

## HEADING 3: Security and citizenship

### Internal Security Fund

Lead DG: HOME

#### I. Overview

##### *What the programme is about?*

The Internal Security Fund (ISF) promotes the implementation of the Internal Security Strategy, law enforcement cooperation and the management of the Union's external borders. The ISF is composed of two instruments, ISF Borders and Visa and ISF Police. ISF Borders and Visa's main objective is to contribute to ensuring a high level of security in the Union, while safeguarding the free movement within it and facilitating legitimate travel. This includes effective processing of Schengen visas by supporting a common visa policy and achieving a uniform and high level of control of the external borders, with the twofold aim of ensuring the smooth crossing of the external borders by legitimate travellers and detecting illegal movements, thus contributing to effectively managing irregular migration. The ISF Police component focuses on the fight against crime and risk and crisis management, in particular by supporting actions to prevent and fight terrorism and radicalisation (both on online and on the ground), as well as increasing resilience and protection of public spaces. It also contributes to prevention of and fight against serious and organised crime, including drugs, human beings and firearms trafficking, and cybercrime. Moreover, the fund ensures support to Member States to enhance information exchange and work toward an interoperable IT architecture for security and borders and to strengthen cross border police cooperation and training.

##### *EU added value of the programme*

The management of migration flows and security threats represents a challenge which cannot be dealt with by the Member States acting alone. In fact, some Member States bear a heavy burden due to their specific geographic situation and the length of the external borders of the Union that they have to manage. The abolition of internal border controls makes it even more necessary to ensure that the external borders are effectively protected and must be accompanied by common measures for the effective control of the Union's external borders, including the support for the relevant IT systems: SIS II (Schengen information system), VIS (Visa information system), Eurodac (Identification of applicants) and Eurosur (European Border Surveillance system). The principles of solidarity and fair sharing of responsibilities not only among the Member States but also between the Member States and the EU are therefore at the heart of the common policies on asylum, immigration and external border management. EU funding supports the implementation of those principles.

In the area of security, serious and organised crime, including trafficking in human beings, terrorism and other security-related threats are increasingly cross-border in nature. Transnational cooperation and coordination between law enforcement authorities is essential to successfully prevent and fight these crimes, for example through the exchange of information, joint investigations, interoperable technologies and common threat and risk assessments.

Dealing with migration flows, the management of the EU's external borders and the security of the EU requires substantial resources and capabilities from the Member States. Improved operational cooperation and coordination involving the pooling of resources in areas like training and equipment create economies of scale and synergies, thereby ensuring a more efficient use of public funds and reinforcing solidarity, mutual trust and responsibility sharing for common EU policies among Member States. This is particularly relevant in the area of security, where financial support for all forms of cross-border joint operation is essential to enhance cooperation between police, customs, border guards and judicial authorities, in close cooperation with the HOME affairs EU agencies: European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation (Europol), European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Training (CEPOL), European Agency for the operational management of large-scale IT systems in the area of freedom, security and justice (eu-LISA), European Border and Coast Guard Agency (EBCGA), European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA).

##### *Implementation mode*

For the implementation of the allocated budget, the Commission uses several implementation modes:

- Shared management, implemented by the Member States
- Direct management of grants and procurement: Support to Union actions and emergency assistance under ISF, in cooperation with international and civil society organisations, via grants and contracts awarded through calls for proposals and procurement.
- Indirect management of entrusted entities: Support to programmes implemented through delegation agreements under ISF annual work programmes.

## II. Programme Implementation Update

**Implementation status (2017-2019)****Shared management**

After an initial delay in the adoption of the legal bases of the Home Affairs Funds by the co-legislators all ISF Member State national programmes were adopted in 2015 with their implementation reaching a cruising speed in 2017.

The four Schengen Associated Countries (SAC) Switzerland, Norway, Iceland and Liechtenstein also participate in the ISF-Borders and Visa instrument of the fund. The process regarding the participation of SAC has been successfully finalised. All four national programmes of SAC were adopted (The ISF national programme for Norway was adopted in September 2017 while the adoption of the programmes of Liechtenstein, Iceland and Switzerland took place in the course of 2018).

Since 2017, the ISF national programmes have been revised on several occasions:

- for ISF-Police, to include 2017 top-up amounts of EUR 70 million for the Passenger Name Record (PNR) and EUR 22 million for interoperability of information systems;
- for ISF-Borders & Visa, to include in 2017 additional EUR 76 million and in 2018, EUR 128,7 million for the purchase of equipment to be put at the disposal of the EBCG Agency during joint operations;
- in addition, still in 2018 to include an overall amount of EUR 192.3 million allocated equally to all the Member States participating in the ISF Borders & Visa instrument to cover certain costs for the implementation of the Entry-Exit System (EES): each Member State received a top-up to their national programme of EUR 6 million;
- in 2018 to include an additional overall amount of EUR 158.6 million (EUR 128 million foreseen in article 6(1)c) of the ISF Borders & Visa regulation plus an EUR 30.6 million as contribution from three SAC), through the revision of the national programmes;
- in 2019 to include an overall amount of EUR 212.4 million allocated to all the Member States participating in the ISF Borders & Visa instrument to cover costs related to the adoption of ETIAS and the recast of the SIS II Regulations as well other substantial costs incurred with the development of border management IT systems. Of the total amount, EUR 96.5 million was allocated for ETIAS, EUR 36.8 million for SIS-recast, and EUR 79 million, funded from the SAC contribution to ISF Borders & Visa, for IT systems in general.

Based on the latest adopted national programmes, the overall allocation to Member States under ISF national programmes now reaches EUR 3.06 billion. As regards the **Internal Security Fund – Borders&Visa**, for the period 2014-2020, EUR 2.34 billion were allocated to the national programmes of the Member States. Up to 2019, Member States have been actually spent EUR 937 million equivalent to an absorption rate of 40 %. As regards the **Internal Security Fund – Police**, for the period 2014-2020, EUR 754 million were allocated to the national programmes of the Member States. Up to 2019, MS have been actually spent EUR 420 million equivalent to an absorption rate of 55.7 %. By 31 March 2020, the Annual Implementation Reports for ISF were submitted by Member States.

Strengthening external border checks and closing existing information gaps, including those necessary to detect identity fraud, the co-legislators adopted in May 2019 **the interoperability package** <sup>(1)</sup>, which encompasses SIS, Eurodac, VIS as well as the Entry-Exit System and ETIAS. It will allow the front line law enforcement officers, border guards and migration officials to make the best use of existing information systems in a timely manner, thus contributing to improving internal security and border management. With the recent adoption of legislation on new IT systems and their interoperability, the Fund's resources will start being used to support its implementation.

**Direct and indirect management**

In 2019, **ISF emergency assistance** was made available to address urgent and specific needs in the event of an emergency situation, resulting from an urgent and exceptional pressure where a large or disproportionate number of third country nationals cross or are expected to cross the external border of one or more Member States or any other duly substantiated situation requiring urgent action at external borders. Under ISF – Borders Emergency Assistance in 2019, EUR 48 million – representing 6 grant agreements – were awarded to Member States (Spain, Greece, Hungary, Croatia, and Belgium) to enhance their border control activities in light of migration pressure. The total amount of emergency assistance under ISF – Borders since 2014 stands at EUR 415.06 million. As concerns emergency assistance under ISF-Police, which supports Member States in addressing urgent and specific security-related incidents or newly emerging threats, which have or may have a significant adverse impact on the security of people in one or more Member States, the overall amount granted since 2014 amounts to EUR 12 million.

The ISF-Borders and Visa 2019 work programme for emergency assistance was adopted on 24 June 2019 for an amount of EUR 12 million. The 2018 annual work programme, which was adopted on 14 December 2018, was revised on 21 October 2019 with a final amount of EUR 54.1 million.

<sup>(1)</sup> Regulation (EU) 2019/817 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 May 2019 on establishing a framework for interoperability between EU information systems in the field of borders and visa and amending Regulations (EC) No 767/2008, (EU) 2016/399, (EU) 2017/2226, (EU) 2018/1240, (EU) 2018/1726 and (EU) 2018/1861 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Council Decisions 2004/512/EC and 2008/633/JHA. Regulation (EU) 2019/818 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 May 2019 on establishing a framework for interoperability between EU information systems in the field of police and judicial cooperation, asylum and migration.

In 2019, **Union actions projects** selected under the 2015 annual work programme were closed, while those selected under the 2016 and 2017 programmes were running. New grant agreements and delegation agreements were concluded for actions under the 2018 annual work programme and their implementation has started in the end of 2019 or in early 2020. Data on the grant agreements concluded in 2019 have been inserted in the output tables per Specific Objective.

The ISF 2019 work programme for Union actions in the area of police cooperation was adopted on 6 June 2019 for a total amount of EUR 43 million. The work programme includes EUR 1 million for emergency assistance. The calls for proposals planned under the work programme were published and beneficiaries of direct award of grants identified under the work programme were invited to submit their grant applications. Actions implemented through procurement are ongoing.

The ISF 2019 work programme for Union actions on borders and visa was adopted on 13 May 2019 for an amount of EUR 4.38 million. It does not foresee grants, but only the contribution to the Mobility Partnership facility, the support to the Schengen evaluation mechanism as well as procurements.

### **Key achievements**

#### **Shared management**

Following several reinforcements between 2017-2019, the total allocation to the national programmes under the **Internal Security Fund – Borders and Visa** instrument now reaches EUR 2.3 billion, while the allocation for the **Internal Security Fund – Police** equals to EUR 754 million.

With support of DG HOME activities as well as funding, the numbers of irregular border crossings decreased from 149 000 in 2018 to 142 000 in 2019<sup>(2)</sup>. A lot of progress was reached in protecting the EU external borders through **building new and strengthening the existing IT systems and technologies**, increasing internal security and facilitating regular border crossings.

Moreover, the financing under the ISF – Borders and Visa allowed to strengthen the European Border and Coast Guard Agency's **technical equipment pool** in Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania and Spain. All these MS are involved in the specific actions for Frontex equipment. The total EU funding awarded for this purpose amounts to EUR 335.8 million.

Another good example is the 'Document and Visa advisors' project is run by the German Bundespolizei (Federal Police) since 2015, with a total of 4 consecutive projects and a total allocated EU contribution of EUR 11.2 million. The project funds the posting of currently 53 Bundespolizei officers in 33 locations in 25 third countries, where they work to prevent travelling into the EU without valid documents, by training and advising personnel of visa offices (German and from other EU-MS or SAC) and airlines employees on the assessment of the authenticity of documents presented by visa applicants or travellers.

In 2019, the Fund (Police part) significantly contributed to **enhancing exchanges of information among national authorities** supporting 76 projects on this subject. Moreover, 7 785 law enforcement officers have received training on cross-border related topics.

A good example of how the Fund enhances exchange of information between police and other law enforcement authorities, is found under the National Programme of **Germany**. Through several activities over a number of years, the Programme supports the 'Police Information and Analysis Network' (PIAV) for EUR 32 million (with 17 beneficiaries). The initiative consists of a number of projects implemented at Federal and Land level to improve police data exchange and information management by connecting all federal and regional police authorities in one system.

In the same vein, the establishment of **national PNR systems** and development of national developing national Passengers Information Units were also supported by the Fund in all Member States with EUR 70 million in top-ups to the national programmes in 2017.

Moreover, ISF Police allowed to support actions implementing the **joint investigation teams (JIT)** and **European Multidisciplinary Platform Against Criminal Threats (EMPACT)** with 31 operational projects in implemented in 2019.

According to Europol Te-Sat report figures, in 2018 the number of **terrorist attacks** fell to 129 (compared to 205 in the previous year) and the number of terrorist related deaths diminished to 13 (compared to 68 in 2017).

#### **Examples of national programme success stories**

##### **Italy**

A key achievement to ensure a high level of protection of the external borders and strengthen the cooperation with the European Border and Coast Guard Agency was the delivery and registration in the technical equipment pool of the Agency of 4 **border surveillance means** (3 Coastal Patrol Boats and 1 Fixed Wing Aircraft) out of 12 awarded in the previous years in the framework of the Frontex Specific Actions. Another great success was the completion of the EUR 1.4 million ITEPA project for the

<sup>(2)</sup> Source: Frontex (<https://frontex.europa.eu/along-eu-borders/migratory-map/>).

**establishment of an international training center** at the Cairo Police Academy. In two years, the center provided 6 courses to 310 border police/ immigration officers from 21 African countries of origin and transit of migratory flows in the field of migration management, the investigative sector against illicit migrant smuggling, and border management. A second phase of this project is foreseen given the interest generated among African countries to continue such training activities.

### Direct management

#### Examples of success stories under emergency assistance:

On 10 September 2019, the Commission awarded EUR 6.9 million to the International Organization for Migration (IOM) within the framework of the Internal Security Fund – Borders and Visa (ISF-BV) Emergency Assistance. The awarded Project will contribute to the completion of all necessary construction works for the creation of the new Reception and Identification Centre in **Samos**, with approximately 1,200 places, in close collaboration with the technical departments of the Ministry of Citizen Protection and the European Asylum Support Office agency.

**Croatia** completed in November 2019 an ISF-B&V EMAS grant of EUR 6.8 million which contributed to support the management of the external border by deploying 370 border police officers, covering the running costs for operational vehicles and purchasing protective items/materials for border guards. Furthermore, the EMAS grant supported the setting up of a monitoring mechanism at the external borders to ensure the respect of the fundamental rights of the migrants at the external borders. The Commission continued and expanded such support in December 2019 by awarding a new ISF-B&V EMAS of € 11.35 million which foresees the increase of the number of border police officers deployed to 500, and the continuation of the support to the monitoring mechanism.

In 2018-2019 the Commission provided considerable emergency assistance to **Italy** to support the activities of the hotspots. Two ISF-B&V EMAS grants in this area were completed in 2019, notably: 1) a grant of € 4.7 million in support of the linguistic and intercultural mediation service provided in Sicily, Sardinia, Puglia, Calabria and Campania, in hotspots and in ports applying the hotspot Standard Operating Procedures. About 100 professional linguistic and intercultural mediators were recruited and supported the operators of Public Security in their relationship with migrants during landings and pre-identification procedures; 2) a grant of EUR 4.4 million for the identification of vulnerable migrants and the age assessment of minors in dubious cases which aimed to recruit about 10 social workers and 20 cultural mediators to support the health team present in the Hotspot, and to establish and train about 10 multidisciplinary teams on the protocol for age assessment and the relevant procedures.

In **Spain**, the emergency funds (EUR 52 million for the years 2018 and 2019) mainly funded actions related to illegal migration. Two new ISF Border projects were selected in 2019, aiming at the strengthening of the Guardia civil to take in charge migrants arriving on the coasts (Southern coast, Canaries Island, Ceuta and Melilla), as well as the set-up of four local new registration centers in the Southern Spain. Under the ISF Police, a software to detect terrorism activities in the internet and social media, as well as automatic number plate equipment have been acquired and used by the police.

### Union actions

Examples of ISF funded Union actions can be found in the Snapshot published by the Commission at the following link: [https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/e-library/multimedia/publications/20190909\\_snapshot-2019-eu-asylum-migration-integration-internal-security-fund\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/e-library/multimedia/publications/20190909_snapshot-2019-eu-asylum-migration-integration-internal-security-fund_en)

During 2019, **31 announced, 3 unannounced Schengen evaluation** visits as well as 4 revisits and 1 thematic evaluation were carried out under the Schengen evaluation mechanism <sup>(3)</sup> to verify the correct application of the Schengen acquis in all relevant policy fields, including management of the external border, common visa policy, return, police cooperation, the Schengen Information System and data protection as well as the absence of border control at the internal borders. The mission expenditure, trainings and equipment necessary for the implementation of the mechanism are supported by the Union actions under the Internal Security Fund-Borders. Following these evaluations, the Commission reported in October 2019 that Croatia had taken the measures needed to ensure that the necessary conditions for the full application of Schengen rules and standards were met. In December 2019, the Schengen evaluation of Slovakia marked the successful completion of the first five-year multiannual evaluation programme (2015-2019) of the Schengen Member States managed by the Commission.

To date there are **34 European networks** which are financed via direct grants under Union Actions for ISF-Police, and in some cases, ISF-Borders. The networks carry out activities with specific characteristics that require a particular type of body on accounts of its technical competence, its high degree of specialisation or its administrative powers and that do not fall within the scope of calls for proposals. The networks support cooperation between authorities across borders and carry out activities such as trainings and simulations, cooperation meetings, while producing together guidance manuals and operational tools. Without EU support, these cross-border activities are unlikely to materialise as they would be wholly dependent on the willingness of individual Member States to pay for the activity at European level, including notably the travel expenses of representatives of other countries involved.

<sup>(3)</sup> OJ L 295, 6.11.2013, p. 27.

For example, in order for the European police cooperation to thrive in a world where crime is transnational, the network activities need to be financed on a regular basis by the EU. The networks also provide useful fora for exchange of good practices, the testing of new methods and tools and exchanges of views with experienced practitioners on the relevance of new policies. They are crucial players and act as mediators between policy-making and project development.

In addition to these established networks, Union actions support transnational projects selected through **calls for proposals**, for example:

In 2019, the second phase of the Civil Society Empowerment programme was launched, in order to continue to support civil society organisations for developing campaigns with counter and alternative narrative to radicalisation. With 8 new grant agreements signed in 2019, there are now 20 projects ongoing.

In 2019, a grant agreement was signed to support EU Member States law enforcement authorities to work with local law enforcement authorities in West and North Africa to enhance the criminal justice response to migrant smuggling through more effective investigations and prosecutions

#### *Examples of success stories under direct management:*

**The Transnational ACtion to support victims of Trafficking returning to priority countries (TACT)** project worked to create conditions for the safe and sustainable voluntary return and reintegration of victims of trafficking from France, Greece, Italy, Poland and Spain to three priority countries of origin: Albania, Morocco and Ukraine. This was made possible by putting in place the necessary mechanisms to help identify victims in need of dedicated support and to refer them to the relevant services. One of these mechanisms, and an important tool developed by the project, is the Transnational Referral Mechanism (TRM), linking stakeholders from two or more countries involved in identifying, referring, helping and monitoring victims by defining clear roles for each stakeholder, along with procedures to follow to ensure that the victims' rights are protected the whole way along their reintegration path. The TRM is supported by other project deliverables, including a Counter-Trafficking Directory targeted at embassy and consulate staff who can act as frontline practitioners and, if they are properly trained, identify victims of trafficking. In total, 8 countries have participated to this project, 1 online platform was created and 1 counter-trafficking directory was created.

#### **Evaluations/studies conducted**

The key findings of the latest Interim evaluations of the Internal Security Fund – Borders and Visa 2014-2017 (SWD(2018)340final [https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/sites/homeaffairs/files/what-we-do/policies/european-agenda-migration/20180612\\_swd-2018-340-commission-staff-working-document\\_en.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/sites/homeaffairs/files/what-we-do/policies/european-agenda-migration/20180612_swd-2018-340-commission-staff-working-document_en.pdf) and of the Internal Security Fund – Police SWD(2018)341final [https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/sites/homeaffairs/files/what-we-do/policies/european-agenda-migration/20180612\\_swd-2018-341-commission-staff-working-document\\_en.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/sites/homeaffairs/files/what-we-do/policies/european-agenda-migration/20180612_swd-2018-341-commission-staff-working-document_en.pdf)) have been presented in the Programme Statements DB2020.

By 31 December 2023, the Member States will provide an ex-post evaluation report on the effects of actions under their national programmes and the Commission will present by 30 June 2024 an ex-post evaluation report on the effects of the legal bases.

At the same time, DG HOME is implementing the Action Plan following the internal audit findings on the monitoring and reporting on the implementation and performance of National Programmes. In particular, DG HOME has strengthened its processes for monitoring the National Programmes and increased its efforts to improve the reliability of performance data reported by the Member States in their Annual Implementation Reports submitted annually. More attention will be given to the consistency of data reported by the Member States. DG HOME will provide guidance to the Member States with a view to ensure common understanding of the indicators established in the Fund and to establish better links with information provided in the accounts.

Moreover, the European Court of Auditors issued recommendations on the strengthening of the management of the ISF emergency assistance and national programmes. They cover in particular strengthening the performance monitoring framework by monitoring and reporting the outcomes achieved by EMAS funded projects, ensuring that EMAS project contain output and outcome indicators with clean targets and baselines etc.

While the Commission started implementing the ECA's recommendations already under the ongoing programmes, the main structural recommendations will be put in place in the context of the next MFF.

#### **Forthcoming implementation**

##### **Shared management**

It is expected that, following the information received in the 2019 ISF Annual Accounts and Annual Implementation Reports, the implementation of the Funds will gain further momentum, notably as regards the absorption of the extra allocations provided for IT systems in late 2018 (EES) and late 2019 (ETIAS, SIS-recast and IT systems in general).

It is also expected that some Member States will receive extra funding through the new Specific Action under ISF-Borders and Visa (for a minimum amount of EUR 63.2 million), to support their efforts in managing the migratory pressure at their borders. It is also anticipated, that actions such as purchase of equipment, which implies heavy procurement procedures (e.g. automated border surveillance systems or equipment to be put at the disposal of Frontex), will be mature enough for the equipment to be delivered and become operational by the end 2022.

Under ISF Police, no supplementary funding is foreseen in 2019 nor 2020.

DG HOME intends to steer the Member States even more to enhance the implementation of the programme, among others through the participation to national monitoring committee meetings, bilateral discussions, monitoring visits, messages at political level, etc.

**Direct management**

Grant agreements under the ISF 2019 annual work programmes for Union actions will be concluded in 2020 and the implementation of the actions will start.

The ISF 2020 annual work programmes for Union actions will be adopted and, as a continuation of previous years, they will focus on counter-terrorism, organised crime and cybercrime.

Member States facing migratory pressure at their external borders will continue to be supported via the ISF-Borders Emergency Assistance, with a significant budget reinforcement expected in 2020 of EUR 50 million.

**Outlook for the 2021-2027 period**

For the period 2021 – 2027 the Commission proposed to replace the current ISF by the **Border Management and Visa Instrument (BMVI, ex-ISF border and visa)** and the **Internal Security Fund (ex-ISF-Police)**. These new proposals aim to address lessons learned from the current period. The interim evaluations indicated the need for more flexibility and simplification. New mechanisms, such as the thematic facility and a midterm review (technical adjustment and performance review), will ensure that the allocation of funding can be adapted to changes in pressure at borders and security threats, and funds can be steered to the Union priorities with highest added value. In addition, the management of the funds will be simplified through joining the Common Provisions Regulation and having coherence with rules applicable to shared management funds.

Under both new programmes the share for the Member States’ programmes is approximately 60 % of the total financial envelope, while the remaining 40 % of the overall financial envelope should be managed through the respective thematic facilities, which will periodically provide funding for a number of priorities defined in Commission financing decisions. Actions under the thematic facility would be programmed through annual or multiannual work programmes. The facility will make it possible to address new priorities or take urgent action through the delivery mode that is best suited to a given policy objective.

Under the **BMVI** the priorities could concern:

- further supporting interoperability and large IT systems;
- strengthening national components of the EBCG;
- further preserving the Schengen area;
- training and innovation in the area of the common visa policy.

The **ISF** could cover the following priorities:

- further increasing the information exchanges,
- intensifying cross border joint operations;
- strengthening national capabilities in the area of counter-terrorism and fight against radicalisation.

The programming exercise has started and the Member States have been invited to submit their draft programmes by 30 April 2020. Adoption of programmes and forthcoming implementation of 2021 appropriations will depend on the outcome of the MFF negotiations.

References:

- Commission proposal for a Regulation establishing, as part of the Integrated Border Management Fund, the instrument for financial support for border management and visa (COM(2018)473 final);
- Commission proposal for a Regulation establishing the Internal Security Fund (COM(2018)472 final).

**III. Programme key facts and performance framework**

**1. Financial programming**

Legal Basis	Period of application	Reference Amount (EUR million)
Regulation (EU) No 515/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014 establishing, as part of the Internal Security Fund, the instrument for financial support for external borders and visa and repealing Decision No 574/2007/EC	2014 – 2020	3 764,0

Financial Programming (EUR million)							
2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total Programme

Administrative support	2,2	2,2	2,3	2,5	2,5	2,0	2,5	16,2
Operational appropriations	127,3(*)	549,4	733,2	732,4	727,2	531,0	498,4	3 899,0
<b>Total</b>	<b>129,5</b>	<b>551,5</b>	<b>735,5</b>	<b>734,9</b>	<b>729,7</b>	<b>533,1</b>	<b>500,9</b>	<b>3 915,1</b>

(\*)The appropriations for the year 2014 have been reviewed to take account of the transfer to subsequent years of the allocations not used in 2014 (reprogramming exercise carried-out in 2015 in accordance with Article 19 of the Multiannual Financial Framework Regulation).

## 2. Implementation rates

	2019				2020			
	CA	Impl. Rate	PA	Impl. Rate	CA	Impl. Rate	PA	Impl. Rate
Voted appropriations	533,079	100,00 %	501,830	99,70 %	546,089	67,14 %	670,402	23,19 %
Authorised appropriations (*)	681,012	87,70 %	648,836	81,48 %	666,652	60,24 %	827,106	20,07 %

(\*) Authorised appropriations include voted appropriations, appropriations originating from assigned revenues (internal and external) as well as carried-over and reconstituted appropriations; the execution rate is calculated on 15 April 2020

## 3. Performance information

### Programme performance

Taking into account difficult situation at the borders linked to migration pressure as well as the continuous security challenges, it is important to stress that until the end of 2019, ISF has proven an efficient fund getting closer to its set objectives – ensuring an efficient protection of the EU’s external borders and a high level of security in the Union. In particular, the interim evaluation pointed that the Fund has showed to be flexible enough to respond to the changing needs emerged as a consequence of the migration and security crisis. Majority of security threats the EU is facing are cross border by nature that is why the funding provided by the ISF Police instrument is crucial to enhancing the security of the Union as a whole

In terms of overall performance of the Fund, for many of the indicators set in the Regulation, either the milestones have been exceeded or even the targets have been achieved. The implementation of ISF will run until end-2022, and thus 3 years of implementation remain. Up to 2019, ISF has attained an absorption rate of 44 % which can be considered overall satisfactory, given that the Fund is implemented mainly through long-term projects for heavy equipment or development of relevant IT systems and the fact the national programmes were reinforced considerably with funding over period 2017-2019. In 2019, the Member States have submitted EUR 425 million of payments to the Commission, higher than the level of 2018 expenditure (EUR 384 million).

### Strengthening the protection of EU’s external borders and supporting a common visa policy

In 2019, DG HOME worked to address the root causes of irregular migration and strengthen the protection of EU’s external borders. With support of DG HOME activities and funding, the total number of detected irregular border crossings decreased further in 2019 to 142,000, compared to 149,000 in 2018.

As pointed out in the interim evaluation, the **ISF-Border and Visa** is making a crucial contribution to the application of the Schengen acquis. The Commission has considerably invested on the effective control of the external borders through the information systems at EU level (SIS II, VIS and Eurodac), providing to border guards and police officers with relevant information. In addition, the European Border Surveillance System (Eurosir) provides further support to border authorities and helps to strengthen the external borders security. Even though each of these systems created for a specific purpose, all together at EU level, have facilitated the sharing of information among Member States.

In 2019 alone, Member States consulted the Schengen Information System around 6.7 billion times compared to 6.1 billion times in 2018 and 4 billion times in 2016. This reduced the risk that people who pose a security threat, including returning EU nationals, cross borders unnoticed.

As regards IT system, while for SIS and VIS it can be said that MS have been using the Fund’s resources to cover their needs in this area, including for operating support, for the latest IT systems such as EES and ETIAS, it is still too soon. All IT systems should become operational towards the end of 2022. As we are still at the initial stages of relevant programmes, it is difficult to make a clear assessment of the efficiency of the EU funding. Special attention will be paid to the use of funds also in this area, to ensure that all the funding made available through the ISF NP has been duly absorbed by December 2022, end of the programming period.

The Fund is also fostering a better use of resources by increasing the capacity of Member States to undertake border surveillance and by developing consular cooperation between Member States. After a slow start of actions consisting in the purchase of order surveillance equipment subject to heavy procurement procedures, the implementation of the ISF Borders and Visa programme is in full swing, almost reaching its 2020 target for **establishing national border surveillance infrastructure** (26 772 compared to the target of 21 154), while **developing consulates and consular cooperation** approaching 100 % of 2020 targets already in 2019 (1 987 consulate developed up to 2019 compared to the cumulative target of 923).

However, Member States are still not achieving the milestones and are significantly below the targets for training of staff in the area of visa and border management. Up to 2019, 3 629 persons have been trained in the area of visa policy which is far below the target of 11 365 persons. Nevertheless, an increase in the number of persons trained is noted in 2019: 963 persons trained compared

to the 780 in 2018. In the area of border management, 15 516 border guards have been trained up to 2019, also below the target of 34 603, with only 2 273 persons trained in 2019 versus 5 019 in 2018). Data at Member State level shows different degrees in the delivery of training to staff on border management topics as compared to the target: some Member States have already attained their targets or are 80 % above the target, while others are yet to report projects for trainings.

It should also be noted that the number of incidents reported by Member States to the European Situational Picture is largely below the target set in the national programmes (with 62 753 incidents reported up to 2019 as compared to the target of 157 593). This actually represents a positive trend as it matches the situation on the ground with a significant decrease in the irregular border crossings observed since the peak of the migration crisis in 2015.

Up to 2019, Member States have submitted expenditure to the Commission for an amount of EUR 937 million, equivalent to an absorption rate of 40 %. In 2019, they have implemented projects for a value of EUR 32.6 million in the area of visa policy (including operation support) and EUR 280.4 million in the border management (including operating support and the Special Transit Scheme in Lithuania).

### **Crime prevention, combating cross-border, serious and organised crime including terrorism and enhancing the capacity of Member States and the Union for managing effectively security-related risks and crises**

The European Agenda on Security, adopted in 2015, sets out the strategic framework for the period 2015–2020 and aims at the closing of information gaps, building digital and electoral resilience, denying terrorists the means to act and addressing radicalisation. It has become increasingly clear that today's security challenges – whether it is terrorism, organised crime, cyberattacks, disinformation or other evolving cyber-enabled threats – are shared threats.

Driven by the needs of national authorities working on keeping citizens safe, the EU-level support has focused on legislative and operational measures where joint action can have an impact on the security of Member States. The ISF-Police instrument provides the financial means to implement such measures. Where necessary, additional funding was provided to the Member States in order to advance EU policies, i.e. EUR 70 million for the Passenger Name Record (PNR) and EUR 22 million for interoperability of information systems. In order to **strengthen mutual trust and information sharing between national authorities** (for instance for law enforcement) the fund finances 34 of **European networks** in the area of security which allow for regular meetings, exchanges of best practices etc. For example, in 2019, DG HOME took further steps to support the work of the Radicalisation Awareness Network and continued to support the European Strategic Communications Network. The former issued in 2019 fact books on Islamist extremism and far right extremism and a manual on rehabilitation of radicalised and terrorist offenders, all priority topics identified by Member States. In 2019, DG HOME further increased support to and cooperation between cities, in particular by launching the initiative **EU cities against radicalisation**.

In addition, Member States have also continued to organise expert meetings, workshops, seminars, conferences, publications, websites and online consultations organised, with 221 such events organised in 2019, and almost reaching the cumulative target (828 in total since 2014 versus the target of 892).

The Fund also supports **joint investigations teams (JITs) and European Multidisciplinary Platform Against Criminal Threats (EMPACT)** with 202 projects up to the end of 2019 implemented by the Member States. Moreover, the ISF Police finances the establishment and operation of the **national Passenger Name Record (PNR) systems**, allowing national law enforcement authorities for exchanges of information on suspect air passengers. Overall, EUR 38.5 million was disbursed for 36 multiannual projects in this area, which are still ongoing.

However, Member States are still not achieving the milestones and are significantly below the targets for training of law enforcement officials. Up to 2019, 19 597 persons have been trained on cross-border related issues (in 2019, 7 785 persons trained as compared to the 6 181 in 2018). Data at Member State level shows different degrees in the delivery of training to staff on border management topics as compared to the target: some Member States have already attained their targets or are 80 % above the target, while others are yet to report projects for trainings. It seems that some Member States have set also very high targets.

Up to 2019, Member States have submitted expenditure to the Commission for an amount of EUR 420 million, equivalent to an absorption rate of 55.7 %. In 2019, they have implemented projects for a value of EUR 90.5 million in the area of crime prevention and EUR 17.6 million in the area of assessment and management of risk.

The European Court of Auditors issued recommendations on the **strengthening of the management of the ISF emergency assistance and national programmes**. They cover in particular strengthening the performance monitoring framework by monitoring and reporting the outcomes achieved by EMAS funded projects, ensuring that EMAS project contain output and outcome indicators with clean targets and baselines etc.

While the Commission started implementing the ECA's recommendations already under the ongoing programmes, the main structural recommendations will be put in place in the context of the next MFF. This includes also improved performance monitoring with more regular and reliable data in line with the Common Provision Regulation.

In cooperation with the Member States, the Commission services will develop definitions for each indicator set out in AMF Regulation. This will ensure a common understanding of each indicator across all Member States and programmes. Moreover will this not only greatly contribute to improving data quality, it will also enhance data comparability. Member States will be required to develop this performance framework for each of its HOME funds programmes and underpin it by methodological considerations.



The managing authority, in its yearly management declaration and as part of the annual assurance package, will have to confirm the reliability of submitted data relating to indicators and the progress of the programme. The annual performance review will be an occasion for a policy dialogue with the Member States on issues of programme implementation and performance. In particular, the annual performance reports will provide qualitative information on programme implementation going beyond the quantitative data submitted for the indicators. It will complement the bi-monthly transmission of structured data and strengthen the performance review process. In the context of the performance framework, Commission services will hold at least two meetings with Member States during the programming period.

All data required for monitoring progress in programmes implementation including outputs and results will be transmitted electronically. Every two months Member States will transmit structured data on the common indicators to the Commission. Thus, the Commission services will have a much more updated picture of programme performance than in the current period. In addition, the HOME programmes will now also use the open data platform, which had been established in the current programming period for the European Structural and Investment Funds. It will allow stakeholders to access almost real time data on programme implementation. This is an important novelty for the HOME funds, which in the current period do not publish data on the open data platform.

In addition, Member States are required to set up a system of electronic data exchange between beneficiaries and managing authorities, and between different authorities of the management and control system. This requirement builds on the current CPR regulation, which did not cover the HOME funds, and further develops certain aspects of data collection. It is thus a novelty for the HOME funds. Beneficiary and project information, as well as the performance reports will be published on a dedicated website run by the managing authority. This will give greater visibility to achievements and allow better communication.

**General objectives**

**General Objective 1:** to contribute to ensuring a high level of security in the Union

Indicator 1: Number of irregular migrants apprehended at the EU external borders								
Baseline	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Target
2012	Milestones foreseen							2020
73 042	Actual results							250 000
	750 000							
	283 532	2 105 709	2 616 756	2 821 410	2 970 446	3 112 187		

Comment: A forecast is difficult to make because of the high volatility of the relevant external factors (political situation in the third countries considered as sources of irregular migration) which are very difficult to predict and control. Please note that the number refers to crossings and not to persons as the same persons may have been detected and counted more than once when crossing different external borders.

Source: <https://frontex.europa.eu/along-eu-borders/migratory-map/>.

Indicator 2: Volume of terrorism in the EU expressed by the number of failed, foiled or completed terrorist attacks in the EU								
Baseline	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Target
2012	Milestones foreseen							2020
Attacks: 152	Actual results							120
	170							
	201	412	554	759	888			
2012	Milestones foreseen							2020
Deaths: 7	Actual results							0
	0							
	4	119	261	329	342			

Source: Annual EU Terrorism Situation & Trend Report (Te-Sat) produced by Europol

**Specific objectives**

**Specific Objective 1:** Supporting a common visa policy to facilitate legitimate travel, provide a high quality of service to visa applicants, ensure equal treatment of third-country nationals and tackle illegal immigration

**Indicator 1:** Cumulative number of consular cooperation activities developed with the help of the Instrument. Broken down in co-locations, common application centres, representations, others

Baseline	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Target
2013	Milestones foreseen							2020
0				73			146	146
	Actual results							
	14	59	104	177	225	355		

Comment: Provided in the annual implementation reports sent by Member States on 31 March each year.

Availability of Data: Based on latest data submitted by Member States as of 31/03/2020.

Unit of measure: Actual results, milestones and target are cumulative.

**Indicator 2:** Cumulative number of staff trained and number of training courses in aspects related to the common visa policy with the help of the Instrument

Baseline	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Target
2013	Milestones foreseen							2020
Staff: 0				5 683			11 365	11 365
	Actual results							
	0	418	1 099	1 886	2 666	3 629		
2013	Milestones foreseen							2020
Regional training courses: 0				92 137			184 273	184 273
	Actual results							
		173	2 446	5 456	8 334	10 697		

Comment: Provided in the annual implementation reports sent by Member States on 31 March each year.

Availability of Data: Based on latest data submitted by Member States as of 31/03/2020.

Unit of measure: Actual results, milestones and target are cumulative.

**Indicator 3:** Cumulative number of specialised posts in third countries supported by the Instrument. Broken down by ILOs, others

Baseline	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Target
	Milestones foreseen							2020
30				198			395	395
	Actual results							
	0	31	234	388	530	611		

Comment: Provided in the annual implementation reports sent by Member States on 31 March each year.

Availability of Data: Based on latest data submitted by Member States as of 31/03/2020.

Unit of measure: Actual results, milestones and target are cumulative.

**Indicator 4:** Percentage and number of consulates developed or upgraded with the help of the Instrument out of the total number of consulates

Baseline	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Target
2013	Milestones foreseen							2020
0				462			923	923
	Actual results							
	2	36	353	587	1 073	1 987		

Comment: Provided in the annual implementation reports sent by Member States on 31 March each year.

Availability of Data: Based on latest data submitted by Member States as of 31/03/2020.

**Expenditure related outputs**

Outputs	Budget line	Budget 2020	
		Number	EUR million
Projects supporting and expanding the existing capacity at national level in visa policy	18 02 01 01	33	23,5
Projects ensuring the correct and uniform application of the Union acquis on visas in response to weaknesses identified at Union level,	18 02 01 01	15	1,7

as shown by results established in the framework of the Schengen evaluation and monitoring mechanism			
Projects supporting the further development of the management of migration flows by consular and other services of the Member States in third countries, including the setting up of consular cooperation mechanisms with a view to facilitating legitimate travel in accordance with Union law or the law of the Member State concerned and preventing illegal immigration into the Union	18 02 01 01	11	4,2
Projects under specific actions for visas policy and consular cooperation	18 02 01 01	2	2,6
Projects under Union and emergency actions for visas policy and consular cooperation	18 02 01 01	2	2,0
Operating support Visas	18 02 01 01	n/a	0
Technical assistance (as part of the national programme, 100 % EU contribution)	18 02 01 01	n/a	5,7
<b>Total</b>		<b>63</b>	<b>39,7</b>

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
		2014	2015*	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Projects supporting and expanding the existing capacity at national level in visa policy	F	33	36	36	30	30	33	33
	P	0	N/A		37	70		
Projects ensuring the correct and uniform application of the Union acquis on visas in response to weaknesses identified at Union level, as shown by results established in the framework of the Schengen evaluation and monitoring mechanism	F	15	15	16	15	15	15	15
	P	0	N/A		12	15		
Projects supporting the further development of the management of migration flows by consular and other services of the Member States in third countries, including the setting up of consular cooperation mechanisms with a view to facilitating legitimate travel in accordance with Union law or the law of the Member State concerned and preventing illegal immigration into the Union	F	10	10	11	11	11	11	11
	P	0	N/A		8	9		
Projects under specific actions for visas policy and consular cooperation	F	0	1	2	2	2	2	2
	P	0	N/A		2	6		
Projects under Union actions for visas policy and consular cooperation	F	4	6	7	4	5	7	2
	P	3	8	11	0	0		

\* First deadline for submission of the Annual Accounts by Member States 15 February 2016, first deadline for submission Annual Implementation Report is 31 March 2016.

**Specific Objective 2:** Supporting integrated border management to ensure, on one hand, a uniform and high level of control and protection of the external borders, and on the other hand, the smooth crossing of the external borders in conformity with the Schengen acquis, while guaranteeing access to international protection for those needing it, in accordance with the obligations contracted by the Member States in the field of human rights

**Indicator 1:** Number of staff trained and number of training courses in aspects related to border management with the help of the Instrument

Baseline	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Target
	Milestones foreseen							2020
Staff: 0				17 302			34 603	34 603
	Actual results							
	43	2 303	5 414	8 224	13 243	15 516		
2013	Milestones foreseen							2020
Courses: 0				167 162			334 323	334 323
	Actual results							
	34	382	10 262	26 522	70 020	109 632		

Comment: Provided in the annual implementation reports sent by Member States on 31 March each year.

Availability of Data: Based on latest data submitted by Member States as of 31/03/2020.

Unit of measure: Actual results, milestones and target are cumulative.

**Indicator 2:** Number of border control (checks and surveillance) infrastructure and means developed or upgraded with the help of the Instrument. Broken down by infrastructure, fleet (air, land, sea borders), equipment, others

Baseline	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Target
	Milestones foreseen							2020
0				10 577			21 154	21 154
	Actual results							
	347	1 158	7 090	9 806	20 265	26 772		

Comment: Provided in the annual implementation reports sent by Member States on 31 March each year.

Availability of Data: Based on latest data submitted by Member States as of 31/03/2020.

Unit of measure: Actual results, milestones and target are cumulative.

**Indicator 3:** Number of gates funded and number of border crossings of the external borders through ABC gates supported from the Instrument out of the total number of border crossings

Baseline	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Target
2013	Milestones foreseen							2020
Gates: 0				45			0	
	Actual results							
2013	Milestones foreseen							2020
Crossings out of millions:				2/820			357/2556	357/2556
	Actual results							
	0/157.8	7.2/349.9855055	18.8/616.8	34.6/895.8	55.5/1233.7	99.1/1677.7		

Comment: Provided in the annual implementation reports sent by Member States on 31 March each year.

Availability of Data: Based on latest data submitted by Member States as of 31/03/2020 (number of gates funded are not reported by Member States as it is not a common indicator).

Unit of measure: Actual results, milestones and target are cumulative.

**Indicator 4:** Number of national border surveillance infrastructure established/further developed in the framework of EUROSUR. Broken down by National Coordination Centres, Regional Coordination Centres, Local Coordination Centres, other types of coordination centres

Baseline	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Target
	Milestones foreseen							2020
19	30			30			30	30
	Actual results							
	30	30	30	30	30	30		

Source: Eurosur Regulation. The 19 MS having external borders to the east and to the south were required by the Eurosur Regulation to set up their NCCs by December 2013. All the NCCs were set up by December 2014.

**Indicator 5:** Number of incidents reported by Member States to the European Situational Picture. Broken down by illegal immigration, including incidents relating to a risk to the lives of migrants, cross-border crime, crisis situations

Baseline	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Target
	Milestones foreseen							2020
				78 797			157 593	157 593
	Actual results							
	5 355	9 847	18 488	27 782	41 273	62 753		

Comment: Provided in the annual implementation reports sent by Member States on 31 March each year.

Availability of Data: Based on latest data submitted by Member States as of 31/03/2020.

Unit of measure: Actual results, milestones and target are cumulative.

**Expenditure related outputs**

Outputs	Budget line	Budget 2020	
		Number	EUR million
Projects developing the European Border Surveillance system (EUROSUR)	18 02 01 01	2	38,1
Projects supporting and expanding the existing capacity at national level in the management of the external borders	18 02 01 01	80	40,0
Projects reinforcing integrated border management by testing and introducing new tools, interoperable systems and working methods which aim to enhance information exchange within the Member State or to improve inter-agency cooperation	18 02 01 01	8	8,9
Developing projects with a view to ensuring a uniform and high level of control of the external border in accordance with common Union standards and aiming at increased interoperability of border management systems between Member States	18 02 01 01	30	1,4
Projects supporting actions, after consulting the Frontex Agency, aimed at promoting further harmonisation of border management and in particular technological capabilities, in accordance with common Union standards	18 02 01 01	2	1,4
Projects ensuring the correct and uniform application of the Union acquis on border control in response to weaknesses identified at Union level, as shown by results established in the framework of the Schengen evaluation and monitoring mechanism	18 02 01 01	2	2,9
Projects building the capacity to face upcoming challenges, including present and future threats and pressures at the external borders, taking into account in particular the analyses carried out by relevant Union agencies	18 02 01 01	2	1,4
Projects under specific actions for border management including the purchase of equipment to be put at disposal of Frontex	18 02 01 01	4	48,1
Projects under Union and emergency actions for border management	18 02 01 01	8	28,5
Operating support for the Special Transit Scheme	18 02 01 01	1	24,7
Operating support Borders	18 02 01 01	n/a	46,2
Technical Assistance (as part of the national programme, 100 % EU contribution)	18 02 01 01	n/a	5,7
Entry/Exit System: grants for integrating national border infrastructures in Member States via National Uniform Interface (NUI)*.	18 02 01 03	0	0
ETIAS: grants for customisation of National Uniform Interface (NUI) in Member States	18 02 01 03	30	20
<b>Total</b>		<b>169</b>	<b>267,3</b>

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
		2014	2015*	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Projects developing the European Border Surveillance system (EUROSUR)	F	8	8	7	5	8	2	2
	P	0	N/A	21	33	63		
Projects supporting and expanding the existing capacity at national level in visa policy and in the management of the external borders	F	119	110	125	100	96	90	80
	P	0	N/A	34	72	168		
Projects reinforcing integrated border management by testing and introducing new tools, interoperable systems and working methods which aim to enhance information exchange within the Member State or to improve inter-agency cooperation	F	10	11	12	12	12	12	8
	P	0	N/A	6	15	18		
Developing projects with a view to ensuring a uniform and high level of control of the external border in accordance with common Union standards and aiming at increased interoperability of border management systems between Member States	F	75	70	75	70	60	60	30
	P	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Projects supporting actions, after consulting the	F	5	5	5	4	4	4	2

EBCG Agency, aimed at promoting further harmonisation of border management and in particular technological capabilities, in accordance with common Union standards	P	0	N/A	7	15	31		
Projects ensuring the correct and uniform application of the Union acquis on border control in response to weaknesses identified at Union level, as shown by results established in the framework of the Schengen evaluation and monitoring mechanism	F	5	5	5	4	4	4	2
	P	0	N/A	9	19	31		
Projects building the capacity to face upcoming challenges, including present and future threats and pressures at the external borders, taking into account in particular the analyses carried out by relevant Union agencies	F	5	5	5	4	4	4	2
	P	0	N/A	4	6	4		
Projects under specific actions for border management including the purchase of equipment to be put at disposal of Frontex	F	0	3	7	43	15	8	4
	P	0	N/A	2	7	16		
Projects under Union and emergency actions for border management	F	5	5	9	16	24	1	8
	P	3	9	11	25	13		
Operating support for the Special Transit Scheme	F	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	P	0	1	1	1	1		
Entry/Exit System: grants for integrating national border infrastructures in Member States via National Uniform Interface (NUI).	F	0	0	0	30	30	30	0
	P	0	0	0	0	0		
ETIAS: grants for customisation of National Uniform Interface (NUI) in Member States	F	0	0	0	0	30	30	30
	P	0	0	0	0	0		

\* First deadline for submission of the Annual Accounts by Member States 15 February 2016, first deadline for submission Annual Implementation Report is 31 March 2016.

**Specific Objective 3:** Crime prevention, combating cross-border, serious and organised crime including terrorism, and reinforcing coordination and cooperation between law enforcement authorities and other national authorities of Member States

**Indicator 1:** Cumulative number of joint investigation teams (JITs) and European Multidisciplinary Platform against Criminal Threats (EMPACT) operational projects supported by the Instrument, including the participating Member States and authorities. Broken down by Leader (Member State), Partners (Member State), participating authorities, participating EU Agency (Eurojust, Europol), if applicable

Baseline	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Target
2013	Milestones foreseen							2020
0								216
	Actual results							
	6	6	14	129	171	202		

Comment: Provided in the annual implementation reports sent by Member States on 31 March each year.

Availability of Data: Based on latest data submitted by Member States as of 31/03/2020.

Unit of measure: Actual results, milestones and target are cumulative.

**Indicator 2:** Cumulative number of law enforcement officials trained on cross-border-related topics with the help of the Instrument, and the duration of their training (person days). Broken down by type of crime (Art. 83 TFEU), and horizontal area of law enforcement

Baseline	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Target
2013	Milestones foreseen							2020
Officials trained: 0								128 140
	Actual results							
	283	883	1 542	5 661	11 812	19 597		
2013	Milestones foreseen							2020

Person days: 0				99 038			198 075	198 075
	Actual results							
	142	2 605	12 710	36 500	59 440	83 550		

Comment: Provided in the annual implementation reports sent by Member States on 31 March each year.

Availability of Data: Based on latest data submitted by Member States as of 31/03/2020.

Unit of measure: Actual results, milestones and target are cumulative.

**Indicator 3: Number and financial value of projects in the area of crime prevention. Broken down by type of crime (Art. 83 TFEU)**

Baseline	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Target
	Milestones foreseen							2020
Number: 0				189			378	378
	Actual results							
	4	33	133	254	415	487		
	Milestones foreseen							2020
Financial value: 0				130.00			260.80	260.80
	Actual results							
	1.62	17.99	62.13	168.13	272.88	325.23		

Comment: Provided in the annual implementation reports sent by Member States on 31 March each year.

Availability of Data: Based on latest data submitted by Member States as of 31/03/2020.

Unit of measure: Actual results, milestones and target are cumulative.

**Indicator 4: Number of projects supported by the Instrument, aiming to improve law enforcement information exchange which are related to Europol data systems, repositories or communication tools. Broken down by type of crime (Art. 83 TFEU)**

Baseline	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Target
	Milestones foreseen							2020
0				67			133	133
	Actual results							
	5	8	20	46	67	76		

Comment: Provided in the annual implementation reports sent by Member States on 31 March each year.

Availability of Data: Based on latest data submitted by Member States as of 31/03/2020.

Unit of measure: Actual results, milestones and target are cumulative.

**Expenditure related outputs**

Outputs	Budget line	Budget 2020	
		Number	EUR million
Projects aiming at strengthening Member States' capability to prevent crime and combat cross-border, serious and organised crime.	18 02 01 02	99	33,3
Projects aiming at coordination, cooperation, mutual understanding and the exchange of information among Member States' national authorities, relevant Union bodies, third-countries and international organisations.	18 02 01 02	63	31
Projects aiming at training schemes in implementation of European training policies, including through specific Union law enforcement exchange programmes.	18 02 01 02	25	5,3
Projects aiming at measures and best practices for the protection and support of witnesses and victims of crime, including victims of terrorism.	18 02 01 02	5	3
Union projects aiming at preventing and combating cross-border, serious and organised crime, and reinforcing coordination and cooperation between law enforcement authorities	18 02 01 02	57	66,8
<b>Total</b>		<b>249</b>	<b>139,4</b>
Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)	

		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Projects aiming at strengthening Member States' capability to prevent crime and combat cross-border, serious and organised crime.	F	99	107	107	107	107	97	99
	P	0	N/A	93	173	265		
Projects aiming at coordination, cooperation, mutual understanding and the exchange of information among Member States' national authorities, relevant Union bodies, third-countries and international organisations.	F	63	63	68	70	63	63	63
	P	0	N/A	17	63	154		
Projects aiming at training schemes in implementation of European training policies, including through specific Union law enforcement exchange programmes.	F	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
	P	0	N/A	21	59	94		
Projects aiming at measures and best practices for the protection and support of witnesses and victims of crime, including victims of terrorism.	F	5	6	5	4	5	5	5
	P	0	N/A	6	19	22		
Union projects aiming at preventing and combating cross-border, serious and organised crime, and reinforcing coordination and cooperation between law enforcement authorities	F	57	60	60	101	57	50	57
	P	0	3	23	11	54		

**Specific Objective 4:** Enhancing the capacity of Member States and the Union for managing effectively security-related risks and crises, and preparing for and protecting people and critical infrastructure against terrorist attacks and other security-related incidents

**Indicator 1:** Number and tools put in place and/or further upgraded with the help of the Instrument to facilitate the protection of critical infrastructure by Member States in all sectors of the economy

Baseline	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Target
	Milestones foreseen							2020
0	0	0	1	239			478	478
	Actual results							
	0	45	141	236	267	337		

Comment: Provided in the annual implementation reports sent by Member States on 31 March each year.

Availability of Data: Based on latest data submitted by Member States as of 31/03/2020.

Unit of measure: Actual results, milestones and target are cumulative.

**Indicator 2:** Cumulative number of projects relating to the assessment and management of risks in the field of internal security supported by the Instrument

Baseline	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Target
2013	Milestones foreseen							2020
0		30	45	54			108	108
	Actual results							
	3	14	42	68	90	109		

Comment: Provided in the annual implementation reports sent by Member States on 31 March each year.

Availability of Data: Based on latest data submitted by Member States as of 31/03/2020.

Unit of measure: Actual results, milestones and target are cumulative.

**Indicator 3:** Number of expert meetings, workshops, seminars, conferences, publications, websites and online consultations organised with the help of the Instrument. Broken down by relating to critical infrastructure protection, and relating to crisis and risk management

Baseline	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Target
	Milestones foreseen							2020
0	0		15	446			892	892
	Actual results							
	0	4	54	274	607	828		

Comment: Provided in the annual implementation reports sent by Member States on 31 March each year.

Availability of Data: Based on latest data submitted by Member States as of 31/03/2020.

Unit of measure: Actual results, milestones and target are cumulative.



**Expenditure related outputs**

Outputs	Budget line	Budget 2020	
		Number	EUR million
Projects aiming at strengthening Member States' capability to protect critical infrastructure	18 02 01 02	30	9,5
Projects aiming at securing links and effective coordination between existing sector-specific early warning and crisis cooperation actors at Union and national level	18 02 01 02	9	6,2
Projects aiming at strengthening capacity of the Member States and the Union to develop threat and risk assessments	18 02 01 02	4	4,4
Union projects aiming at enhancing the capacity of Member States and the Union for managing effectively security-related risks and crisis	18 02 01 02	14	31,8
<b>Total</b>		<b>57</b>	<b>51,9</b>

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Projects aiming at strengthening Member States' capability to protect critical infrastructure	F	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
	P	0	N/A	5	17	30		
Projects aiming at securing links and effective coordination between existing sector-specific early warning and crisis cooperation actors at Union and national level	F	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
	P	0	N/A	9	16	19		
Projects aiming at strengthening the capacity of the Member States and the Union to develop threat and risk assessments	F	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
	P	0	N/A	5	13	8		
Union projects aiming at enhancing the capacity of Member States and the Union for managing effectively security-related risks and crisis	F	14	14	14	25	14	8	14
	P	0	0	9	12	37		

**4. Programme contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals**

***SDG 16 Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels***

By supporting the fight against crime and terrorism, the ISF contributes to fighting and preventing organised crime and tackling radicalisation terrorist ideas and beliefs, while at the same time guaranteeing fundamental rights and values. As such it supports, the development of modern police and law enforcement authorities working together to contribute towards a more peaceful and inclusive society.

‘Change of viewpoint’ project in DE aims to introduce lasting measures for de-radicalisation, the prevention of radicalisation, and the protection of the citizen against politically motivated crime, with the emphasis on work in and with the social media. The project is intended to enable members of the public more easily to recognise extreme right-wing propaganda, to offer alternative sources of information, to generate a better exchange of information by means of networking between public authorities and players in civil society, and to step up deradicalisation measures in social networks.

The FI project ‘TOIVO’ ensures the performance of the shared analysis systems of the Police, Customs and the Border Guard, and raising its capacity to deal with large volumes of data processed in connection with cybercrime in particular.