

NATIONELLT PROGRAM ISF

IDENTIFIERING AV UTNÄMNDA MYNDIGHETER

Behöriga myndigheter ansvariga för förvaltnings- och kontrollsystem

Myndighet	Myndighetens namn	Namnet på den person som är ansvarig för myndigheten	Adress	E-postadress	Datum för utnämning	Delegerade aktiviteter
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Förvaltnings- och kontrollsystem

The system will be based on principles that will facilitate a high absorption of funds and a customer-friendly system with well-balanced audit arrangements. It will describe the functions and organisation of the RA and the Audit Authority. It will also describe criteria for the selection of projects and procedures for invitations to tender, statements of expenditure, accounting, etc. and state which administrative routines have been set up and how these can be audited.

The same Audit Authority as for the SOLID-funds will be used. Administrative routines, guidelines and checklists for ISF-management are based on experiences from the SOLID-fund. The main difference is of an organisational character. The SOLID-fund was managed at the National Criminal Investigation Department, but the management of the ISF will be carried out by the Financial Department of the new Swedish Police Authority.

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BEHÖRIGA MYNDIGHETER ANSVARIGA FÖR FÖRVALTNINGS- OCH KONTROLLSYSTEM.....	1
FÖRVALTNINGS- OCH KONTROLLSYSTEM	1
1. SAMMANFATTNING.....	4
2. UTGÅNGSSITUATION I MEDLEMSSTATEN.....	6
SAMMANFATTNING AV DEN AKTUELLA SITUATIONEN I DECEMBER 2013 I MEDLEMSSTATEN FÖR DE OMRÅDEN SOM ÄR RELEVANTA FÖR FONDEN	6
1 - STÖD TILL EN GEMENSAM VISERINGSPOLITIK	11
2 - GRÄNSER	14
3 - DRIFTSSTÖD.....	21
5 - FÖREBYGGA OCH BEKÄMPA BROTT	22
6 - RISKER OCH KRISER	31
5. GEMENSAMMA INDIKATORER OCH PROGRAMSPECIFIKA INDIKATORER	42
6. RAM FÖR MEDLEMSSTATENS FÖRBEREDELSE OCH GENOMFÖRANDE AV PROGRAMMET	44
6.1 PARTNERSKAPETS DELTAGANDE I FÖRBEREDELSENA AV PROGRAMMET	44
6.2 ÖVERVAKNINGSKOMMITTÉ	44
6.3 GEMENSAM ÖVERVAKNINGS- OCH UTVÄRDERINGSRAM.....	44
6.4 PARTNERSKAPETS DELTAGANDE I GENOMFÖRANDE, ÖVERVAKNING OCH UTVÄRDERING AV DET NATIONELLA PROGRAMMET	45
6.5 INFORMATION OCH PUBLICITET	45
6.6 SAMORDNING OCH KOMPLEMENTARITET MED ANDRA INSTRUMENT	46
6.7 STÖDMOTTAGARE.....	47
6.7.1 Förteckning över programmets viktigaste typer av stödmottagare:.....	47
6.7.2 Direktupphandling (om tillämpligt).....	47
7. PROGRAMMETS FINANSIERINGSPLAN	48
TABELL 1: FINANSIERINGSPLAN ISF GRÄNSER	48
TABELL 2: FINANSIERINGSPLAN ISF POLIS	49
TABELL 3: TOTALA ÅRLIGA EU-ÅTAGANDEN (I EURO)	50
MOTIVERING AV EVENTUELLA AVVIKELSER FRÅN DE MINIMIANDELAR SOM ANGES I DE SÄRSKILDA FÖRORDNINGARNA	50
DOKUMENT	51
SENASTE VALIDERINGSRESULTAT	52

1. SAMMANFATTNING

This summary points to areas where Sweden can make a contribution to ensuring a high level of security throughout the EU and beyond. It identifies a number of challenges, vulnerabilities and trends that have been translated into priority actions for EU financial support that bring the greatest EU added value while fully taking into principles such as avoiding fragmentation of EU-funds. A particular priority will be to fully implement the EU-acquis and cooperation mechanisms. This Programme is permeated by three types of measures, i.e. capacity development, training and provision of equipment, including IT. The European Agenda for Security and subsequent policies on internal security will be taken fully into account as guidance for the implementation of the Programme. On specific subjects, the Programme is expected to integrate a European dimension into the day-to-day operation of the actors involved and thereby help alleviate the use of EU-mechanisms for cooperation to a larger extent. It is expected that the overall capacity and a larger number of staff in involved services will make better use of EU-cooperation. Out of the overall allocation of around 11,5M€ to ISF Borders, including technical assistance, approximately 29,5% will be directed towards issuing of Schengen visa and 61,5% to border control. For ISF Police, 67,8% will be directed towards preventing an combating crime and 32,2% to risk and crisis. The full implementation of an EU PNR-system will absorb more than half of the allocation directed towards combating crime.

On **issuing of Schengen visa**, work is ongoing to develop working methods and organisation in Swedish missions abroad. The Programme will help to streamline visa-issuing, making procedures more accessible, and help missions benefit from developments such as the electronic visa application. For a properly functioning visa-issuing, it is important to enhance cooperation between the Member States' missions abroad. The Programme will contribute to the best possible implementation of the Visa Information System (VIS), including updates of the VIS and assessments of compliance with the acquis.

The Swedish geography, the distribution of population and that Sweden does not have a specific **border control** authority pose challenges. Modern technology will be of particular importance for border controls. Schengen evaluations are key to monitor how Sweden complies with the acquis and for the development of an integrated management system for external borders. The Programme will contribute to the application of the EU acquis, and Sweden has also identified a need to support this through training.

A key task for Swedish law enforcement authorities is to prevent crime as well as to supporting victims of crime. In 2007, the Government launched a strategy against organised crime and today eleven authorities are targeting criminals and their networks. The focus is, in particular, on ways of using businesses in criminal activities, improper influence and use of intimidation. Important areas are drug related crime, firearms, excise fraud, trafficking and smuggling of human beings and cybercrime. Important work is continuing on addressing profits of crime.

Organised crime increasingly includes cross-border features. Further efforts must therefore include work to develop EU-wide cooperation. It is important to support the implementation of the EU commitments by providing training. To increase security in society, attention will be given to networks involved in territorial control in order to counter radicalisation and violent extremism. Violent networks represent right- and left-wing extremism as well as violent Islamic extremism. The long-term effects when such persons return to Sweden is a potential threat.

An important part of the Programme will on this basis be invested in **fighting and preventing crime**, including the exchange of information supported by IT such as PNR, fighting terrorism, developing new multi-stakeholder approaches to **prevent crime and the protection and support to victims of crime**.

On **risk and crisis**, Swedish efforts to strengthen the resilience of vital societal functions and the protection of

critical infrastructure are based on responsibility and cooperation between all stakeholders. A challenge is the number of actors involved and the Programme will seek to better ensuring that the work is coordinated, including through joint operations centers, and that private stakeholders are involved more effectively. It will be important that the Programme helps to enhance interoperability, dependency and consequence assessments, capabilities, sector and cross-sector training, operations and exercises, and regional and local cooperation. The implementation of the Directive on Information and Network Security will be a priority under the Programme.

2. UTGÅNGSSITUATION I MEDLEMSSTATEN

Sammanfattning av den aktuella situationen i december 2013 i medlemsstaten för de områden som är relevanta för fonden

SO 1 – Support to a common visa policy

Out of the 49 consular missions some, e.g. Moscow, are handling many cases and are burdened by general resources limitations. Within the foreign-service, the work continues to meet the challenge on organising Schengen visa-issuing rationally. The consulates will develop their operations to streamlining their visa-issuing activities, but the Swedish Migration Agency must assist the consulates with operational and process related support, including technical support for readers, photo equipment, scanners and the posting of migration experts to specific offices. It is expected that visas (19267 in 2014 for all types of visas) via the on-line form will increase further. Sweden has implemented VIS, but further technical improvements, updates and adjustments in-line with developments and new versions in the central VIS-system will be needed. Training as well as work to coordinate developments of VIS among EU MS are identified as needs. There will be a need to take measures in order to comply with findings of Schengen evaluations during the programming period.

SO 2 - Borders

A challenge for border control work is that Sweden does not have a specific border control authority. The Police have primary responsibility for border controls and the Swedish Coast Guard is responsible for border controls at sea. The Swedish Customs may, under police guidance, carry out checks on persons. In January 2015, one single Police Authority was set up in Sweden. New working processes, coordination and uniform trainings are therefore needed. Other challenges are Sweden's geography and population distribution that lead to great variations in the requirements for border checks throughout the more than 100 border crossing-points (BCP) with a majority of sea BCPs. The absence of a dedicated border control service create a continuous need to improve the intra-agency cooperation and exchange of information, infrastructure, IT-systems and equipment at the Swedish border. At EU-level, the importance of intra-agency cooperation is noted in the Guidelines for the cooperation between Border Guards and Customs Administrations working at the external borders.

Furthermore, SIS II is being developed and use of biometrics in border control is being further introduced. Sweden has so far not introduced ABC-gates or a specific a border surveillance system with sensors. There is, considering the large number of BCPs not frequently used, a need for improved and updated mobile equipment. Moreover, Swedish geography makes it necessary to strengthen regional cooperation such as the BSRBCC (Baltic Sea Regional Border Control Cooperation), Baltic Sea Task Force on Organised Crime and cooperation with neighbouring countries. An example within BSRBCC is Operation Turnstone which is aimed at fighting crime in cooperation between border control services and the Police. Participation in FRONTEX-operations is a good way to contribute to the overall internal security of the EU and to improve the EU-cooperation on border controls, in turn enabling improvements of Swedish border control. At present, Sweden is participating in Operation Triton in which FRONTEX within which needs for encrypted communications have been noted.

The Police currently have no system for uniform and national reporting of the type of information which must be included in the situational pictures in EUROSUR. The introduction of a uniform reporting system must also be accompanied by training on its use and how to integrate it into standard procedures for planning, evaluation etc. In December 2014 Sweden reached a minimum level and further functionality is being rolled out. Further capacity building will follow to maintain a situational picture at the national NCC. Sweden also intends to develop cooperation with all Baltic Sea states connected to EUROSUR and improve the exchange information. In Sweden,

modern technology is of great importance and the need to further modernise border control remains. It is important for Sweden that equipment primarily designated for use at the border can also be used for law enforcement operations when needed and in line with the Regulation ISF Borders. The equipment should be capable of being stationary, mobile and compatible with EU standards. The need for a new communication system is being discussed at an initial stage. Smart Borders will be a key future undertaking which, in addition to the specific programme for its implementation, should be able to benefit from this Fund.

Furthermore, the outcome of Schengen evaluations such as the one from spring 2015 will provide further needs for improvements and measures to comply with the acquis. Training will be required to this end. Future needs for liaison officers, including in temporary hotspots are being considered.

SO 5 - Preventing and combating Crime

Besides developments in specific areas of crime, general developments in Sweden on serious and organised crime include:

- The previous limits existing between different criminal individuals, networks, organizations and areas of crime are virtually eliminated. Criminals are bound together by key individuals and these may possess a certain skill, have a wide network or serve as a mediator. "Criminal services" will likely increase.
- Today criminals in serious crime are multi-criminals and increasingly sophisticated; the area of crimes committed is broader and each criminal is more able. Locally based criminal networks continue to be active.
- The trend is becoming clearer that organised crime increasingly includes economic crime and fraud. It is no longer a small number of criminals who have the ability to commit economic crime or fraud.

In particular, three identified areas have a serious impact on trust in society.

- Improper influence and corruption

Criminal illegal influence continues to impact citizens, elected officials, government representatives, businessmen and journalists. Improper influence is a threat to citizens' trust in Government and its ability to maintain the rule of law. There are indications that criminals increasingly are trying to inhibit people from reporting crimes and to provide testimony in court.

- Fraud, abuse of the welfare system and identity crime

Fraud has risen sharply in recent years and is affecting businesses and citizens. The abuse of the welfare system has evolved over several years and is now systematic. It could ultimately lead to citizens losing confidence in government agencies. Identity hacking in different forms allows for many crimes against the welfare system and fraud.

- The increasing use of violence and the situation in certain vulnerable geographic areas

Overall, criminals involved in serious crime are to a larger extent using violence with a greater degree of

recklessness against other criminals, but the violence also affect third parties. The criminal influence in certain vulnerable geographic areas is expected to increase and make more difficult a positive community development.

There is a need to sustain a strategy against serious crime with methods and strategies to manage and destabilise power structures, including at individual level, and sub-groups/networks that are in the midst of the OC-context. Crime preventive strategies are imperative for sustaining the effects of such a strategy and for providing new, innovative approaches. There is a particular need to mobilise local municipalities which in its administrative capacities can contribute significantly. Further supporting measures include evaluations and follow-ups.

There is a need to develop and maintain the best possible ability to support victims of crime, including by means of intra-EU cooperative measures. A victim-centred approach must be at the forefront in crime areas such as trafficking in human beings and sexual exploitation of children. Important parts of the acquis and the general crime victim Directive are at present being implemented and evaluated. Remedies to gaps and shortcomings in these respects should be able to benefit from this Programme.

The developments of serious crime in Sweden points to a series of needs for and potential measures to enhance and improve the response against crime, including:

- increased multi-agency cooperation in a number of areas;
- full application of available methods to analyse crime, develop indicators and evaluation;
- development of innovative, multi-stakeholder approaches to prevent crime,
- improvements and follow-up of multi-agency cooperation on profits of crime, including asset recovery and financial investigations following the evaluation of FATF in spring 2016;
- making full use of asset recovery within and outside Sweden;
- increased participation in the actions of the EU policy cycle (see SO5NO1) and Joint Investigative Teams;
- making better use of Europol services and improving the exchange of information through Europol;
- establishment of the Swedish Cyber Crime Centre with state-of-the-art equipment and methods, including improving investigations into system interference (c.f. SO 6 R 1) and the use of the opportunities by ICT-support in all types of investigations;

The threat level of terrorism in Sweden has been high since the fall 2010. Terror-related actions have been dominated by operators motivated by violent Islamic extremism who support acts of terror in conflict zones such as Iraq. The activities consist of recruiting, financing and travelling to conflict zones to take part in training linked to acts of violence. The long-term effects on persons returning to Sweden have already been identified as a threat. Combating and preventing radicalisation and extremism are mainly the responsibility of the Security Service, but

efforts by other authorities and organisations of civil society are of crucial importance, including de-radicalisation. The threat can also come from persons acting on their own. This calls for detection at an early stage and multi-agency cooperation is important. Through COPPRA (Community Policing and Prevention of Radicalisation) training will continue to this end. To increase security in the community, attention should be given also to prevent radicalisation and violent extremism within the context of local communities.

SO6 - Risk and crisis

A general challenge in the field of risk and crisis is that technical developments, increased specialisation and internationalisation has provided evolving and strong relations of dependency. Private operators account for an increasing share of publicly funded services and own key parts of the infrastructure. In order to strengthening the protection of vital societal functions and infrastructures, the Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency (MSB) has therefore been given special responsibility for coordination in this area. The work is based on shared responsibility and cooperation between public stakeholders in charge of crisis management across sectors and at all levels of society. The coordination includes a process for national risk and capability assessment, in line with EU legislation, on civil protection and risk and vulnerability analyses. Municipalities (290) and counties (21) with geographical responsibilities are required to report on vital societal functions, key dependencies between them, possible consequences and measures envisaged. The sectors covered by the EU-directive on protection of critical infrastructure, energy and transport, are two key areas together with network and information security.

In order to gain an increased understanding regarding dependencies and priorities for the critical infrastructure, there is a need to increase dependency analysis capability in more areas; work has for instance been done in the field of electricity (STYREL). The authorities need to work in a more coordinated way and, in particular private operators need to be more involved. To supply a better basis for a common direction and coordination in the event of disturbances in societal functions, more effective technical interoperability between different operators' systems needs to be developed and joint operation centres established. This support information sharing and overall situational awareness as well as facilitate other forms of collaboration, including horizontal scanning and resource monitoring.

The need for regional cooperation on cross-border risks and vulnerabilities, e.g. Nordic countries and the Baltic Sea region, remains high. In the field of cyber security, protection needs to be reinforced by developing expertise and improving methods and tools to integrate the technical systems of the infrastructure that supports the vital societal functions. The weaknesses as regards dependencies also need to be analysed and addressed so that redundancy shortcomings can be countered and continued operation ensured in the event of disruptions. The NIS-directive will require further measures of implementation in this field. As regards CBRNE only a few incidents have occurred (Natriumcyanid), but further work is required.

Measures under 2007-2013 Home Affairs Funds

Through the External Borders Fund 2007-2013, measures have aimed at supporting a more efficient and coherent border control. Measures concerning the issuing of visas and the exchange of information via VIS and SIS have been financed. Other measures have aimed at preventing illegal immigration by having staff at a number of embassies trained on detection of false passports. There have been investments on the sea border, in order to detect, identify and intervene at the external border. Developments in equipment and IT solutions have been financed with a view to a safer and more effective border control. Through the ISEC Programme there have been measures designed to develop law-enforcement authorities' cross-border working methods and forms of cooperation,

particularly in the areas of human trafficking, the management of demonstrations, and organised crime in general.

3. PROGRAMMETS MÅL

Specifikt mål	1 - Stöd till en gemensam viseringspolitik
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Measures in line with the national strategy will in particular lead to:

- A reduction in visa shopping and increased harmonisation of the processing of visas
- Greater accessibility for visa applicants as well as more efficient and legally secure handling of applications
- A reduction in the administrative burden on consulates
- More effective and harmonised local cooperation between Member States' consular missions
- Increased use and roll-out of VIS and improved IT-support
- Expanded the European consular cooperation and consular representation
- Improvements and developments of IT systems for exchange of information as well as well-functioning support from modern technology
- Increased administrative capacity and improved processes for the utilisation of available operational, technical and human resources to address the challenges

Nationellt mål	1 - Nationell kapacitet
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National priorities:

- Further needs to development the VIS system over the years of the programme is likely to be identified and will be addressed.
- Work is under way at national level to improve the national VIS system on the basis of operational needs. There are also calls for changes in the national systems on the basis of changes and improvements made to the central VIS system.

- New ways of issuing Schengen visa have been developed in recent years, for example through digitalisation and outsourcing. It is important to maintain and expand the service and standards as well as to develop and streamline the process as a whole.
- As the resources available to consulates abroad are limited, it is important to make use of technological developments in the field. Using the appropriate equipment, capacity is being stepped up at missions and legal certainty and uniformity are being enhanced through better service to visa applicants.

Funding priorities:

It is expected that the following actions will contribute to measurable improvements in efficiency, communication, level of service and the operation of the VIS.

- Analytical, monitoring or evaluation activities aimed at improving service and raising standards by, inter alia:

o review;

o evaluation;

o development of methods, for instance on supervision of the service provider.

- Analytical, monitoring or evaluation activities focusing on compliance with the regulatory framework.
- Acquisition, maintenance, procurement and deployment of biometric equipment and equipment needed in the processing of visa, e.g. photo-equipment with readers for fingerprints and e-passport readers.

- Further developments, validating and testing of the VIS system in view of needs for improvements, legal requirements and management changes implemented by EU-LISA
- Measures to improve, validate and test technical solutions for communication with and between missions as far as Schengen visa processing is concerned.

Nationellt mål	2 - Unionens regelverk
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National priorities:

- Amendments to the Visa Code are under way that may require legislative changes as well as technical updates and improvements in Sweden. This also applies to any measures emerging from the Schengen evaluations and the thematic evaluations in the visa field.

Funding priorities:

It is expected that the following actions will improve the adherence to the EU-acquis.

- Analytical, monitoring and evaluation activities contributing to the implementation of an amended, new Visa Code, including training
- Measures following Schengen evaluations in a broad context, including training and actions improving the functioning of the Schengen acquis

Nationellt mål	3 - Konsulärt samarbete
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National priorities:

Prioritized issues are the implementation of the EU Visa Code and other relevant legislation, practical cooperation such as exchanges between Members States in a learning perspective, increased cooperation and development in the area of documentation security/verification. This will contribute to a meaningful increase in Schengen visa

processing coverage, reducing costs of Schengen States, increasing the visibility of the European Union and improving the service offered to visa applicants, such as representation, co-location, common offices, etc.

Funding priorities:

It is expected that the following actions will contribute to an improved operation of Schengen visa processing.

- Projects aimed at establishing strategic and flexible consular networks, including exchange, training and education of staff, for example between liaison officers in order to improve the exchange of information on developments as well as practices.
- Analytical, monitoring and evaluation activities to ensure the implementation of the EU Visa Code and other relevant legislation.
- Projects promoting and actions aimed at contributing to increased cooperation between Member States and to expand local cooperation, including in the framework of specific actions promoted by other Member States, for example on establishing so called Schengen Houses.

Specifikt mål	2 - Gränser
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According to the *Strategy for external border control and internal control of aliens in Sweden for 2014-2016*, drawn up by the Police in collaboration with the Coastguard, the work must be carried out in ways which are consistent, efficient, legally secure and intelligence based.

The objectives of the strategy are to:

- Increase security
- Reduce crime, both on land and at sea
- Detect and prevent irregular migration

- Contribute to a smooth flow of traveler movements

A successful strategy will, among other things, lead to:

- The strengthening of the EU's internal security
- Increased ability to detect cross-border crime
- A smoother flow at the external borders
- Increased use of modern technology in line with European standards
- Enhanced intelligence-led work
- A high level of cooperation and the exchange of information and intelligence
- Full implementation of the Schengen acquis
- Increased legal certainty and better guarantees for the proper treatment of people in need of protection and, in particular, those in need of special protection such as victims of human trafficking
- A minimum level of skills for authorisation to work in border control
- Participating in FRONTEX operations

The aims of the strategy require that a series of needs and challenges are addressed such as training for border control staff, IT and infrastructure, equipment for border control and surveillance. Considering Sweden's large territory and large number of BCPs, there is a great need for mobile equipment and for use of IT-systems that simplify the control procedures. The need for passenger information in the border control must be addressed (API).

If any actions under this specific objective (and its corresponding national objectives) will go beyond the scope of the ISF-Borders Regulation, proportionate funding will be applied.

National priorities:

Sweden will implement Eurosur in line with Regulation 1052/2013. EUROSUR will be used as a national system for exchange of information and cooperation in the area of border management among all relevant national authorities. In this connection, it is important that financing is available for a range of measures, such as improving coordination and cooperation between involved Swedish services, further roll-out of the application, extending its use in cooperation with Baltic Sea States and developing the use of its situational picture as a tool to allocate resources. Sweden will also benefit as a recipient of the European situational picture.

Funding priorities:

It is expected that the following actions will establish EUROSUR as the main tool for exchange of information and cooperation on border controls.

- Actions improving and projects promoting, including analytical, monitoring and evaluation activities, EUROSUR as a system for exchange of information and cooperation between border control personnel at all locations and for all stakeholders, including the Police, Customs and the Coast Guard.
- Training in border control relating to the EUROSUR framework to ensure a harmonised format for exchange of information and application of the framework.
- Actions improving and projects promoting reinforcement of methods and resources for the collection, processing and analysis of situational pictures in accordance with the CIRAM methodology.
- Actions improving and projects promoting the establishment of regional coordination centres to coordinate efforts and provide information for the situational pictures through reinforcement of resources, methodology development and training.

- Actions improving and projects promoting, including analytical, monitoring and evaluation activities, the development of exchange of information between systems, including EUROSUR, thereby improving the Swedish situational picture. Such developments can include projects to better integrate border control source information into the Police IT-environment to facilitate digital and more automated exchange of information, both within the Police and with Customs and the Coast Guard. Other possible actions are the development of training modules to better introduce new personnel on how local information and local situational awareness ties into national and European situational awareness.

(Note: Actions regarding borders and relating to exchange of information and situational awareness should be cross-referenced with actions under the ISF-Police instrument in order to avoid the setting-up of duplicate channels of exchange and competing functions for analysis.)

Nationellt mål	2 - Informationsutbyte
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National priorities:

Since Sweden has no dedicated border control authority, the work carried out by involved law enforcement services must make the best use of each other's expertise and close cooperation must continuously take place as well as being developed. It is imperative to ensure and enhance an effective exchange of information between services involved in border control, including on the basis of improved risk analysis. Since border controls have as one important aim prevent and fight crime in Sweden, there must also be a more extensive exchange of information between border control activities and other law enforcement activities in order to better meet this challenge.

Funding priorities:

It is expected that the following actions will increase the exchange of information and the capability to analyse information for the purpose of border controls.

- Actions such as seminars, workshops, feasibility studies, analytical, monitoring and evaluation activities aiming at enhanced cooperation between the authorities involved in border control such as the Police, the Coast Guard, Customs and the Migration Agency.

- Actions improving and projects promoting, including analytical, monitoring and evaluation activities, and aiming at reinforcing the cooperation between all services involved in border controls as well as between border control activities and activities serving the purpose to prevent and fight cross-border crime, including methods and training on analysis and risk analysis to make use of information from border controls in cross-border crime prevention taking full account of Regulation 515/2014 (ISF Borders) and in particular Article 3.3(b)(iii) thereof.
- Actions improving and projects promoting greater exchange of information using Frontex-tools such as in the contexts of analysis as well as operations, including training.
- Exchange, training and education of staff aimed at increasing staff exchange within and between Member States for improvement of best practices regarding issuing of Schengen visa in third countries, including the development of the back-office function of liaison officers.
- Exchange, training and education of staff by a system of exchange secondments within the country and with other MS/SAC.

Nationellt mål	3 - Gemensamma unionsnormer
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National priorities:

- Further exploring the usefulness, costs/benefits and feasibility of ABC-gates at Arlanda Airport taking full account of the relevant guidelines developed by FRONTEX in close cooperation with the Member States.
- Further aligning and updating the use and operation of SIS II to Union standards where needed.
- Further developing the use of ICAO PKD in border control.

Funding priorities:

It is expected that the following actions will lead to fuller adherence to common union standards in border controls.

- Deploying, transferring, testing and validating new methodology or technology for the establishment of ABC-gates at Arlanda airport, including also research, infrastructure, IT-development, procurement of equipment and training.
- Actions improving and projects promoting further developments of ICAO PKD and use of Schengen master lists.

Nationellt mål	4 - Unionens regelverk
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National priorities:

Deficiencies identified in Schengen evaluations may lead to a need for comprehensive adjustment measures. These measures will include needs to be addressed by training, development of national training plans that are in line with FRONTEX developed products, including the SQF, the CCC, the courses on fundamental rights, national law and regulations. This said, the Swedish Police have already identified a need to establishing national training plans for all border guards across the country that include the operation of the Schengen acquis at the border. Such training plans will form part of a systematic approach towards standardising the training of border control staff.

Funding priorities:

It is expected that the following actions will lead to full adherence and better operation of the EU-acquis.

- Eligible actions, projects and measures to be taken in connection with the Schengen evaluations, such as:
 - Training

- Technological development
- Development of new working methods
- Measures to establish a system of certification of border-control staff, in particular:
- Updating of training and skills development plans
- Development of web-based solutions for training, including e-training

Nationellt mål	5 - Framtida utmaningar
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Sweden has under SO2 on borders for each national objective sought to identify and include future needs and challenges that can appropriately be addressed by the Internal Security Fund. In this way a series of future challenges will be addressed in their proper context and fragmenting the allocation can be avoided.

No actions are planned to be financed under this objective.

Nationellt mål	6 - Nationell kapacitet
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National priorities:

- To ensure operability, integrity and security of the SIS.
- To implement the Entry/Exit system and the European Travel Information and Authorization System.
- Intelligence-led efforts to combat illegal migration and cross-border crime.
- Technical developments are needed for future changes and updates in EU-wide systems and databases. Account needs to be taken of the possibilities for interoperability with existing and future systems.
- To develop capabilities regarding the use of API-based systems compatible with EU-standards.

- National capacity needs to be reinforced by equipment to improve border control, incl. equipment that may be used for border management and other law enforcement tasks. The equipment must be both stationary and mobile (e.g. devices for finger print and passport reading incl. document checks).
- Strengthening cooperation with and building capacity in third countries by secondment of liaison officers through direct personal contacts and exchanges.
- To enhance situational awareness at sea and provide for a developed national situational picture by acquiring equipment for seagoing and aerial units within the Coast Guard.

Funding priorities:

- Support to the quick and effective upgrading of the national components of the SIS, in line with the requirements of Regulation (EU) 2018/1861. Funding for this priority will be provided as stipulated under Section 7.
- Projects promoting, incl. analytical, monitoring and evaluation activities, the development of strategies, action plans, tools and methodologies for intelligence-led border control.
- Deploying, transferring, testing and validating new methodology or technology for the collection and use of API-information, incl. acquisition and procurement.
- Development and implementation of the EU Entry-Exit System (EES). Funding for this priority will be provided as stipulated under Section 7.
- Other activities related to the implementation of the EES
- Development and implementation of the European Travel Information and Authorization System (ETIAS). Funding for this priority will be provided as stipulated under Section 7.
- Acquisition, procurement, deployment, testing and validating fixed and mobile equipment designed to improve border control and surveillance in the maritime environment, incl. replacement and repair of existing equipment used in cooperation with other authorities in line with Article 3.3b of the ISF/B Regulation and applying proportionate funding if equipment will be used beyond the scope of measures of the ISF/B Regulation.
- Secondment of liaison officers and IBM-related training activities in third countries, both for staff at Swedish foreign missions and for border control services in third countries.
- Development of border management IT systems

- As indicated above in the summary and the baseline text, a comprehensive approach to curb crime is necessary to ensure that the most relevant measures are adopted and that all relevant stakeholders are properly involved. The Swedish strategy against serious and organized crime launched in 2007 and involving eleven government agencies therefore applies a multidisciplinary approach encompassing all involved authorities. The intra-agency cooperation needs be strengthened further, also involving more of an EU-dimension.
- Crime prevention work is constantly evolving and more efficient working methods as well as cooperation at all levels of society need be used, including along the lines of the EU: s Administrative Approach, on surveillance and sharing of information. Moreover, there is a need also for further developments which include evaluation and follow-up of measures within in EU cooperation, including in cooperation with Europol and CEPOL. Furthermore, the authorities must be able to treat the victims of a crime in a professional manner. The law enforcement services are often the first to come into contact with victims of various forms of crime, and it is therefore important that crime victim issues are integrated into their daily activities. EU-measures to better support crime victims are also being developed and an increased European dimension of this work needs be promoted in Sweden, including by means of cross-border co-operation with particularly important EU Member States in South East Europe
- The law enforcement authorities perform their work on the basis of intelligence-led guidelines and situational pictures. In addition to the general developments outlined above under the baseline text, these include currently in particular the following specific crime areas which coincides well with the priorities set for the EU policy cycle:
 - Drugs criminality;
 - Trafficking in human;
 - Human smuggling;
 - Firearms and explosives;
 - Cybercrime
 - Crimes against Intellectual Property;
 - Money laundering;
 - Excise duty fraud and intra-EU fraud;
 - Corruption

- Radicalisation and terrorism.
- Furthermore, financial investigations are an important instrument to dismantle criminal networks and to minimize the entering of illicit assets into the licit economy. The possibility of confiscating assets and returning the proceeds of crime, including in an international perspective, need to be given special attention. Enhanced inter-agency cooperation, methodology exchange, and training in this field need to be given priority.
- The most important undertaking as regards implementation will be the development of an EU PNR-system, including an IT-system, a Passenger Information Unit, an intra-agency approach and necessary training measures.

Nationellt mål	1 - Brott – förebyggande och bekämpning
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National priorities:

Sweden has committed itself to the EU's policy cycle and regional forms of cooperation with a focus on:

- Action to combat drug-related crime with a view to increasing the number of seizures and successful investigations;
- Increasing seizures of firearms;
- Taking action against in particular emerging forms smuggling of persons and trafficking in human beings such as labour exploitation and begging;
- Preventing radicalisation and recruitment at an early stage;
- Improving investigations and intelligence gathering on financial crimes and money laundering, including on the basis of the FATF-evaluation of Sweden during 2016;
- Strengthening action against cybercrime and combating sexual abuse of children and pornography as well as better identification of victims and perpetrators;
- Increasing detection of excise duty fraud and intra-EU fraud.
- Operational cooperation between law enforcement authorities, within Sweden, within the EU and in the wider international context to combat cross-border crime and terrorism. A special focus will be granted to sharing information, joint trainings and operational best practice and technical equipment.

- Reinforcing new approaches to prevent crime to further enhance and to sustain the current trends of decrease of important types of crime.

Funding priorities:

The following funding priorities are expected to improve the results of law enforcement work against important types of crime and, in particular, crimes addressed within the EU policy cycle. It is expected that the intra-agency cooperation will be enhanced and that focus on the EU-dimension will manifest itself more clearly.

- Actions improving and projects promoting, in line with the Operative Actions Plans, to prevent, combat and investigate priority crime within the EU policy cycle;
- Actions improving and projects promoting the implementation, including training, in line with FATF-recommendations and the Vth round of evaluations as well as intelligence gathering and investigations of financial crime, including tracing and asset recovery;
- Deploying, testing and validating new methodology or technology to support investigations, for instance on forensics;
- Exchanges, training and joint meetings to strengthen cooperation with third countries (e.g. World Customs Organisations) as well as regional cooperation between the Nordic Countries, the Baltic Sea Region and with countries on the Western Balkans within the limits set by ISF Police;
- Feasibility studies, acquisition, testing, operation, training and upgrading of technical equipment, in line with EU-standards, IT-systems and other equipment to prevent and investigate crime, and for detection of threats;
- Actions and projects promoting and implementing innovative approaches to prevent crime.

Nationellt mål	2 - Brott – informationsutbyte
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National priorities:

- Europol must be used in full as a hub for information exchange, analysis and support in cross-border cooperation. Emphasis will be placed on the implementation and development of the action plans in the policy cycle and the facilitation of more effective use of Europol.
- Crime on and via the Internet requires improved coordination across border and with the EC3. Sweden needs to develop a national, compatible counterpart to EC3, i.e. the SC3, to investigate and prosecute offenders who use the Internet as a crime forum or use it as an instrument for committing crimes.

- In efforts to combat child pornography, the joint international work on image management should be strengthened, e.g. through increased use of the Interpol database ICSE (cf. the Global Alliance against Child Sexual Abuse Online).
- To further improve effectiveness in the exchange of information, it is important to develop the concept of Single Point of Contact (SPOC) further and the cooperation based on the Prüm Decision. It is also important to explore the involvement of judicial authorities at national and EU level.
- Sweden plays an active part in customs cooperation, including in the Customs Cooperation Working Party and in measures which complement the operational action plans of the EU policy cycle.
- Implementation of the PNR-directive.

Funding priorities:

The following actions are expected to increase the exchange of information for law enforcement purposes.

- Develop the necessary IT solutions to increase the exchange of information with other EU Member States and the interoperability with the IT systems and databases developed by the EU or other EU Member States.
- Actions improving cooperation between authorities and international exchange of information, both within the EU and with third countries in line with the EU Law Enforcement Information Management Strategy and making full use of the capabilities of Europol in this respect. The UMF (Universal Message Format) will be considered as a reference model in this context.
- Actions improving the SPOC-concept, e.g. the exchange of experience and best practices, and actions to identify and disseminate new working methods.

- Setting up of new and development of existing Passenger Information Units (PIU) at national level to develop and implement a Passenger Name Record IT system.
- Actions improving cyber security and combat cybercrime on a number of issues, including training, equipment etc. in the context of setting up a SC3 (Cyber Crime Centre) and reinforcing the compatibility with and exchange with the EC3.
- Actions related to the further improvement of the VIS for law enforcement authorities for visas issued and for searches/verification in VIS using fingerprints at border control, and for internal control of third country nationals.

Nationellt mål	3 - Brott – utbildning
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National priorities:

- Training and skills development are crucial to full implementation of EU-measures, commitments and EU-obligations.
- Trainings need to be developed within the Swedish Police and the Partnership authorities in conjunction with implementation, both in general and with specific reference to future needs. It is expected that an overall increased focus on training will result in improved capabilities to make fuller use of not least EU-instruments, but also in investigations in specific areas of crime.
- Training is also needed to further strengthen and streamlining collaboration with other Member States and for the day-to-day operation of EU-instruments.

- Considerable training investments need to be made on Internet reconnaissance to raise the general level of qualifications and, moreover, the skills of specialists, in particular, owing to the rapid developments in the technology.
- Training with regard to financial crime and asset recovery need to be provided with priority, including on the basis of FATF-recommendations and the new legislation on money laundering.
- Training on specific and prioritised types of crime such as within the EU Policy Cycle or with a particular cross-border element.

Funding priorities:

The following funding priorities are in particular expected to provide an important complement to formal implementation of EU-instruments as well as increasing the use of EU-mechanisms in the day-to-day operation of involved agencies. They are also expected to enhance the levels of ability to perform the best possible intervention to prevent and fight crime.

- Training for the implementation of EU-instruments and EU-measures;
- Development of the methodology for different training activities, including web-based solutions such as e-learning;
- Exchanges, training and education of staff in Sweden and with other Member States, in particular to address evolving phenomena such as increases in specific forms of trafficking in human beings and petty crime as a consequence of free movement of persons;
- Training to raise the level of qualifications with respect to prioritised and emerging crimes, not least including the crime areas and developments identified in this Programme
- Training measures to raise the level of qualifications with respect to financial crime, including on the basis of the FATF-evaluation of Sweden in 2016

- Training and exercises in line with the EU Law Enforcement Training Scheme and in cooperation with CEPOL
- Joint training and operational practice among law enforcement services and partnership authorities in line with the above.

Nationellt mål	4 - Brott – stöd till offer
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National priorities:

As indicated in the baseline text, a comprehensive approach to prevent and fight crime requires a well-developed ability to protect and support victims of crime. Some crimes constitute a grave violation of the integrity of the victim and there is a need for involved agencies in this Programme to provide the best possible and professional skills in identifying and assisting victims of crime. Cross-border features are becoming increasingly present in relation to crime victims and ensuring full implementation of the general Directive on crime victim issues as well as specific directives on trafficking in human beings and sexual exploitation of children will be required. Priorities include:

- There are a series of risk assessment tools in use, but their efficiency and accuracy should be verified.
- There should be a high degree of quality in protective and supportive measures. Therefore assessments and developments on how methods and tools work in different contexts are needed.
- There are also protective and supportive measures that are rather directed towards the perpetrator than the victim that may be further developed.

- Furthermore, the EU offers opportunities for collaboration across borders in support of EU citizens who are the victim of a crime in Sweden or Swedish citizens who are the victims of crime in an EU Member State.

Funding priorities:

The following funding priorities are expected to raise the awareness of the EU-dimension in work with crime victims and the capacity to carry out cross-border cooperation for the protection and support to crime victims. In specific fields such as interviewing children victims of crime, it is expected that training methods will be developed.

- Analytical, monitoring and evaluation activities in order to identifying gaps and implementing subsequent actions relating to the EU Crime Victims Directive and other relevant parts of the acquis, including skills development.
- Actions improving and projects promoting skills development, assessments, methods and tools to strengthen work with crime victims and EU cooperation in specific areas, including victims of crime from vulnerable groups exercising their right to move freely within the EU to seek support to themselves and victims identified at the border (c.f. National Strategy SO2).
- Projects promoting and implementing training on state-of-the-art practices to support and interview victims of crime such as victims of trafficking in human beings and the particularly challenging situation to interview children victims of crime. Web-based training tools may be developed for these purposes.

Nationellt mål	5 - Brott – hot- och riskbedömning
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National priorities:

- Sweden's CBRNE-strategy describes how issues relating to CBRNE should be managed. This work is to be completed in 2015 with practical measures and proposals. All authorities agree on the principles set out.
- As regards threat and risk assessments, these are taken up in Cooperation Area Dangerous Substances, by a synthesis of the authorities' detailed risk and vulnerability assessments (RSA) and prioritisation of specific areas of activity.
- There is a compilation of knowledge regarding a selection of CBRNE incidents over the last three years. These incidents are considered to have been intentional. The assessment is that there are some deficiencies and needs in the identification of CBRNE substances.
- It is important and needed to support joint training and cooperation with third countries.

Funding priorities:

The following funding priorities are expected to provide a better preparedness and ability to tackle CBRNE-issues, including by intra-agency co-operation.

- Actions improving and projects promoting cooperation between operational authorities with focus on proactive measures, joint operations and including mapping of responsibilities and capabilities.
- Implementing operational exercises and training activities relating to CBRNE, including the authorities' joint and international activities such as joint exercises to search for vessels with regard to CBRNE, to search for

goods arriving with air transport with regard to BRNE, and to search containers in harbours with regard to CBRN.

Specifikt mål	6 - Risker och kriser
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The national strategy A functioning society in a changing world was decided in 2011 with a view to strengthen the vital societal functions and the protection of critical infrastructure. Similarly, on the basis of society's increasing need for information security and cybersecurity, a strategy on information security has been developed in accordance with the EU Strategy on cyber security. Growing cooperation to address risks and vulnerabilities in critical infrastructure also takes place at macro-regional level in relation to the EU Strategy for the Baltic Sea region and in Nordic cooperation.

Vital societal functions have been clustered into eleven sectors. To withhold a functioning and resilient society, the most critical sectors are energy, transport and information and communication (Report from the Civil Contingencies Agency et.al: "If one goes down, do all go down? (2009)). All other sectors depend on these three to withhold their functionality. Nevertheless, all eleven sectors are in need of additional measures to improve their resilience. In addition, the level of regulation in the field of private-public cooperation is low. In this respect, further developments are needed.

Furthermore, the gaps and insufficiencies regarding cooperation and coordination of relevant authorities need to be addressed. Since the work is based on shared responsibility and cooperation between public stakeholders in charge of crisis management across sectors and at all levels of society, the coordinating role needs to be enhanced in order to overcome these gaps and insufficiencies. To further enhance the authorities' capabilities to work in a coordinated manner with common direction, there is a need to develop co-located, joint operation centers. These centres will provide first-line actors with facilities for co-operation. This includes for example private actors, counties, municipalities, liaison officers from member states as well as other authorities. The common societal incident management will be able to handle major crisis in a more coherent way if well prepared and coordinated in the daily work. This also entails an EU-dimension, for instance in the context of the ATLAS Network for which the Swedish contribution will benefit of actions under this SO of the Programme.

Nationellt mål	1 - Risk – förebyggande och bekämpning
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National priorities:

- Raising awareness of crisis management and responses to crisis, including in EU-contexts such as the ATLAS Network.
- Enhancing firmer continuity management planning at all levels.
- Developing joint operation centres.
- Enhancing cooperation between public and private operators on preventive measures to reinforce the protection and maintain vital societal functions.
- Improving cyber resilience.
- Implement the Directive on Network and Information Security (NIS-directive).

Funding priorities:

The following funding priorities are expected to contribute to an improved coordination among involved actors, to provide a basis for establishing joint operation centres, i.e. a facility common to involved actors to coordinate efforts in and manage a crisis, to increase the awareness of the needs for crisis management measures, further raising the significance of information security as an integral part in developing the use of IT in society, and the full implementation of the NIS-directive.

- Actions improving and projects promoting coordination, operation and continuity in critical infrastructure and vital societal functions.
- Completing feasibility studies, planning and other needed preparatory measures for the establishment of joint operation centres.
- Awareness raising, dissemination and communication activities on crisis management measures and responses to crisis.
- Actions improving and projects promoting, in line with the EU Cyber Strategy for an Open, Safe and Secure Cyberspace, to improve cyber resilience through capacity building and enhanced cooperation.
- Implement the provisions of the NIS-directive, for instance in relation to incident reporting.
- Acquisition of equipment, testing and validating new methodology or technology with a view to enhance the potential Swedish contribution to the cooperation within the ATLAS-network.

Nationellt mål	2 - Risk – informationsutbyte
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National priorities:

- Enable actors to adopt their existing / legacy systems for information exchange in the areas of command and control, decision support and common operational picture.

- Enhance regional cooperation and information sharing regarding cross-border risks and vulnerabilities, particularly in the Nordic countries and the Baltic Sea region.
- Improve information sharing between authorities and private operators who play an important part in sustaining vital societal functions.

Funding priorities:

It is expected that the following actions will measurably increase the exchange of information among all concerned actors.

- Actions improving and projects promoting rapid information sharing and common situational awareness by developing and implementing a framework for standardized information exchange between the actors of the emergency- and crisis management community.
- Analytical, monitoring and evaluation activities to improve the use of commonly agreed terminology and standards.
- Actions improving and projects promoting cross border interoperability on crisis management.

Nationellt mål	3 - Risk – utbildning
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National priorities:

- Shared understanding needs to be built up in all societal sectors as regards the protection of critical infrastructure. This applies both to the authorities and to the relevant private operators. Being able to carry out joint assessments is an essential element in this regard.

Funding priorities:

The following funding priorities are expected to increase inter-actor co-operation and the level of skills of each actor to protect critical infrastructure.

- Developing cross-sectorial training or exercises designed to jointly raise skills relating to prevention and crisis management measures which may enhance the protection of critical infrastructure;
- Developing sectorial training or exercises, involving also the private sector, to enhance the capability to protect critical infrastructure in each sector and to improve crisis management.

Nationellt mål	4 - Risk – stöd till offer
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No actions are planned to be financed under this national objective.

Nationellt mål	5 - Risk – infrastruktur
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National priorities:

- Identify dependencies, vulnerabilities, capabilities, lack of resources and appropriate measures and rank these for requirements and support investments with involvement of all relevant stakeholders regarding critical infrastructure protection and vital societal functions.
- Help to increase active participation by private operators in the work on vital societal functions and critical infrastructure protection.
- Deepen the understanding of dependencies, the implications of disruptions in societal functions and the prioritizing of measures to protect critical infrastructure through dependency and consequence analysis, also with infrastructure at a high technical complexity level, supported by applied simulation and modelling.

- Improve skills and willingness to report cyberattacks through cooperation between the Security Service and other authorities as well as private operators to adopt measures with the potential to reduce problems, while today the risk of the attacker's being detected is small.

Funding priorities:

It is expected that the following actions will clarify weaknesses and strengths in protecting critical infrastructures as well as improving the functioning of cooperation mechanisms.

- Actions improving and projects promoting the further implementation of the EU Council directive 2008/114/EC on the protection of critical infrastructure.
- Actions improving and projects promoting the knowledge of dependencies in and between critical infrastructures and to identify vulnerabilities, including exchange, training and education of staff.
- Analytical, monitoring and evaluation activities to improve assessment of and measures for consequences, i.e. cascading effects.
- Analytical, monitoring and evaluation activities such as studies and assessments to improve conditions for ranking infrastructure, setting criteria and provide a basis for investment decisions relating to protection of critical infrastructure.
- Actions improving and projects promoting cooperation between authorities and private stakeholders in order to reduce problems with internet-based attacks such as SCADA attacks (supervisory control and data acquisition).

- Actions improving and projects promoting joint efforts between public authorities and private operators in strengthening protection of critical infrastructure and vital societal functions.

Nationellt mål	6 - Risk – tidig varning och kris
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No actions are planned to be financed under this national objective.

Nationellt mål	7 - Risk – hot- och riskbedömning
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National priorities:

- Developing threat and risk assessment on critical infrastructure and vital societal functions through projects.
- Enhancing the all hazard approach with cooperation on threat and risk assessment between law enforcement authorities and authorities with responsibilities in the fields of critical infrastructure- and civil protection through projects and workshops.
- Enhancing the all hazard approach with cooperation on threat and risk assessment between law enforcement authorities and authorities with responsibilities in the fields of critical infrastructure- and civil protection through projects and workshops.
- Identifying capability shortcomings to avoid, reduce or manage major disruptions or crises affecting vital societal functions through projects and workshops.

Funding priorities:

The following funding priorities are expected to increase the preparedness and the basis for improving the protection of critical infrastructure. They will contribute to compliance with the EU Council Directive 2008/114/EC.

- Exchange, training and education of staff to enhance the knowledge on antagonist threats and best practices for preparedness, including through workshops.
- Analytical, monitoring and evaluation activities to improve threat and risk assessment on critical infrastructure and vital societal functions.

PRELIMINÄR TIDTABELL

Särskilt mål	NM/SÅ	Huvudåtgärd	Åtgärdens benämning	Planeringsfasen påbörjas	Genomförandefasen påbörjas	Slutfasen påbörjas
SM1 - Stöd till en gemensam viseringspolitik	NM1 - Nationell kapacitet	1	Measures aimed at streamline migration-related operations and visa processing.	2016	2016	2018
SM1 - Stöd till en gemensam viseringspolitik	NM1 - Nationell kapacitet	2	Development, deployment and improvement of the VIS.	2018	2018	2020
SM1 - Stöd till en gemensam viseringspolitik	NM1 - Nationell kapacitet	3	Measures aimed at improving service and raising standards, compliance with regulatory framework.	2018	2018	2020
SM1 - Stöd till en gemensam viseringspolitik	NM2 - Unionens regelverk	1	Measures contributing to the implementation of a new Visa Code.	2018	2018	2020
SM1 - Stöd till en gemensam viseringspolitik	NM2 - Unionens regelverk	2	Measures following Schengen evaluations in a broad context.	2018	2018	2020
SM1 - Stöd till en gemensam viseringspolitik	NM3 - Konsulärt samarbete	1	Measures aimed at contributing to increased cooperation between Member States, and at local level.	2018	2018	2020
SM1 - Stöd till en gemensam viseringspolitik	NM3 - Konsulärt samarbete	2	Ensure implementation of the EU Visa Code and other relevant legislation.	2018	2018	2021
SM1 - Stöd till en gemensam viseringspolitik	NM3 - Konsulärt samarbete	3	Establish strategic and flexible consular networks and develop the work of liaison officers.	2018	2018	2020
SM2 - Gränser	NM1 - Eurosur	1	Establishment of EUROSUR	2017	2018	2020
SM2 - Gränser	NM1 - Eurosur	2	Develop systems to transfer data from various other systems to improve the situational picture.	2017	2018	2020
SM2 - Gränser	NM1 - Eurosur	3	Training in border control relating to the EUROSUR framework.	2017	2018	2020
SM2 - Gränser	NM2 - Informationsutbyte	1	Reinforce the cooperation between border controls, crime prevention and law enforcement work only i.	2018	2018	2019
SM2 - Gränser	NM2 - Informationsutbyte	2	Promote greater exchange of information using Frontex-tools.	2018	2018	2021
SM2 - Gränser	NM2 - Informationsutbyte	3	Seminars, workshops and enhanced cooperation between the authorities involved in border control.	2018	2018	2019
SM2 - Gränser	NM3 - Gemensamma unionsnormer	1	Development of ABC-gates at Arlanda airport .	2018	2019	2021
SM2 - Gränser	NM3 - Gemensamma unionsnormer	2	Further development of ICAO PKD and the use of Schengen master list.	2016	2017	2019
SM2 - Gränser	NM3 - Gemensamma unionsnormer	3	Reinforce cooperation with crime prevention and crime fighting in relation to border controls	2018	2019	2021
SM2 - Gränser	NM4 - Unionens regelverk	1	Measures to be incorporated in conjunction with the Schengen evaluations.	2018	2018	2020
SM2 - Gränser	NM4 - Unionens regelverk	2	Establish a system of certification of border-control staff.	2018	2018	2020
SM2 - Gränser	NM6 - Nationell kapacitet	1	Development of intelligence-led border control.	2018	2019	2020
SM2 - Gränser	NM6 - Nationell kapacitet	2	Systems development of other, future systems, based on the EU-acquis.	2018	2019	2022
SM2 - Gränser	NM6 - Nationell kapacitet	3	Improve border control and surveillance in the maritime environment.	2018	2019	2020
SM5 - Förebygga och bekämpa brott	NM1 - Brott – förebyggande och bekämpning	1	Actions to prevent, combat and investigate priority crime within the EU policy cycle.	2016	2016	2022

Särskilt mål	NM/SÅ	Huvudåtgärd	Åtgärdens benämning	Planeringsfasen påbörjas	Genomförandefasen påbörjas	Slutfasen påbörjas
SM5 - Förebygga och bekämpa brott	NM1 - Brotts - förebyggande och bekämpning	2	Measures in line with FATF recommendations including intelligence gathering and investigations.	2016	2017	2020
SM5 - Förebygga och bekämpa brott	NM1 - Brotts - förebyggande och bekämpning	3	Cooperation with third countries and regional cooperation in the Baltic Sea and Western Balkans.	2019	2019	2020
SM5 - Förebygga och bekämpa brott	NM2 - Brotts - informationsutbyte	1	Cooperation between authorities and international exchanges within the EU and with third countries.	2019	2019	2020
SM5 - Förebygga och bekämpa brott	NM2 - Brotts - informationsutbyte	2	Actions to further develop the SPOC concept.	2019	2019	2020
SM5 - Förebygga och bekämpa brott	NM2 - Brotts - informationsutbyte	3	Development to implement the PNR-directive and establish a Passenger Information Unit.	2016	2017	2020
SM5 - Förebygga och bekämpa brott	NM3 - Brotts - utbildning	1	Training for implementation of EU-instruments and EU-measures.	2018	2019	2020
SM5 - Förebygga och bekämpa brott	NM3 - Brotts - utbildning	2	Training to raise the level of qualifications with respect to prioritised and emerging crimes.	2018	2019	2020
SM5 - Förebygga och bekämpa brott	NM3 - Brotts - utbildning	3	Training in line with EU LETS, cooperation with CEPOL, joint training with partnership authorities.	2018	2019	2022
SM5 - Förebygga och bekämpa brott	NM4 - Brotts - stöd till offer	1	Assessments and developments on tools and methods to strengthen victim support.	2017	2017	2020
SM5 - Förebygga och bekämpa brott	NM4 - Brotts - stöd till offer	2	Measures to implement the EU Crime Victims Directive, including skills development.	2017	2017	2020
SM5 - Förebygga och bekämpa brott	NM5 - Brotts - hot- och riskbedömning	1	Proactive measures and joint operations in line with Sweden's CBRNE strategy.	2016	2017	2020
SM5 - Förebygga och bekämpa brott	NM5 - Brotts - hot- och riskbedömning	2	Exercises and training relating to CBRNE including authorities' joint and international activities.	2016	2017	2020
SM6 - Risker och kriser	NM1 - Risk - förebyggande och bekämpning	1	Actions to improve operation and continuity of critical infrastructure and crisis management.	2018	2019	2022
SM6 - Risker och kriser	NM1 - Risk - förebyggande och bekämpning	2	Actions such as feasibility studies, planning and establishment of joint operation centres.	2018	2019	2022
SM6 - Risker och kriser	NM1 - Risk - förebyggande och bekämpning	3	Actions to fully implement the provisions of the NIS-directive.	2018	2019	2022
SM6 - Risker och kriser	NM2 - Risk - informationsutbyte	1	Action to improve rapid information sharing and common situational awareness.	2018	2019	2022
SM6 - Risker och kriser	NM2 - Risk - informationsutbyte	2	Projects to improve the use of commonly agreed terminology and standards.	2018	2019	2022
SM6 - Risker och kriser	NM2 - Risk - informationsutbyte	3	Workshops and projects to improve cross border interoperability on crisis management.	2018	2019	2022
SM6 - Risker och kriser	NM3 - Risk - utbildning	1	Cross-sectional training and exercises to raise skills relating to prevention and crisis management	2016	2017	2019
SM6 - Risker och kriser	NM3 - Risk - utbildning	2	Sectorial training and exercises to enhance the capability to protect critical infrastructure.	2016	2017	2019
SM6 - Risker och kriser	NM3 - Risk - utbildning	3	Programmes in which relevant	2018	2019	2022

Särskilt mål	NM/SÅ	Huvudåtgärd	Åtgärdens benämning	Planeringsfasen påbörjas	Genomförandefasen påbörjas	Slutfasen påbörjas
kriser	utbildning		private operators contribute to strengthening the capability.			
SM6 - Risker och kriser	NM5 - Risk – infrastruktur	1	Actions to improve the knowledge of dependencies in and between critical infrastructures.	2016	2017	2020
SM6 - Risker och kriser	NM5 - Risk – infrastruktur	2	Improve conditions for ranking infrastructure and assessment of and measures for consequences.	2016	2017	2020
SM6 - Risker och kriser	NM5 - Risk – infrastruktur	3	Improve cooperation and increase joint efforts between public authorities and private operators.	2016	2017	2020
SM6 - Risker och kriser	NM7 - Risk – hot- och riskbedömning	1	Projects and workshops to enhance the knowledge on antagonist threats.	2018	2019	2022
SM6 - Risker och kriser	NM7 - Risk – hot- och riskbedömning	2	Projects in line with the EU Council Directive 2008/114/EC to improve threat and risk assessment.	2018	2019	2022

5. GEMENSAMMA INDIKATORER OCH PROGRAMSPECIFIKA INDIKATORER:

Specifikt mål	1 - Stöd till en gemensam viseringspolitik			
Indicator	Måttenhet	Utgångsvärde	Målvärde	Källa
C1 - Antal konsulära samarbetsverksamheter som utvecklats med hjälp av fonden	Antal	0,00	5,00	Projects
C2.1 - Antal personer i personalen som utbildats i aspekter rörande den gemensamma viseringspolitiken med hjälp av fonden	Antal	0,00	100,00	Projects
C2.2 - Antal utbildningar (genomförda timmar)	Antal	0,00	4 000,00	Projects
C3 - Antal specialiserade tjänster i tredjeländer som fått stöd av fonden	Antal	0,00	3,00	Projects
C4.1 - Antal konsulat bland det totala antalet konsulat som utvecklats eller uppgraderats med hjälp av fonden	Antal	0,00	15,00	Projects
C4.2 - Andel konsulat av det totala antalet konsulat som utvecklats eller uppgraderats med hjälp av fonden	%	0,00	30,00	Projects

Specifikt mål	2 - Gränser			
Indicator	Måttenhet	Utgångsvärde	Målvärde	Källa
C1.1 - Antal anställda som utbildats i gränsförvaltningsfrågor med hjälp av fonden	Antal	0,00	170,00	Trainings
C1.2 - Antal utbildningar i gränsförvaltningsfrågor som genomförts med hjälp av fonden	Antal	0,00	16 320,00	Training courses
C2 - Antal infrastrukturer och hjälpmedel för gränskontroll (kontroller och övervakning) som utvecklats eller uppgraderats med hjälp av fonden	Antal	0,00	12,00	Projects
C3.1 - Antal gränsövergångar vid de yttre gränserna via automatiska gränskontroller som stöds av fonden	Antal	0,00	2 000 000,00	Projects
C3.2 - Totalt antal gränsövergångar	Antal	0,00	11 326 685,00	Projects etc.
C4 - Antal infrastrukturer för nationell gränsövervakning som inrättats/vidareutvecklats inom ramen för Eurosur	Antal	0,00	5,00	Projects
C5 - Antal incidenter som medlemsstaten rapporterat till den europeiska situationsbilden	Antal	53,00	65,00	Eurosur

Specifikt mål	5 - Förebygga och bekämpa brott			
Indicator	Måttenhet	Utgångsvärde	Målvärde	Källa
C1 - Antal gemensamma utredningsgrupper och operativa Empact-projekt som fått stöd från fonden, inklusive deltagande medlemsstater och myndigheter	Antal	0,00	20,00	Projects
C2.1 - Antal anställda inom brottsbekämpande myndigheter som utbildats i gränsöverskridande frågor med hjälp av fonden	Antal	0,00	150,00	Projects

Specifikt mål	5 - Förebygga och bekämpa brott			
Indicator	Måttenhet	Utgångsvärde	Målvärde	Källa
C2.2 - Längden på (genomförd) utbildning i frågor av gränsöverskridande karaktär som genomförts med hjälp av fonden	Persondagar	0,00	300,00	Projects
C3.1 - Antal projekt inom det brottsförebyggande området	Antal	0,00	4,00	Projects
C3.2 - Finansiellt värde för projekt inom det brottsförebyggande området	euro	0,00	600 000,0 0	Projects
C4 - Antal projekt som fått stöd av fonden för att förbättra informationsutbytet i brottsbekämpnings syfte och som hänger samman med Europols datasystem, r register eller kommunikationsverktyg (t.ex. datauppladdning, utökad tillgång till Siena, projekt som syftar till att förbättra tillgången till underlag för analysregistret osv.)	Antal	0,00	5,00	Projects

Specifikt mål	6 - Risker och kriser			
Indicator	Måttenhet	Utgångsvärde	Målvärde	Källa
C1 - Antal verktyg som införts eller uppgraderats med hjälp av fonden för att underlätta medlemsstaternas skydd av kritisk infrastruktur inom samtliga ekonomiska sektorer	Antal	0,00	2,00	Tools
C2 - Antal projekt rörande utvärdering och hantering av risker inom området inre säkerhet som fått stöd från fonden	Antal	0,00	12,00	Projects
C3 - Antal expertmöten, workshoppar, seminarier, konferenser, publikationer, webbsidor och samråd (online) som anordnats med hjälp av fonden	Antal	0,00	5,00	Workshops/meetings

6. RAM FÖR MEDLEMSSTATENS FÖRBEREDELSE OCH GENOMFÖRANDE AV PROGRAMMET

6.1 Partnerskapets deltagande i förberedelserna av programmet

In its decision of 19 June 2013, the Government instructed the Swedish Police Authority, to propose a national programme for the period 2014-2020 and to be the Responsible Authority. The instruction covered cooperation with the authorities referred to in the decision and, where necessary, with other actors likely to be involved in the activities under the Fund (such as local municipalities on crime prevention, NGO:s on THB and universities). A proposal was presented on 11 June 2014 and submitted informally to the Commission pending establishment of the SFC 2014 and after inter-service consultations at governmental level.

In collaboration with experts from the authorities concerned, a first inventory of the current situation, needs and proposals for action was drawn up. This inventory formed the basis for the work towards the policy dialogue in November 2013. The first meeting of the Partnership Group was convened on 11 October 2013. The Partnership Group is made up of experts from the Crime Victim Compensation and Support Authority, the Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency, the Swedish Coast Guard, Swedish Customs, the Swedish Prosecution Authority, the Swedish Economic Crimes Authority, the Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention, the Migration Board, the Police and the Consular Division of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. At a follow-up meeting held on 22 May 2014, there was a workshop on indicators, target values and the governance of the Fund, including key principles such as coherence with EU-policy in light of the allocation, avoiding fragmentation, albeit the Partnership Group is comprehensive, and the need ensure full implementation, EU added value and usefulness. Yet another meeting was convened for 16 April 2015 in order to set the parameters for commencing implementation in the fall of 2015.

6.2 Övervakningskommitté

The Monitoring Committee will play an overarching, strategic role. It will ensure important strategic guidance for the implementation in line with basic principles on a wise, overall distribution of funds, avoiding dispersion, and agreed priorities. The Committee will in particular, given its composition of high-level, senior officials, enable fuller implementation of the deliberately chosen strategic direction towards full integration of an EU-dimension in the day-to-day business of the authorities of the Partnership Group. The Monitoring Committee will also be in a position to secure that the authorities of the Partnership work together in a coordinated manner and that other actors such as the private sector and NGO's can be involved in undertakings at the level of projects. Finally, the Committee will play an overall, administrative role by for instance ensuring complementarity between different EU-funds, that double financing does not occur, and that note is taken of formal requirements such as on reporting and evaluations. The Monitoring Committee shall meet a number of times per year and shall also communicate in writing.

6.3 Gemensam övervaknings- och utvärderingsram

The Responsible Authority will establish an appropriate framework for monitoring and evaluation. Given the focus given to measures towards fuller and better implementation of EU-instruments, as well as an improved integration of these instruments in the day-to-day operations of involved authorities, the Programme will in particular contribute to demonstrate how and in which ways the greatest EU added value can be achieved. It is

planned that overall progress in this direction with the support of the Fund will be measured. The Responsible Authority may also call upon independent evaluators in different ways and at different times, for example in connection with the mid-term review.

Furthermore, the Responsible Authority is planning to make a link between the programme indicators and project applications. The collection of the information necessary for follow-up will thereby be integrated from the outset and the Responsible Authority will have direct access to data on the programme indicators.

The Responsible Authority will also in other respects perform monitoring and assessment according to the defined criteria and templates. The Partnership Group has an important role and will be able to assist with expertise.

6.4 Partnerskapets deltagande i genomförande, övervakning och utvärdering av det nationella programmet

In Sweden, the Government decides on the objectives for the responsibilities assigned to the authorities. The authorities have far-reaching powers in their day-to-day operational work and the Government, according to the Constitution, cannot interfere in specific cases. However, it is the task of the Government follow-up assigned responsibilities. This means that this Programme will form part of the objectives set for the involved authorities, but it will not oblige these agencies to make use of the opportunities offered. This will remain the prerogative for the authorities and other actors that may be eligible for support under a call.

The Programme is an expression of a broad consultation process with all involved authorities and ministerial divisions. The aim has been to provide each authority and division with an opportunity to explore within its strategic framework how and in which areas EU-funding could enhance the European dimension of its regular business in line with the specific regulations and Agreed Minutes of the Policy Dialogue.

It is important for the Government to encourage all involved authorities to make full use of the EU-potential. The Partnership Group set up, will play the key role in the implementation, including by maintaining the intervention logic created by the consultations for the preparation of the Programme. An important task for the Group, and given the strong emphasis on implementation, will be to provide a weight against fragmentation. However, the baseline is such that also relative small financial contributions in some specific areas can provide a substantial leverage.

The Monitoring Committee will oversee the work of the Partnership Group as described under 6.2. At this level, important consultations with the Commission will also take place.

Other authorities, private stakeholders, and NGO's likely to be involved in the measures financed by the Fund, will, if necessary, be involved in procedures of this structure.

6.5 Information och publicitet

The Responsible Authority will ensure that a website or a website portal is provided with information on and

access to the national programme. It will inform potential beneficiaries about funding opportunities under the national programme and publicise to Union citizens the role and achievements through information and communication actions on the results and impact of the national programme.

The Responsible Authority will ensure transparency on the implementation of the national programme and maintain a list of actions supported by the national programme which will be accessible through the website or the website portal.

Further information and publicity actions may also be carried out during the course of the programme.

6.6 Samordning och komplementaritet med andra instrument

In the work to developing the proposal for a national programme, there has been ongoing collaboration with the Migration Board, which managed the Refugee Fund and Return Fund from 2007 to 2013 and will manage the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF) from 2014 to 2020. The Migration Board and the Consular Division of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs have also given comments on the programme proposal concerning, in particular, visa and consular cooperation. This cooperation will continue during the programme period and synergies will be sought wherever they can be found. Both the AMIF and the ISF are governed by the same administrative, horizontal framework.

The ISF will complement measures which may be financed under the EU framework programme for research and innovation, Horizon 2020, in which particularly projects on Safer Societies may provide synergies with ISF priorities and will be relevant to the authorities involved in the Partnership Group for the implementation of the ISF. The national contact point for Horizon 2020 is the innovation agency Vinnova. The Responsible Authority is part of the Swedish consultative group for Horizon 2020.

ISF will have interfaces with not only relevant parts of Horizon 2020, but also with the Social Fund and instruments for financing co-operation with third countries. It will be for the Responsible Authority in co-operation with the Partnership to explore synergies whenever possible. For coordination purposes, it will be important to make use of the well-established administrative practice among agencies to inform each other.

In the implementation of the Borders Fund (2007-2013) checks were made in connection with calls for proposals to ensure that no project were receiving financial support from different funds. There has been close collaboration between the authorities responsible for the four Funds within the Framework Programme on Solidarity and Management of Migration Flows (SOLID-funds). In addition, there has been cooperation via the Joint National Advisory Committee (NSK), which was a platform for implementation of the SOLID-funds. The experiences from this collaboration are the basis for cooperation in the next programming period.

In Sweden there is also a working group, the Council for the Protection of the EU's Financial Interests (the SEFI Council), which coordinates action against fraud and misuse of EU funds. In particular, a notification policy has been developed by the Council. A unifying feature of the Council's members is the parts they play in the management of EU-funds. The SEFI Council consists of representatives from the Swedish Migration Board, the Swedish National Economic Crimes Bureau, the Swedish National Financial Management Authority, the Swedish Board of Agriculture, the Swedish ESF Council, the Agency for Economic and Regional Growth, Swedish Customs, the Swedish Police Authority and the County Administrative Board of Västerbotten County.

6.7 Stödmottagare

6.7.1 Förteckning över programmets viktigaste typer av stödmottagare:

- State authorities, especially the Partnership Group for ISF (see above);
- Local public bodies and regional administrations.;
- Non-governmental organisations;
- International public organisations;
- Education and research institutions;
- (Private and public law companies (e.g. in private-public partnerships)).

6.7.2 Direktupphandling (om tillämpligt)

A main procedure will be open calls, which may be supplemented by targeted calls for proposals. Targeted calls may be appropriate in particular, needs-driven cases and in order to achieve a higher absorption of available, financial resources for the benefit of EU-cooperation.

Furthermore, the subject-matter of the ISF is such that there in many cases will be only one actor that can take an action or develop a project envisaged by the National Programme. Directed calls will therefore be used when it is evident that for instance only one law enforcement agency or two together has the competence to act, in other words a monopoly standing. For example, there will be a series of projects on implementation of EU *acquis* that will come into consideration for direct awards.

7. PROGRAMMETS FINANSIERINGSPLAN

Tabell 1: Finansieringsplan ISF Gränser

Särskilt mål/nationellt mål	Totalt
SM1.NM1 Nationell kapacitet	3 301 584,00
SM1.NM2 Unionens regelverk	500 002,00
SM1.NM3 Konsulärt samarbete	447 880,00
TOTALT SM1 Stöd till en gemensam viseringspolitik	4 249 466,00
SM2.NM1 Eurosur	1 151 901,00
SM2.NM2 Informationsutbyte	970 866,00
SM2.NM3 Gemensamma unionsnormer	1 145 065,00
SM2.NM4 Unionens regelverk	575 940,00
SM2.NM5 Framtida utmaningar	0,00
SM2.NM6 Nationell kapacitet	17 506 970,19
TOTALT SM2 Gränser	21 350 742,19
TOTALT SM3 Driftsstöd	0,00
Tekniskt stöd yttre gränser	1 075 933,00
TOTALT	26 676 141,19

(1) Beloppet för SO₂ / NO₆ omfattar ett rambelopp på 6 412 600 euro som ska användas i enlighet med artikel 64.1 och 64.2 i förordning (EU) 2017/2226. Detta särskilda anslag kan täcka 100 % av kostnaderna (inklusive kostnader för driften av systemet) och har tilldelats uteslutande i detta syfte. Det får inte användas för andra behov eller kostnader, inklusive dem som anges i artikel 64.2 a–g och 64.3. Detta särskilda anslag ska inte beaktas vid beräkningen för att fastställa den andel av medlen som får användas för att finansiera driftsstöd i enlighet med artikel 10.1 i förordning (EU) nr 515/2014.

(2) The amount under SO₂ / NO₆ includes an envelope of EUR 3 216 666,66 that shall be used to support exclusively the costs incurred by Member States in accordance with Article 85(1) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1240. Such costs can be fully supported (up to 100%) by this extra allocation. This extra allocation cannot be used to cover other costs, including those referred to in Article 85(2) points a) to d) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1240, as well as ETIAS' operating costs.

(3) The amount under SO₂ / NO₆ includes an envelope of EUR 1 227 000 that shall be used to support the costs incurred by Member States for the quick and effective upgrading of the national components of the SIS, in line with the requirements of Regulation (EU) 2018/1861. Such costs can be fully supported (up to 100%) by this extra allocation.

Tabell 2: Finansieringsplan ISF Polis

Särskilt mål/nationellt mål	Totalt
SM5.NM1 Brott – förebyggande och bekämpning	2 100 000,00
SM5.NM2 Brott – informationsutbyte	13 317 122,00
SM5.NM3 Brott – utbildning	1 002 160,00
SM5.NM4 Brott – stöd till offer	400 000,00
SM5.NM5 Brott – hot- och riskbedömning	400 000,00
TOTALT SM5 Förebygga och bekämpa brott	17 219 282,00
SM6.NM1 Risk – förebyggande och bekämpning	3 111 440,00
SM6.NM2 Risk – informationsutbyte	600 000,00
SM6.NM3 Risk – utbildning	600 000,00
SM6.NM4 Risk – stöd till offer	0,00
SM6.NM5 Risk – infrastruktur	600 000,00
SM6.NM6 Risk – tidig varning och kris	0,00
SM6.NM7 Risk – hot- och riskbedömning	600 000,00
TOTALT SM6 Risker och kriser	5 511 440,00
Tekniskt stöd polis	1 252 857,00
TOTALT	23 983 579,00

Tabell 3: Totala årliga EU-åtaganden (i euro)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	TOTALT
Fonden för inre säkerhet – Yttre gränser	0,00	2 689 621,00	2 515 109,00	1 863 150,00	7 264 338,66	7 300 481,07	5 043 441,46	26 676 141,19
Fonden för inre säkerhet – Polis	0,00	4 748 400,00	4 045 088,00	6 346 067,00	2 948 008,00	2 948 008,00	2 948 008,00	23 983 579,00

Motivering av eventuella avvikelser från de minimiandelar som anges i de särskilda förordningarna

The additional funding following the mid term overview and the allocation of extra funding for the implementation of the EES, ETIAS and SIS as well as funding for IT development were added to the national objective 6 under the specific objective 2. As a consequence there is a deviation from the minimum share set in the Specific Regulation for ISF Borders and Visa for the national objective 2.1 Eurosur. The funding priorities for Eurosur is being implemented in an ongoing project.

DOKUMENT

Dokumenttitel	Dokumenttyp	Dokumentdatum	Lokal referens	Kommissionens referens	Filer	Skickat den	Skickat av
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SENASTE VALIDERINGSRESULTAT

Allvarlighetsgrad	Kod	Meddelande
Info		Programversionen har validerats.
Varning	2.15	Nytt beslut från Europeiska kommissionen krävs för versioner > 1. Nytt beslut från Europeiska kommissionen krävs när fält som hör till beslutet från Europeiska kommissionen ändras/läggs till/tas bort. Dessa fält är alla fält med undantag för de som används i avsnittet för myndigheter och fältet för förvaltnings- och kontrollsystem. För finansieringsplanen kan belopp inom ett särskilt mål ändras utan ett nytt beslut från Europeiska kommissionen, så länge totalsumman per särskilt mål förblir densamma.
Varning	2.24.2	SM2.NM1 (Eurosur) (1 151 901,00) ska vara minst 10 % av det totala anslaget till gränser (NMSM1 + NMSM2 + NMSM3 + TS) (2 667 614,12).