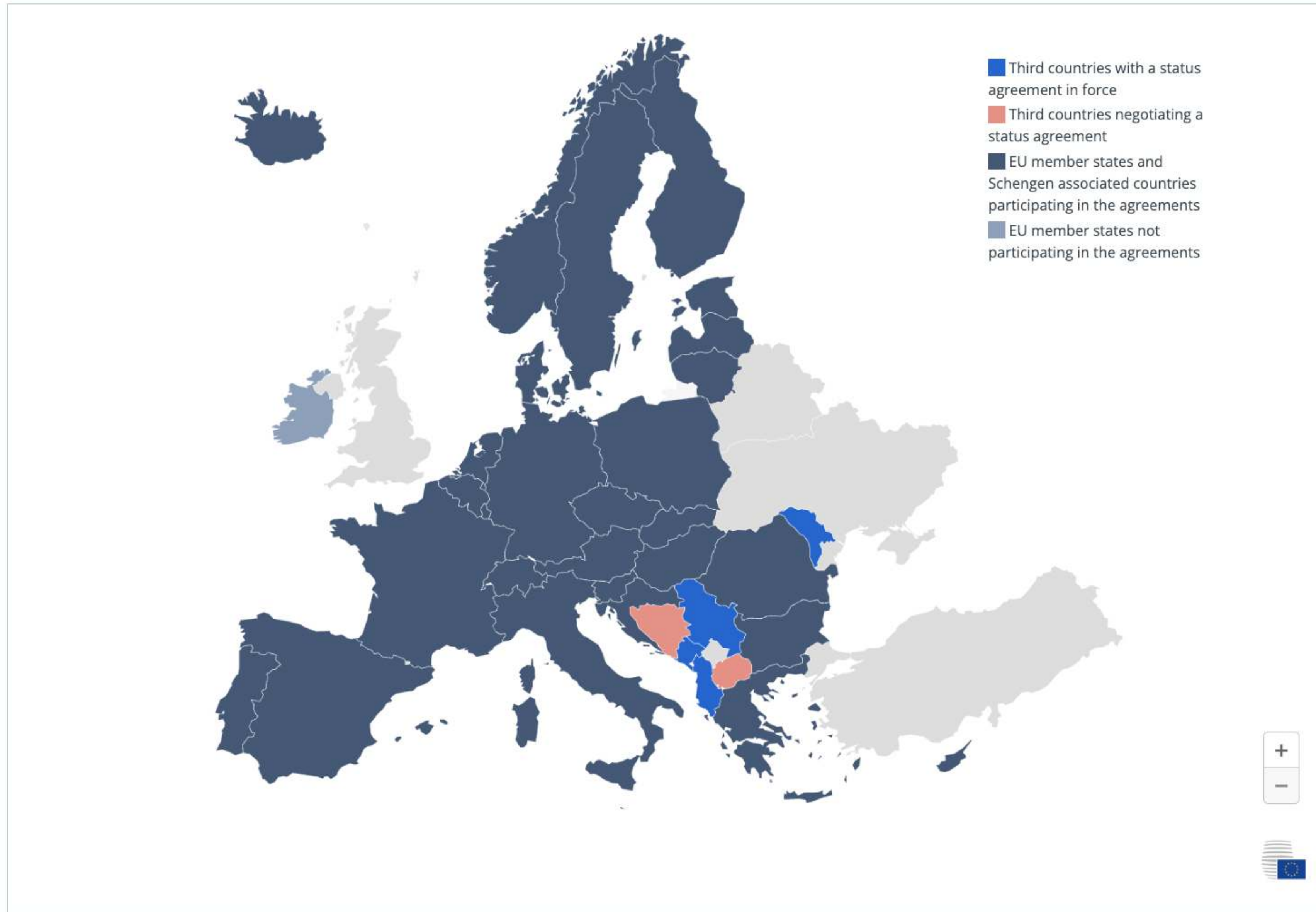
Frontex Liaison Officers deployed until 2021

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* This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.



Infografica - Border management: agreements with non-EU countries





Duccio Facchini
Luca Rondi

RESPINTI

LE “SPORCHE FRONTIERE”
D’EUROPA, DAI BALCANI
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