

# NATIONAL PROGRAMME ISF

## IDENTIFICATION OF THE DESIGNATED AUTHORITIES

### Competent authorities responsible for management and control systems

Authority	Name of the authority	Name of the person responsible for the authority	Address	E-mail address	Date of designation	Activities delegated
Responsible authority	Department for European Funds, Ministry of the Interior and Administration	Director	5, Batorego Street, 02-521 Warsaw	fundusze.kontakt@mswia.gov.pl		
Audit authority	Head of the National Revenue Administration	Head of the National Revenue Administration	12, Świętokrzyska Street, 00-916 Warsaw	Tomasz.Piatkowski@mofnet.gov.pl		
Delegated authority	European Project Implementation Centre of the Ministry of the Interior and Administration	Director	2A Rakowiecka Street, 02-517 Warsaw	jan.krzesinski@copemswia.pl		

### Management and control system

Management and Control System for the Internal Security Fund is identical to the Management and Control System for the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund. The system is similar to the Management and Control System that functions under the SOLID Funds: the European Return Fund, the European Refugee Fund and the External Borders Fund. Three institutions have been established under the system:

- Responsible Authority – Department for European Funds, Ministry of the Interior and Administration,
- Delegated Authority – the European Project Implementation Centre of the Ministry of the Interior and Administration,
- Audit Authority – Head of the National Revenue Administration

CCI	2014PL65ISNP001
Title	Polska National Programme ISF
Version	3.2
First year	2014
Last year	2020
Eligible from	01-Jan-2014
EC Decision Number	C(2018)8288
EC Decision Date	11-Dec-2018

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## 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

NP ISF covers a broad spectrum of actions proposed for implementation. They will be either a continuation of the actions carried out under the External Borders Fund, or they will be new initiatives, in particular under the police instrument. Among other things, it is planned to continue implementation of the projects related to the improvement of border management, in streamlining the implementation of a common visa policy and in effectively preventing and combating crime. At the same time, NP ISF funds will make it possible to implement additional initiatives for which it was not possible yet to obtain EU support under shared management – in particular for crisis management, civil protection and critical infrastructure protection.

The choice of actions planned for implementation under the NP ISF was made on the basis of the needs of the future beneficiaries of the Fund and the basis of the developed multi-level national strategies, most of which correlate with the implementation period of the ISF for 2014-2020. When formulating the NP, the results of the political dialogue between Poland and the EC were taken into account.

The actions proposed in the NP are complementary with particular dedicated strategies established at national level. Selected strategies are following:

*Strategy of Development of the national security system of the Republic of Poland 2022*

*National Security Strategy of Republic of Poland*

*Priorities of Polish Foreign Policy 2012–2016*

*Migration policy of Poland – the current state of play and the further actions*

*National Antiterrorist Programme 2015-2019*

*Programme for prevention and combating economic crime 2015–2020*

*Governmental Programme for Protection of Cyberspace in the Republic of Poland 2011–2016*

*Governmental Programme for Preventing Corruption 2014-2019*

*National Programme for Securing Critical Infrastructure*

*Concept of Border Guard functioning 2016–2022*

The actions conducted on the basis of NP ISF will contribute in particular to the following strategic objectives

for 2014 – 2020:

In the framework of Specific Objective 1:

- Increasing the potential of consular services through the modernisation and expansion of ICT infrastructure and staff trainings,

In the framework of Specific Objective 2:

- Ensuring effective operation of the EUROSUR system at the national level by necessary infrastructure construction, providing the Border Guard (hereinafter referred to as BG) with ICT systems, equipment and specialised trainings,
- Modernisation of the existing national systems for data exchange in the border management area in compliance with EU requirements,
- Modernisation of infrastructure and hardware of BG field bodies,
- Sustaining and developing the operational potential of services competent for border matters,

In the framework of Specific Objective 5:

- Increasing the effectiveness of law enforcement authorities and other institutions competent for preventing and combating serious crime, cross-border organised crime and other threats to security,
- Improvement in inter-institutional co-operation of law enforcement authorities and other competent institutions as well as social partners, development of new procedures and best practices not only at national level but also with international partners in the area of preventing and combating serious crime, cross-border organised crime and other threats to security,
- Modernisation of existing national ICT systems, equipment and supplies used to prevent and combat crime in accordance with EU requirements,
- Developing 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,
- Setting up and further development of a new Passenger Information Unit (PIU) at national level to develop and implement a Passenger Name Record IT system, as referred to in paragraph 1 (e) of Article 4 of Regulation (EU) No 513/2014,
- Developing support to the victims of crimes and preventive measures.

In the framework of Specific Objective 6:

- Increasing the hardware and equipment potential of services and institutions involved in crisis management, civil protection, CI protection, terrorist and CBRN-E threats,
- Improvement in the co-operation, raising the awareness and co-ordination, development of new

procedures and best practices between all stakeholders involved in above mentioned areas,

In the framework of all SO:

- Development of studies, analyses and expert reports in the field covered by support under the Fund.

All above-mentioned examples of actions are aimed at supporting the main objectives of the Fund at the EU and national level. The allocation across the SO is as follows:

- ISF Borders: Visas 3,2%, Borders 89,6%, Operating Support 3,2% and Technical Assistance 4,0%;
- ISF Police: Crime 63%, Risks and Crisis 31,6% and Technical Assistance 5,4%.

The adopted allocation reflects the EC's recommendations on the minimum financial allocations for individual SO and their NO.

## 2. BASELINE SITUATION IN THE MEMBER STATE

### Summary of the current state of play as of December 2013 in the Member State for the fields relevant to the Fund

In order to adapt to the EU strategic documents, Poland has developed multi-level national documents, including:

- the long-term national development strategy (Poland 2030),
- the mid-term national development strategy (National Development Strategy 2020),
- 9 integrated strategies – one of them is the sectoral strategy of "Efficient State" ,
- action plans, guidelines, concepts of functioning for competent services and institutions.

The measures planned under NP ISF reflect the subjects discussed during the political dialogue.

#### Visas

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs manages a network of 114 consular offices, responsible for i.a. issuing Schengen visas. Modernisations of the consular service posts are implemented on ongoing basis within the framework of long-term plans adopted by the MFA. Poland sees the need to construct new and modernise existing consular posts in different localisations.

In the beginning of 2015 VIS was implemented in 59 Polish diplomatic and consular offices. In 2014 40 112 visas were issued in the offices with implemented VIS system. According to the implementing decisions of the European Commission, the total completion of implementation of the VIS took place on 20 November 2015. From that day on Visa Information System operates in all Polish consular offices issuing visas, including also those located in the territory of the other Schengen countries. Recently major burden on visa issues comes from regions no. 17 (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Republic of Moldova, Ukraine) and no. 18 (Russia).

Polish membership in Schengen entails requirement to implement Community visa rules. In practice, this means application of a smart visa policy by using Visa Code in the way it allows visa issued by the Polish consular offices to be easily accessible.

#### Borders

Borders with Russia (232 km), Belarus (418 km) and Ukraine (535 km) and the external border of the territorial sea (440 km) and the international airports are also the EU external border. BG is in charge of border control, in accordance with Art.2(10) and as notified by Poland under Art. 16(2) of the Schengen Borders Code. However, other services (Customs, Veterinary Inspection, Main Inspectorate of Plant Health and Seed Protection, Agricultural and Food Quality Inspection and the State Sanitary Inspection) are also involved in integrated border management activities as defined by Art. 4 of Regulation (EU) 2016/1624 on the European Border and Coast Guard, and therefore eligible under the Fund, to the extent that the proposed actions are in line with the general and specific objectives of Regulation (EU) No 515/2014, in particular of Art.3(3)(b). On the other



hand, those activities consisting in the implementation of customs control, veterinary inspections, public health, food quality and sanitary inspections, which are subject to national law or to other Union law not forming part of the Schengen acquis, are not eligible and will not be financed under ISF Borders. Actions related to the integrated management of the external borders, implemented by other institutions such as Voivodes, Office for Foreigners, MFA, Police and State Fire Service, may also be financed under the National Programme.

BG underwent a reorganisation to perform the tasks resulting from EU membership as efficiently as possible. Main BG challenges currently include i.a.: completing structural reorganisation, developing and implementing ICT systems on border traffic and effectively implementing actions included in new Act on Foreigners of 2013. In accordance with these provisions, BG becomes a specialised border and migration agency with new task related to combating human trafficking and slavery.

In reference to the ongoing reorganisation at the moment about 14 635 officers work in BG. 74 posts are located at the external border. Border traffic takes place within 73 border crossing points, including 34 points at the land border, 20 airport crossings and 19 sea crossings. There are 7 border crossings on the border with Russia, 13 - with Belarus, 14 - with Ukraine, the responsibility for which is borne by Voivodes of: Warmińsko-Mazurskie, Podlaskie, Lubelskie and Podkarpackie.

BG takes part in implementation of new technologies both in border traffic control and green border and sea protection, such as EUROSUR or smart borders package. BG also takes advantage of technical solutions for border protection developed independently or in co-operation with other national entities, which are used in other EU/Schengen States. Thermo Vision Vehicles have been successfully used under joint operations with the Frontex. In the face of today's threats as well as dynamic development of IT systems, it is still big challenge to develop and ensure the effective functioning of SIS II. Even the best technical tools will never be able to fully replace humans. People are those who leads the proceedings and interrogates the perpetrators committing crimes. Therefore, in spite of the training activities on a regular basis, there is further need to increase the skills and knowledge i.a. on SIS, VIS, SBC, Visa Code or irregular migrations.

In 2013, BG has carried out nearly 42 million border checks. This means an average of over 115,000 checks per day. Most traffic was recorded on the Ukrainian border, which was crossed over 16 million times, while the sections of the Polish-Belarusian and the Polish-Russian border were jointly crossed ca. 14 million times. The Polish border at airports was crossed ca. 10 million times.

In 2013, from among 11,709 people apprehended for crossing the state border in violation of the regulations, illegal residence, work and smuggling a document, 1,773 were found to have false documents. Total of 3,795 people were apprehended, including 3,536 third-country nationals, who crossed the state border in violation of regulations or attempted to cross it immediately after such an offence or when committing it. Most persons apprehended on the Polish state border came from Ukraine: 1,444 people (1,388 in 2012), Russia 944 people (232), Belarus 271 (224), and minor numbers from Georgia, Vietnam, Armenia, Moldova and China. The conduct of border checks should ensure smooth movement of people across the border in accordance with the regulations while maintaining high efficiency of detection of offences in this respect. Therefore it is required to, i.a., ensure permanent access to the European and national databases in border checks, use modern tools assisting border control, implement biometric technologies, use risk analysis in selecting people for the minimum or detailed inspection, ensure a permanent access to information databases on documents samples, document forgeries and recorded hiding places, co-operate with the neighbouring countries' border services, effectively prevent unauthorised transboundary transit of children and minors and persons hidden in the means

of transport and also use the devices for detecting living beings hidden in the means of transport.

In this broad context, Poland identifies the need for continuous development of technologies, methods and procedures and for their efficient implementation as well as for infrastructure improvement and for increasing the competences of personnel. Combating irregular migrations requires comprehensive actions within the border zone and also inside the country. Cooperation with border services and other entities is important condition for the effective implementation of these tasks.

### **Police co-operation, preventing and combating crime**

The conducted social studies demonstrate an increasing sense of security and a positive assessment by the Poles of work of various services involved in preventing and combating crime. Statistics indicate, that Poland on the one hand has recorded a decreased number of crimes (absolute number of crimes in 2013 amounted 1 063 703 while in 2003 it was 1 466 643, what represents 27.5% decrease). On the other hand, detection rate increased by 11.9% in 2013 compared to 2003, reaching 67.1%. Apart from social expectations as regards security, there are other serious threats that generate tangible economic and social losses, including serious and organised crime with increasing cross-border dimension.

The efficiency of individual administrative services and bodies that carry out the security tasks depends, i. a. on a high level of competence of officers and employees, professional management, adequate equipment and accurate identification of threats. In this context, it is of particular importance to build new and modernise the existing systems and ICT tools to make it possible for LAEs and other competent institutions to effectively detect and prosecute perpetrators. Strategic documents also indicate the need to create optimal conditions for research and training as essential actions aimed at improving the efficiency of operations of the services responsible for maintaining security and public order.

Poland identifies the needs for preventing and combating organised crime including i.a. economic, drug – related crimes, human trafficking, trafficking in weapons, munitions and explosives as well as corruption.

Recognising the growth rate and scale of risks associated with the development of crime in cyberspace, Poland implements actions increasing the efficiency of prosecution of crimes in the electronic environment. Therefore, under NP ISF it is planned to provide appropriate technical capabilities, facilitate the prosecution of computer crimes, including effective co-operation between LAEs and EU agencies.

Poland considers the crime of corruption as one of the major challenges, although the Corruption Perception Index for Poland has been improving for several years. Preventing and combating corruption in Poland is assured by numerous entities. The dominant role in the fight against corruption is played by state institutions, including LAEs whereas counteracting corruption problems is the domain of NGOs. All stakeholders, within their jurisdiction, co-operate with each other in the area of information exchange and joint training sessions.

With reference to forensic techniques, Poland identifies the need for continuous development of technologies, methods and procedures, including improvements in the research infrastructure and increasing competences of personnel.

In all areas of crime, Poland aims at strengthening co-operation with the neighbouring countries and EU agencies, in particular with Europol.

### **Crisis management, civil protection and critical infrastructure protection**

As regards the functioning of the crisis management system, the hitherto experience shows the need to improve the flow of information between various institutions involved in crisis management. In recent years, facing threats and disasters of different types, there have been improvements in co-operation between the services involved in rescue operations, but it is still justified to increase the efficiency of co-ordination of actions in crisis management structures.

In order to increase efficiency of public security and rescue services it is necessary to support the construction and operation of national and regional communications systems, information sharing and early warning systems to provide integrated communication between all services.

As for actions concerning terrorism, Poland is a country with a relatively low level of terrorism threat, but the activity of radical extremist circles and terrorist organisations in the world results in the need for continuous strengthening of anti-terrorist system and its adaptation to current challenges. With ISF support Poland plans to equip involved services with specialist devices, while seeing it also justified to extend training projects, in particular practical exercises (especially related to antiterrorist measures a potential CBRN-E threats).

The term of "civil protection" has not been defined in the national legislation in force. Therefore, the competences for rescue and civil protection are distributed among a number of public authorities and NGOs. Poland strives to strengthen the civil protection system based on the potential of the State Fire Service and other fire-fighting units. Vocational trainings are relevant in this regard.

Critical Infrastructure in Poland is structured within 11 national systems. The most relevant for the Home Affairs area is the Rescue System, mainly based on State Fire Service capacities. Concerning protection of the Critical Infrastructure, an increase in the potential of bodies involved in this process, development of co-operation mechanisms and trainings should be seen as key areas ISF support.

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A number of modernisations financed from the state budget have been implemented (e.g. modernisation of state services in the amount of BPLN 6.3 as part of the Modernisation Act adopted in 2007). Services subordinated to the MoI receive annual funding for additional investment tasks under the Internal Security Modernisation Fund.

As an example of involvement of national sources in the area of crime prevention and combating, budget of the Police as a major law enforcement agency in Poland in 2014 reached over BPLN 8.741.

Concerning borders management, public expenditure spent only by BG in 2014 represented BPLN 1.395. As regards visa, example can be taken from 2011 when the total public expenditure for VISA policy reached approx. MPLN 902.

Poland received support under SOLID of ca. MEUR 80 and over MEUR 6 under the ISEC and CIPS for actions convergent with the scope of ISF support. Therefore, actions in NP ISF will be implemented in line with the principle of additionality.

Similarly to the practice developed within the SOLID, Poland will award a 10% contribution from the state budget to the interested non-governmental organizations that implement projects under the ISF NP awarding procedure.

### 3. PROGRAMME OBJECTIVES

<b>Specific objective</b>	<b>1 - Support a common visa policy</b>
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The Polish membership in the Schengen system entails a requirement to implement the rules of the common visa policy. In practical terms, this means the application of a smart visa policy by seizing the opportunities under the Visa Code so that a visa issued by the Polish consular offices is easily accessible. Polish consular offices in many regions of the world stand out compared to other EU Member States due to a high percentage of issued Schengen visas. Poland identifies the need to make rules easier for people applying for a visa and to support the visa issuance by consuls. Reduction in the bureaucratic burden will not only save time and reduce the number of tasks, but most of all will change the perception of the EU and the Schengen area. The steps in this respect must not of course entail reduced safety standards across the entire area.

A large amount of duties per one consular officer often makes it impossible to update the changing regulations on a regular basis. Systematic trainings, which gather consuls from a given region will serve the transfer and synthetic analysis of the knowledge and will also serve as a platform for the exchange of experiences.

For the proper functioning of the VIS, VisMail it is also necessary to ensure adequate staff training. The staff turnover makes it necessary to train new employees who maintain the critical systems. The development of the above-mentioned systems requires an appropriate level of enhancement of skills of the employees in the field of administered international systems of the Schengen area.

The actions aimed at preparation of all Schengen consular offices to collect biometric data has been continued since November 2011. Extensive measures were taken in order to achieve an optimal schedule for the subsequent introduction of the biometric obligation so as to take into account the specific nature of Polish relations with the Eastern Partnership countries. In 2013, the requirement to collect one more biometric feature has been implemented in further regions of the world. In 2014 Visa information System was implemented in all Polish consular posts issuing visas located in the territories of Canada, Mexico, United States, Australia, New Zealand (15.05.2015), Albania, Bosnia and Hercegovina, FYROM, Montenegro, Serbia, Turkey (25.09.2014) and in 2015 in: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Ukraine (23.06.2015), Russia (14.09.2015), China, Japan, North Korea, South Korea, Taiwan (12.10.2015), India, Pakistan (02.11.2015), Ireland, United Kingdom, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, The Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Swiss (20.11.2015).

In order to increase the safety and quality of consular services, it is necessary to purchase and modernise the equipment and systems as well as to modernise and build appropriate infrastructure.

<b>National objective</b>	<b>1 - National capacity</b>
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As regards modernisation measures, further streamlining of the operation of consular offices will be conducted as a mechanism on improving the quality of consular services through the already proven solutions, including visa outsourcing in other countries, e-consulate and improving the visa-consul system.

In order to improve the safety and quality of consular services, it is planned to modernise and expand the server infrastructure and make it uniform with the consular systems in the Polish diplomatic missions abroad as well as to modernise the communication platform in selected consular offices and to develop a consular emergency recovery system for the processing of applicants. It is also planned under the Fund to complete the measures aimed at providing additional equipment for consular offices, including peripheral devices and computers for the Mobile Consular Positions.

Examples of actions to be supported through the Fund:

1. Ensuring and increasing the availability of VIS and optimising its operation;
2. Modernisation and expansion of server infrastructure and additional necessary equipment (e.g. equipment to take biometric elements);
3. Modernisation and construction of the Polish consular service posts.

Thanks to the implementation of the above actions, construction or expansion works in at least 2 consular posts is planned. However it depends on political situation as well as on long-term plans adopted by the MFA.

The funds granted will be used only to streamline the process of granting the Schengen visas.

<b>National objective</b>	2 - Union acquis
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The national objective is to conduct regular training sessions on the currently applicable regulations and systems operation. All employees who are relocated to work in consular offices are subject to mandatory training, i. a. in the scope of VIS and VISMail use. In addition, before the implementation of the systems in each region the training are organised in posts which include all persons involved in VIS and VISMail functioning and use. A permanent monitoring of the consular posts is conducted in terms of quality of biometric data sent to VIS.

This need results from regular changes, modifications and revisions of regulations and rotary replacement of employees working at offices abroad. Despite the unity of the Schengen rules, each region needs to adapt them to local conditions. Direct training for consuls in selected regions is the best method to achieve high implementation results in the future. At the same time, training sessions conducted regionally are a specific form of control for compliance with the Schengen acquis and significantly contribute to improvement in the implementation of European regulations.

Example of action to be supported through the Fund:

- Regional training in selected consular offices on the practical application of the Visa Code, the exchange of best practices and security of documents.

Actions selected for co-financing will relate to the issuing of Schengen Visas.

Thanks to the implementation of the above action, at least 6 training courses for consular employees indicated by the MFA will be conducted.

<b>National objective</b>	3 - Consular cooperation
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So far Poland concluded agreements on mutual visa representation with the Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Slovenia, Estonia, Hungary and Latvia. Such forms of cooperation between Schengen states are supported by Poland.

Poland does not plan to use the Internal Security Fund to finance actions under this objective.

<b>Specific action</b>	1 - Consular cooperation
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Poland was a partner in the specific action “Consular Cooperation Mechanism” for which Belgium acts as a lead Member State. The project aims to set up a Consular Cooperation Mechanism on Schengen Visa Processing (CCM) in commonly agreed third countries.

Poland as a partner MS was supposed to take the lead in a specific project location, with the aim to:

- contract and supervise the activities of the joint document verification officer;
- report on observed trends and project results to the Local Schengen Cooperation group;
- report to the project Steering group.

Poland withdrew its participation as a partner because of administration and institutions issues. No costs occurred in this action. The leader - Belgium accepted this situation. All documentation were send to the archives.

<b>Specific objective</b>	<b>2 - Borders</b>
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According to the "Concept of Border Guard functioning 2016–2022", the performance of border checks and protection of external border of the EU/Schengen area are the priority tasks of the BG. The protection of the state border of the Republic of Poland, which is the external EU border is comprehensive and is carried out in line with the 4-tier access control model. Co-operation with other border and public security services within their jurisdiction is an important condition for the effective implementation of the task. The following services are authorised to carry out border control: BG, Customs Service, Veterinary Inspection, Main Inspectorate of Plant Health and Seed Protection, Agricultural and Food Quality Inspection and the State Sanitary Inspection. They also co-operate with the institutions indirectly related to the protection of the border or border control:

Voivodes, Office for Foreigners, MFA, Police and State Fire Service. The priority is to ensure efficient crossing of the border by authorised persons, with highly effective protection against threats.

In order to increase the efficiency of activities related to border protection, it is necessary to maintain proper conditions of service in accordance with the requirements of the applicable legislation – through the modernisation and construction of appropriate border infrastructure.

The participation of Polish institutions in European projects related to the implementation of new technologies during border control, such as EUROSUR, determines the national needs and further measures defined below under individual NP objectives. The development of modern technology provides huge opportunities to effectively monitor situation at the border. The planned undertakings aimed at strengthening the national capacities are consistent with the needs defined at national level. In the face of today's threats and the dynamic development of IT systems and their increasing importance for the security of the Schengen area, it is still a challenge to develop and ensure the effective functioning of the SIS system, which forms the basis for the functioning of the area. Poland will seek to make better use of existing instruments for the exchange of information, in particular SIS II.

Maintaining high effectiveness of border control and increasing security in border regions – through the purchase and modernisation of equipment and systems—should be seen as key actions where Poland plans to allocate the ISF support.

<b>National objective</b>	1 - EUROSUR
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It is planned under the objective to build the infrastructure for the Co-ordination Centres and to make data from the EUROSUR system available in BG organisational units. It is also planned to provide access to current data on the distribution of services and resources in the BG and EUROSUR systems.

The functioning of EUROSUR is planned at 3 levels: strategic one (National Co-ordination Centre – NCC), operational one (Regional Co-ordination Centres – RCC) and tactical one (Local Co-ordination Centres – LCC). NCC is located in the BG General Headquarters with Staff of the BG Commander in Chief as leading unit. It is planned to further expand the NCC and gradually open new co-ordination centres – first at the operational level, next at the tactical one.

Examples of actions to be supported through the Fund:

1. Expansion and equipping the NCC as well as modernisation of network infrastructure of the NCC and RCC;
2. Modernisation of ICT networks of the BG in order to make it possible to transmit classified data from the EUROSUR system and to ensure safe exchange of information with EUROSUR - since the structure and equipment of Polish NCC were based on existing solutions, further expansion and equipping of the



existing NCC is planned as well as possibility of optional establishment separate structure and facilities of the centre is considered;

3. Purchase of equipment, including devices for communication, day and night vision cameras as well as mobile devices to transmit image in real time.

<b>National objective</b>	2 - Information exchange
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Border protection requires effective information exchange.

Border Guard has a number of systems, among which the key one is Central Border Guard Database (CBGD). The system consists of different modules and each performs specific function. Information collected in BG data bases are available to the competent authorities as regards area of border checks and identity documents of persons and vehicles. BG expands and modernises the used mass storage network infrastructure necessary for an efficient information exchange. At the BG level it is informative action for the applying bodies.

Interpol's Stolen and Lost Travel Documents (SLTD) database can be given as an example of external source of information that is systematically checked during cross border operations. Police is responsible for the SLTD database access in Poland. BG was granted access to this database. It allowed to contact automatically with National Interpol Contact Point if needed. Such solution is in accordance with the Council Conclusions on strengthening the use of Interpol's SLTD database (Doc. 13525/14).

Under the objective, there is a need for modernisation of the national IT systems and their functionality, which resulted from expected changes in the national legal acts i.a. the obligation to implement EU directives (eg. directive on seasonal workers), which may influence on the systems shape and by the new, additional requirements reported by users of the current version of the systems resulting from the need to facilitate procedures.

The main objective of the planned activities is to optimise the process of first and second line of the border control checks conducted by the BG at EU external borders. They also aim at streamlining control activities carried out within the country as well as administrative proceedings conducted in relation to foreigners.

Main examples of actions to be supported through the Fund within this NO will concern modernisation of the BG systems to co-operate with the national systems and in the field of the border management. They will allow for a more efficient use of existing databases and BG systems, enabling information exchange with other systems as well as efficient management of the external EU border using European systems such as SIS II and VIS.

Support of ISF NP shall be provided to these actions that will be implemented by institutions dealing with the border control.

Possible opportunities can be also used to support activities aimed at improving interagency cooperation between the authorities working at the external border, increasing cooperation between Customs and Police / Border Guard concerning the external border activities.

At least 4 IT systems related to border protection and border checks shall be upgraded with the support of the Fund.

<b>National objective</b>	3 - Common Union standards
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It is planned under the objective to broaden the co-operation and exchange experiences between the representatives of border services of EU Member States.

It is planned to expand the theoretical knowledge and practical skills pertaining to international and European institutions and co-operation, exchange of information on the practices used by the European partners' border services on the external border of the Schengen area, to develop intercultural skills and to enhance their language skills.

Example of action to be supported through the Fund:

1. Allowing BG members to participate in the exchange programme for the officers of EU border agencies, implementation of internships and exchange best practices

Approximately 30 BG officers will be involved in the programme within the framework of approximately 6 training sessions to i. a. exchange practices between representatives of EU Member States.

<b>National objective</b>	4 - Union acquis
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Under this objective it is planned to carry out several border-related trainings, especially for the Border Guard officers. In the field of Eurosur BG plans to conduct trainings focused on the operating of the European Border surveillance system as well as risk analysis according to CIRAM, as well risk management according to CIRAM model and language trainings

1. Training – strengthening the competences of Border Guard and other services cooperation in the area of border management and control,
2. Trainings for BG patrol services.

Thanks to the implementation of the above actions, BG representatives will have the opportunity to acquire theoretical knowledge and practical skills, among others, in the following areas:

- management in border services (planning, organization and responsible deployment of available forces and means, team building ability),
- procedures related to the state border protection,
- practices used by border guards at the EU / Schengen external border,
- national and global threats (eg. acts of terrorism) and their impact on border security,
- Schengen Borders Code,
- ICT systems used for border control aims as well as special equipment for border surveillance,
- methods and forms of communication with persons crossing the EU borders, taking into account ethical and professional standards of the service,
- intercultural skills
- language skills.

It is planned to train approximately 3000 participants - representatives of different competent services, mainly Border Guard in the framework of approximately 300 training courses.

<b>National objective</b>	5 - Future challenges
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In the past few years Europe experienced numerous phenomena that significantly raised the risk of migration to the EU. Currently these problems are reflected mainly in the southern EU countries. Migratory pressure may also increase the potential escalation of conflicts in the vicinity of the external EU border, in the region of Transnistria , Kosovo and especially in Ukraine. One of the effects of the unstable situation in neighbouring countries may be expected reduction by those countries funds for border protection, which will significantly reduce the effectiveness of border services in the fight against irregular migration and combating cross-border crime.

The possible destabilization of the socio-political situation in the countries seeking to join the EU, particularly in the context of unresolved border and the socio-ethnic issues should be taken into account. With respect to both the Republic of Belarus and Ukraine, in connection with the expect gradual liberalization of the entry regime of those countries in the next few years a considerable increase in passenger traffic may happen. Facilitating the entry and opportunities of residence in the countries of the Schengen zone as a consequence will increase the number of persons whose stay will require monitoring and intensification of activities in the territory of the country.

In the context of migration processes there should be underlined several factors attracted for the foreigners, such as security, social care, the differences in the amount of social security benefits between different European States, national policies to counter negative demographic processes, etc.

Poland does not plan to use the Internal Security Fund to finance actions under this objective.

<b>National objective</b>	6 - National capacity
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It is planned under the objective to maintain a high standard of control and effective protection of the external border of the European Union and to ensure the security of the Schengen area, among others by maintaining an

efficient, safe and reliable infrastructure for the BG systems functioning and by expanding the technical border protection systems i.a. through the purchase of aircrafts.

Assurance of reliability of the National Information System (NIS) at the level required by EU standards will contribute to increased internal security and protection of the external borders of the Schengen area, as resulting from the SIS II commitments. Uninterrupted and continuous availability of the system will be of key importance e.g. for the implementation of BG tasks associated with the protection of borders.

Examples of actions to be supported through the Fund:

1. Assuring and increasing the availability SIS II and optimising communication with this system;
2. Extension and maintenance of border control and border protection systems – modernisation and equipping control posts and patrol services;
3. Expansion, modernisation and maintenance of the Border Guard systems, including planned implementation of the Smart Borders system, changes in the EU and national legal systems, adaptation to the new standards;
4. Expansion and modernisation of radio communication systems of the services that carry out the tasks associated with the protection of the border and the Schengen area;
5. Expansion of technical border protection systems in area of system of border towers deployed in the immediate vicinity of the external border of the EU;
6. Expansion of technical border protection systems in area of installation of optoelectronic systems and surveillance devices using infrared and detection technology;
7. Expansion of technical border protection systems in area of observation vehicles and integrated perimeter protection systems;
8. Expansion of technical border protection systems in area of surveillance equipment, aircrafts, unmanned airborne surveillance systems;
9. Construction, expansion and modernisation of border crossing infrastructure and BG posts infrastructure;
10. Strengthening the potential of services for transportation equipment and vehicles (inter alia patrol cars, off-road vehicles, minibuses, motorcycles, ATV vehicles, snowmobiles, vehicles for detained persons transportation, buses, trucks, logistic vehicles and trailers).
11. Development and implementation of the EU Entry-Exit System (EES). Funding for this priority will be provided as stipulated under Section 7.

All actions will be in line with the relevant national and EU legislation in force.

<b>Specific action</b>	2 - FRONTEX equipment
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Currently the Polish Border Guard (BG) use only one fully equipped fixed wing multi engine turbine airplane (in the range of the Maximum Take Off Weight – MTOW from 5500 kg to 7600 kg), used for protection of sea borders and enabling to perform most of the Coast Guard functions at sea. It is a fixed wing aircraft M-28 Skytruck. The aircraft (with crew) since 2009 has been used for regular protection of external borders of the EU by the participation in common operation, coordinated by Frontex Agency (Mediterranean sea area).

Taking into account these facts in the frames of specific action, the BG received permission of the EC to purchase two multi engine fixed wing aircrafts which have flight and technical parameters and observation possibilities not worse than those currently used by the BG airplane. Multi engine turbine fixed wing aircrafts with specialised equipment, such as: aviation imaging system, radar, pollution scanner and sea survival devices, etc. (enabling aircrafts to perform most of the Coast Guard functions at sea) which are planned to be purchased by the BG will be used to ensure support for the joint common operation coordinated by Frontex.

The indicative cost of the two multi engine turbine fixed wind aircrafts is EUR 26 839 830, of which the total EU contribution is EUR 24 155 847.

BG owns two offshore patrol vessels (OPV) which will soon meet their final exploitation date and should be replaced with new ones. The current OPV's construction excludes them from operating at the Mediterranean Sea because of low seaworthiness, power drive cooling system inadequate for operating at water temperatures higher than 27°C and lack of air-conditioning. Purchase of a modern OPV would allow to participate in the FRONTEX JO at the Mediterranean Sea more frequently.

The Polish pledge for the purchase of equipment to be put at the disposal of the European Border and Coast Guard Agency has been positively assessed as regards the purchase of the OPV. The modern OPV (60 – 66 m long, draught: around 3,5 m, patrolling speed: 7 – 11 knots, able to operate out of base for 14 days with 34 people on board, equipped with modern radio, communication, IT, satellite and navigation systems) is planned to be purchased by BG. BG's officers actively participate, as part of a mixed crew on the Finnish border guard vessel, in Frontex missions and operations at the Mediterranean Sea. BG vessels not only protect Polish maritime border but also the EU external border at the Baltic Sea. Moreover, one of the BG vessels mission is participation in the search and rescue operations.

The indicative cost of the Offshore Patrol Vessel is EUR 26 000 000.00, of which the total EU contribution is EUR 23 400 000.00.

<b>Specific objective</b>	<b>3 - Operating support</b>
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Poland hereby confirms its compliance with the Union acquis on borders and visa.

Poland hereby confirms its compliance with Union Standards and guidelines for good governance on borders and visa, in particular the Schengen catalogue for external border control, the Practical Handbook for borders guards and the Handbook on visa.

<b>National objective</b>	<b>1 - Operating support for VISA</b>
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It is planned under the operating support to conduct actions concerning language and technical training for the persons managing the EU systems: VIS, VISMail. The planned aim of actions will be to enhance vocational qualifications and skills of the persons responsible for international co-operation as well as to ensure efficient exchange of information.

As part of the ISF operating support, it is also planned to provide a hardware post-guarantee service for the VIS / VISMail NIS and also to support for additional remuneration in connection with the performance of VIS tasks.

The Police will be the main beneficiary of the support. In accordance with the Act on the SIS/VIS, the task of the Police Commander in Chief as Central Technical Authority of the NIS (NIS CTA) is to ensure the maintenance of the National Information System (NIS) at a high level of reliability in accordance with the requirements of the EC and EU standards for international systems of the Schengen area, and hence to provide access to the data processed in the above-mentioned systems for other bodies of public administration that have a key role in ensuring the security of the country and the Schengen area and the EU territory.

<b>National objective</b>	2 - Operating support for borders
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It is planned under the operating support to conduct actions concerning language and technical training for the persons managing the EU system SIS II. The planned aim of actions will be to enhance vocational qualifications and skills of the persons responsible for international co-operation as well as to ensure efficient exchange of information. As part of the ISF operating support, it is also planned to provide a hardware post-guarantee service for the SIS NIS and also to support for additional remuneration in connection with the performance of SIS tasks.

First of the main beneficiaries of this support will be the Police. In accordance with the Act on the SIS/VIS, the task of the Police Commander in Chief as Central Technical Authority of the NIS (NIS CTA) is to ensure the maintenance of the National Information System (NIS) at a high level of reliability in accordance with the requirements of the EC and EU standards for international systems of the Schengen area, and hence to provide access to the data processed in the above-mentioned systems for other bodies of public administration that have a key role in ensuring the security of the country and the Schengen area and the EU territory.

The other type of crucial support under Operating Support for Borders is planned for Border Guard. The actions concern financing modernisation and maintenance costs of IT systems as well as Central and Back-up Information and Communication Node for Border Guard. The actions will cover service costs as well as replacement of part of the equipment including server infrastructure and equipping working posts and patrol services.

<b>Specific objective</b>	<b>5 - Preventing and combating crime</b>
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Among strategic documents for Poland, we indicated, *inter alia*, integrated strategies serving the purpose of supporting the achievement of development objectives. The sectoral strategy of "Efficient State" (hereinafter referred to as ESS) is the most essential document for this objective (combating and preventing crime). A major impact on the formulation of objectives and areas of ESS intervention, apart from the socio-economic diagnosis in the area of state's efficiency, is also exerted by European Union documents, in particular: The Stockholm Programme and the Internal Security Strategy of the European Union. Among other things, the ESS provides for the measures that will focus on improving co-ordination and improvement of measures taken by law enforcement authorities and other institutions and the measures that make it possible to develop partnership with other public institutions, civil society organisations, NGOs and the private sector in the field of public security, including cross-border serious and organised crime.

It is assumed under NP ISF to take actions that are consistent with the areas of ESS interventions that will contribute in particular to ensuring a high level of internal security and public order by preventing and combating crime and threats to security and public order, including cross-border serious and organised crime.

The identified main national priorities include the following:

- to increase the level of competence of the officers and employees of law enforcement authorities and other competent institutions that implement the measures aimed at preventing and combating different types of crime and purchase of necessary equipment;
- to build new and modernise the existing systems and ICT tools to make it possible for law enforcement authorities and other competent authorities to effectively identify, detect and prosecute perpetrators;
- to ensure appropriate technical capabilities to improve the prosecution of computer crimes, including effective co-operation between law enforcement authorities and EU agencies;
- to develop technologies, methods and procedures and implement them efficiently and to improve research infrastructure and to improve the competence of personnel in order to prevent cross-border serious and organised crime;
- to develop mechanisms and best practices for early identification, protection and assistance to witnesses and victims of crime.

Depending on the availability of funds, the EU policy priority concerning:

- measures aimed at preventing and combating radicalization and polarization,

- tackling problems in criminal investigations due to encryption used by suspects and establishment and development of national expertise points;

may also be included.

<b>National objective</b>	1 - C - prevention and combating
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Examples of actions to be implemented by Poland under this objective (prevention and combating) include:

**Construction, modernisation and maintenance of systems and databases and the purchase of equipment and devices**

The necessity to facilitate co-operation and exchange of operational information between national competent law enforcement authorities and other authorities, inter alia in the field of economic crime, smuggling, human trafficking, cybercrime (including cooperation with European Cybercrime Centre - EC 3), or drug trafficking, requires an investment in the construction and modernisation of systems and databases. In order to assure a permanent strategic analysis of the current situation and to support the exchange of information between due authorities, support systems to monitor and respond to emerging threats related to the above-mentioned

problems require continuous modernisation and expansion. It is also planned under the objective to modernise and maintain operating bases and IT, to build and develop systems supporting criminal analysis and forensic analysis. In order to carry out the above-mentioned modernisation and expansion, it is necessary to purchase the necessary tools (including IT hardware and software).

Besides, because of the need to ensure optimum working conditions for officers and employees in service in sections associated with prevention and combating of crime, it is planned to purchase the necessary equipment and devices. The application scope of the equipment and devices will be diverse and will involve e.g. acquisition of information from IT systems or equipment and personal devices for combating the threats to internal security and public order.

It is planned to link hardware purchases and training actions.

### **Establishment of new mechanisms and preventive measures through strengthening interinstitutional cooperation and informational, educational and awareness-raising activities**

Involvement of wide range of stakeholders from Law Enforcement Agencies, dedicated public institutions, private sector and NGOs is foreseen in this component allowing the most efficient and comprehensive measures towards different types of crime. Society-orientated activities are also expected to ensuring a holistic approach within crime prevention.

Thanks to the implementation of the above actions, the number of projects in the area of crime prevention shall reach at least 10 initiatives and its expected financial value shall amounted to at least MEUR 4.

<b>National objective</b>	2 - C - exchange of information
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Examples of actions to be supported through the Fund under this objective (information sharing) include:

#### **Strengthening information exchange through cooperation**

In order to increase the effectiveness of preventing and combating cross-border serious, organized crime and terrorism, it is necessary to improve and enhance the quality of the collection, processing and exchange of information. This applies both to the exchange of data between Polish services, other Member States and EU bodies by means of the available information channels and developing new ones (in particular in the context of co-operation with Europol). Therefore, the planned actions will cover a number of conferences, workshops, study visits, work placements, international co-operation in the exchange of information, joint measures, exchange of experience, data collection and analysis, exchange of statistics and best practices. Those actions may be complementary to EU research activities and workshops. The scope of the planned actions will cover various topics related to the exchange of information on the prevention and combating of crime (including inter alia cybercrime, drug trafficking, criminal psychology).

#### **Modernisation of IT systems**



Efficient communication and fast exchange of necessary information also requires a technological development, understood as a modernisation of the existing systems for exchanging data of the institutions involved in combating crime. The planned actions are aimed at increase of the computing power of IT systems and their adaptation to new needs (including the further extension of access to the national System for Information Sharing with Europol).

The planned actions are also aimed at:

- Setting up and further development of a new Passenger Information Unit (PIU) at national level to develop and implement a Passenger Name Record IT system, as referred to in paragraph 1 (e) of Article 4 of Regulation (EU) No 513/2014;
- 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.

<b>National objective</b>	3 - C - training
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In order to effectively prevent and combat crime, it is necessary to raise the level of competence of the officers and employees of law enforcement authorities and other competent institutions. The training of officers and employees will mainly serve the development of skills, expertise, compliance procedures, operation and maintenance of systems, databases and tools used in preventing and combating crime.

Examples of actions to be supported through the Fund under this objective (training) include a number of training courses, workshops, internships, exchange of good practices and practical trainings aimed at improving the competences of officers and employees, among other things in the following areas:

- increasing language competences – to make it possible to establish and conduct effective exchange of information and international co-operation in the fight against crime;
- increasing the effectiveness of combating crime, including organized crime;
- effective use of European and national systems, databases, IT tools and devices;
- improving operational co-operation with Europol and the efficient use of its tools.

Besides, in order to extend the target group of users, it is planned to conduct training sessions in the existing co-operation applications and platforms (as an example FAVI – Forensic Aid for Vehicle Identification).

Taking into account general convergence between LETS principles and ISF NP structure, actions in the framework of ISF – Police will mainly reflect strand 3: “EU thematic policing specialism”. Selected initiatives shall also contribute to Strand 2: “Effective bilateral and regional cooperation” – especially language trainings. To some extent projects reflecting Strand 4: “Civilian missions and capacity building in third countries” and Strand 1: “Basic knowledge of the EU dimension of Law Enforcement” may occur. It is planned to ensure synergy of foreseen specialist trainings with ongoing CEPOL activities.

Thanks to the implementation of the above actions, the number of Law Enforcement officials trained on cross-border –related topics with the help of the Fund shall reach at least 2000 participants which reflects to at least 6000 persondays of training.

<b>National objective</b>	4 - C - victim support
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Examples of actions to be supported through the Fund under this objective (assistance to the victims) include the development of mechanisms and best practices for early identification, protection and assistance to witnesses and victims of crime (including the acts of terror). In particular, it is intended to support initiatives aimed at target groups requiring special treatment (e.g. unaccompanied minors).

<b>National objective</b>	5 - C - threat and risk assessment
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Poland participate in preparation of European reports and analysis concerning threat and risk assessment in the area of crime, including organized crime with international dimension. General Police Headquarters with its subject-orientated bureaus plays main role in gathering and analyzing relevant data concerning current influence and future, expected trends of criminal groups operation in Poland. Polish input to i. a. SOCTA, iOCTA, TE-SAT and other reports at European level is consulted between competent law enforcement services and institutions.

Threat and risk assessments are also prepared at national level with use of information of operational character as well as researches and surveys prepared with involvement of independent public opinion research centres (as an example eight editions of the annual Polish Survey on Crime were prepared by the General Police Headquarters so far).

Compiled information from wide range of institutions dealing with area of justice and home affairs is presented annually in a holistic approach in the form of Report of State of Security in Poland, issued by the Ministry of Interior.

Poland does not plan to use the Internal Security Fund to finance actions under this objective.

<b>Specific objective</b>	6 - Risks and crisis
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Among strategic documents for Poland, we indicated, *inter alia*, integrated strategies supporting the achievement of development objectives. The sectoral strategy of "Efficient State" (ESS) is here the most essential document. The main ESS objective is to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of the state open to collaboration with citizens. This objective is divided into 7 specific objectives. Specific objective No. 7 concerns the actions by the services and other institutions responsible for internal security and public order, including emergency situations. It defines projects for improvement of crisis management and civil protection.

From the point of view of this SO, the most important are the following lines of intervention referred to in ESS:

- rescue and civil protection (fire protection, preventive measures, rescue and fire fighting);
- improvement of the emergency management system.

At the national level of detailed strategic documents, it is planned to conduct measures that comply in particular with the "Programme for Rescue and Civil Protection for 2014-2020" and the "National Programme for Securing Critical Infrastructure".

In regard to antiterrorist measures and response to CBRN-E threats "National Antiterrorist Programme for 2015 - 2019" is of crucial importance to define priorities and select future projects with ISF support in this regard.

The identified main national priorities include:

- improving the flow of information between competent institutions involved in crisis management, civil protection, critical infrastructure protection, antiterrorist measures and CBRN-E threats;
- improving the efficiency of co-ordination between the structures of crisis management, civil protection, critical infrastructure protection, antiterrorist measures and CBRN-E threats;
- strengthening the anti-terrorist system and its adaptation to current challenges, e.g. by providing additional equipment for involved services, including specialist equipment and training, in particular practical exercises that provide an opportunity to recreate the conditions of potential CBRN-E threats;
- extension and modernisation of communication systems, information exchange and early response systems to ensure an integrated communication between all competent services and institutions;
- vocational trainings addressing the problem of the organisation and functioning of crisis management and emergency response systems;
- increasing the potential of the authorities involved in crisis management, civil protection and the protection of critical infrastructure through modernisation and purchase of new specialist equipment and devices.

Depending on the availability of funds the EU policy priority concerning:

- measures aimed at protection of soft targets/public spaces,

- continuation of the post-gradual CBRN studies developed within the framework of the Commission-funded project "Support for European Union action in the field of CBRN security managers' education"

may also be included.

<b>National objective</b>	1 - R - prevention and combating
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Examples of actions to be supported through the Fund under this objective (prevention and combating) include:

- purchase of specialist equipment and devices to conduct and co-ordinate the measures of services aimed at preventing and combating threats while ensuring adequate communication between authorised actors at all levels crisis management, civil protection, antiterrorist measures, CBRN-E threats in order to i. a. reduce the time of transmission of information, thereby reducing the time to take preventive or rescue measures;
- integration of co-operation between public institutions and non-governmental organisations (Rescue And Fire-Fighting System), including the preparation of the resources of NGOs to develop civil protection modules.

<b>National objective</b>	2 - R - exchange of information
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Poland shares information with other countries and international partners through existing IT systems, databases and platforms of cooperation.

With special attention to crisis management and civil protection Poland is developing cross-border rescue plans with the neighbouring countries. The scope of measures to be undertaken include an analysis of the current legal status of information sharing, cross-border co-operation of rescue services in case of various crisis situations and the development of procedures for rescue co-operation.

Carrying out of practical exercises of rescue services in individual cross-border areas on the basis of the developed methodological instructions and rescue plans is an important element for ensuring efficient crisis management at international level.

Poland does not plan to use the Internal Security Fund to finance actions under this objective.

<b>National objective</b>	3 - R - training
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Examples of actions to be supported through the Fund under this objective (training) include preparing and conducting a series of training sessions and seminars for the members of services at central and local administration units in the field of the system to detect, alert and respond to threats, including i. a. CBRN-E contamination.

The planned actions will contribute both to increasing awareness and to developing and practicing common methods and procedures in the event of crises situations, including terrorist and CBRN-E threats.

Practical combat exercises for anti-terrorist units are expected to be an important part of this objective.

It is planned to conduct training courses for the operators of the Critical Infrastructure, including the ability to use risk assessment methodologies and to use them to estimate the risk of destruction or disruption of one's own CI.

Activities dedicated to the use of relevant systems, databases concerning all types of threats are also an important element of Internal Security Fund sources distribution in the framework of this objective.

Taking into account general convergence between LETS principles and ISF NP structure, actions in the framework of ISF – Police will mainly reflect strand 3: “EU thematic policing specialism”. Selected initiatives shall also contribute to Strand 2: “Effective bilateral and regional cooperation” – especially language trainings. To some extent projects reflecting Strand 4: “Civilian missions and capacity building in third countries” and Strand 1: “Basic knowledge of the EU dimension of Law Enforcement” may occur.

It is planned to ensure synergy of foreseen specialist trainings with ongoing CEPOL activities.

Thanks to the implementation of the above actions, the number of experts meetings, workshops, seminars, conferences, publications, websites and online consultations organized with the help of the Fund shall amount at least to 30 initiatives.

<b>National objective</b>	4 - R - victim support
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National strategic document which holistically refers to the Crisis Management, including the issue of victim support – National Plan of Crisis Management - in its Annex no. 3 stipulates in details organisation of rescue actions, medical care, social assistance and psychological support for these specific, vulnerable groups. Public institutions prepare mechanism of assistance to the victims in crisis situation, regardless its nature (natural or man-made). This type of actions is of crucial importance during recovery phase- the fourth, final stage of crisis management cycle.

Apart from immediate health care solutions, assistance served in financial or material means it is also necessary to underline importance of psychological support. In most of cases concerning particularly victims of man-made crisis situations, first-line interventions in this matter are undertaken by psychologists working for the Police, State Fire Service or Border Guards. Psychologists from other institutions are usually involved at the later stage of crisis management - recovery phase. Regional authorities play important role in the context of long-term assistance to the victims.

Poland does not plan to use the Internal Security Fund to finance actions under this objective.

<b>National objective</b>	5 - R - infrastructure
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Examples of actions to be supported through the Fund under this objective (critical infrastructure) include joint measures, exercises and workshops on critical infrastructure protection.

It will contribute e.g. to examine the ability and preparation of the state and operators of the Critical Infrastructure to identify threats, respond to such threats and co-operate effectively. This applies to both the organisational and the procedural and the technical dimension. Taking into consideration wide range of types of the Critical Infrastructure and different status of its operator (governmental or private) establishment of mechanisms and procedures for closer collaboration is a key element in the framework of this objective.

Thanks to the implementation of the above actions, the number of tools put in place or upgraded with the help of the Fund to facilitate the protection of Critical Infrastructure by Poland in all sectors of economy shall amount at least to 5.

<b>National objective</b>	6 - R - early warning and crisis
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Examples of actions to be supported through the Fund under this objective (early warning systems) include:

**Expansion and modernisation of early warning systems, decision support and civil alert systems**

The planned actions include, inter alia, extension and integration of threat warning and alert systems, development and modernisation of applications, modules, databases, mapping resource and records, additional equipment for emergency control centres, purchase of the necessary IT equipment and software in order to enable full automation and online maintenance of systems both at the central and regional level.

**Expansion and modernisation of communications networks, including communications systems for the needs of crisis management**

The planned actions include the purchase of necessary equipment and devices in order to streamline co-ordination and information flow among crisis management bodies at the central and regional level.

<b>National objective</b>	7 - R - threat and risk assessment
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Examples of actions to be supported through the Fund under this objective (threat and risk assessment) include measures in regard to the ability to assess the risks and to draw up risk assessments.

Risk assessment methodology for the needs of crisis management system will be presented during decision games and practical workshops, which make it possible to verify the ability to work in a team and to take decisions under stress.

Thanks to the implementation of the above actions, the number of projects relating to the assessment and management of risks in the fields of internal security supported by the Fund shall reach at least 2 initiatives.

## INDICATIVE TIMETABLE

Specific objective	NO/SA	Main action	Name of action	Start of planning phase	Start of implementation phase	Start of closing phase
SO1 - Support a common visa policy	NO1 - National capacity	1	Ensuring and increasing the availability of VIS and optimising its operation	2016	2017	2022
SO1 - Support a common visa policy	NO1 - National capacity	2	Modernising and expanding server infrastructure and additional necessary equipment	2016	2017	2022
SO1 - Support a common visa policy	NO1 - National capacity	3	Modernisation and construction of buildings for the offices of the Polish consular service	2016	2017	2022
SO1 - Support a common visa policy	NO2 - Union acquis	1	Trainings i.a on the application of the Visa Code, the exchange of best practices	2016	2017	2022
SO1 - Support a common visa policy	SA1 - Consular cooperation	1	Consular Cooperation Mechanism	2016	2016	2022
SO2 - Borders	NO1 - EUROSUR	1	Expansion and equipping the NCC and modernisation of network infrastructure of the NCC and RCC	2016	2017	2022
SO2 - Borders	NO1 - EUROSUR	2	Modernisation of ICT networks of the BG to ensure safe exchange of information with EUROSUR	2016	2017	2022
SO2 - Borders	NO1 - EUROSUR	3	Equipment for BG patrol services	2016	2017	2022
SO2 - Borders	NO2 - Information exchange	1	Modernisation of the BG system i.a to co-operate with the national systems	2016	2017	2022
SO2 - Borders	NO2 - Information exchange	2	Modernisation of IT systems in the field of registers, records and a list of the cases of foreigners	2016	2017	2022
SO2 - Borders	NO3 - Common Union standards	1	Programme for the exchange of officers of EU border agencies	2016	2018	2022
SO2 - Borders	NO4 - Union acquis	1	Trainings for border services	2016	2018	2022
SO2 - Borders	NO6 - National capacity	1	Extension and increasing the availability of SIS II and optimising its operation	2016	2017	2022
SO2 - Borders	NO6 - National capacity	2	Extension of technical border protection systems	2016	2017	2022
SO2 - Borders	NO6 - National capacity	3	Construction, expansion and modernisation of border crossing infrastructure and BG infrastructure	2016	2017	2022
SO2 - Borders	SA2 - FRONTEX equipment	1	Fixed wing multi engine turbine airplanes	2016	2017	2022
SO2 - Borders	SA2 - FRONTEX equipment	2	Offshore Patrol Vessel	2018	2019	2022
SO3 - Operating support	NO1 - Operating support for VISA	1	Trainings and post-guarantee service for maintenance and development of IT systems (VIS, VisMail)	2016	2018	2022
SO3 - Operating support	NO1 - Operating support for VISA	2	Job differentials resulting from the performance of VIS tasks	2016	2018	2022
SO3 - Operating support	NO2 - Operating support for borders	1	Trainings and post-guarantee service for maintenance and development of SIS II	2016	2018	2022
SO3 - Operating support	NO2 - Operating support for borders	2	Job differentials resulting from the performance of SIS tasks	2016	2018	2022
SO3 - Operating support	NO2 - Operating support for borders	3	Maintenance of the legality stay control systems as well as Central and Back-up BG ICN	2016	2018	2022
SO5 - Preventing and combating crime	NO1 - C - prevention and combating	1	Crime prevention mechanism and education, information and awareness activities	2016	2017	2022
SO5 - Preventing and combating	NO1 - C - prevention and combating	2	Extension and modernisation of IT systems	2016	2017	2022



Specific objective	NO/SA	Main action	Name of action	Start of planning phase	Start of implementation phase	Start of closing phase
crime						
SO5 - Preventing and combating crime	NO1 - C - prevention and combating	3	Purchase of equipment and devices	2016	2017	2022
SO5 - Preventing and combating crime	NO2 - C - exchange of information	1	Extension of access to the System for Information Sharing with Europol for national partners	2016	2017	2022
SO5 - Preventing and combating crime	NO2 - C - exchange of information	2	Establishing and modernisation of international information sharing systems, including PNR	2016	2017	2022
SO5 - Preventing and combating crime	NO2 - C - exchange of information	3	Actions concerning international co-operation i.a. conferences and experience sharing	2016	2017	2022
SO5 - Preventing and combating crime	NO3 - C - training	1	Trainings in different types of crime, in particular economic crime	2016	2017	2022
SO5 - Preventing and combating crime	NO3 - C - training	2	Language courses for officers and employees of LEAs and other competent institutions	2016	2017	2022
SO5 - Preventing and combating crime	NO4 - C - victim support	1	Actions to develop mechanisms and best practices – early identification, protection and assistance	2016	2019	2022
SO6 - Risks and crisis	NO1 - R - prevention and combating	1	Modernisation of specialist equipment and devices to conduct and co-ordinate the actions of services	2016	2018	2022
SO6 - Risks and crisis	NO1 - R - prevention and combating	2	Integration of co-operation between public institutions and other national stakeholders	2016	2018	2022
SO6 - Risks and crisis	NO1 - R - prevention and combating	3	Preparation of resources of NGOs to develop civil protection modules	2016	2018	2022
SO6 - Risks and crisis	NO3 - R - training	1	Training actions in detection, warning and response to CBRN-E threats	2016	2018	2022
SO6 - Risks and crisis	NO3 - R - training	2	Practical exercises for antiterrorist units	2016	2018	2022
SO6 - Risks and crisis	NO3 - R - training	3	Training in the risk assessment methodologies for critical infrastructure operators	2016	2018	2022
SO6 - Risks and crisis	NO5 - R - infrastructure	1	Strengthening co-operation and common procedures for public institutions and social partners	2016	2018	2022
SO6 - Risks and crisis	NO5 - R - infrastructure	2	Ability and preparation of the state and operators of the CI to identify threats to ICT security	2016	2018	2022
SO6 - Risks and crisis	NO6 - R - early warning and crisis	1	Extension and modernisation of early warning and decision support systems	2016	2018	2022
SO6 - Risks and crisis	NO6 - R - early warning and crisis	2	Expansion and modernisation of communications networks for the needs of crisis management	2016	2018	2022
SO6 - Risks and crisis	NO7 - R - threat and risk assessment	1	Risk assessment activities	2016	2018	2022
SO6 - Risks and crisis	NO7 - R - threat and risk assessment	2	Decision games and practical workshops in the field of risk assessment	2016	2018	2022

## 5. COMMON INDICATORS AND PROGRAMME SPECIFIC INDICATORS:

<b>Specific objective</b>	<b>1 - Support a common visa policy</b>			
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Measurement unit</b>	<b>Baseline value</b>	<b>Target value</b>	<b>Source of data</b>
C1 - Number of consular cooperation activities developed with the help of the Fund	Number	0.00	0.00	Projects
C2.1 - Number of staff trained in common visa policy related aspects with the help of the Fund	Number	0.00	200.00	Projects
C2.2 - Number of training courses (hours completed)	Number	0.00	6.00	Projects
C3 - Number of specialised posts in third countries supported by the Fund	Number	0.00	0.00	Projects
C4.1 - Number of consulates developed or upgraded with the help of the Fund out of the total number of consulates	Number	0.00	2.00	Projects
C4.2 - Percentage of consulates developed or upgraded with the help of the Fund out of the total number of consulates	%	0.00	1.50	Projects

<b>Specific objective</b>	<b>2 - Borders</b>			
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Measurement unit</b>	<b>Baseline value</b>	<b>Target value</b>	<b>Source of data</b>
C1.1 - Number of staff trained in borders management related aspects with the help of the Fund	Number	0.00	3,000.00	Projects
C1.2 - Number of training courses in borders management related aspects with the help of the Fund	Number	0.00	300.00	Projects
C2 - Number of border control (checks and surveillance) infrastructure and means developed or upgraded with the help of the Fund	Number	0.00	10.00	Projects
C3.1 - Number of border crossings of the external borders through ABC gates supported from the Fund	Number	0.00	0.00	Projects
C3.2 - Total number of border crossings	Number	0.00	261,746,000.00	Estimation for 2014 - 2020 based on current BG statistics
C4 - Number of national border surveillance infrastructure	Number	0.00	13.00	Projects

<b>Specific objective</b>	<b>2 - Borders</b>			
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Measurement unit</b>	<b>Baseline value</b>	<b>Target value</b>	<b>Source of data</b>
established/further developed in the framework of EUROSUR				
C5 - Number of incidents reported by the Member State to the European Situational Picture	Number	0.00	2,500.00	reports
S.1 - Number of IT systems upgraded	Number	0.00	4.00	projects

<b>Specific objective</b>	<b>5 - Preventing and combating crime</b>			
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Measurement unit</b>	<b>Baseline value</b>	<b>Target value</b>	<b>Source of data</b>
C1 - Number of JITs and EMPACT operational projects supported by the Fund, including the participating Member States and authorities	Number	0.00	0.00	Projects
C2.1 - Number of law enforcement officials trained on cross-border-related topics with the help of the Fund	Number	0.00	2,000.00	Projects
C2.2 - Duration of the training (carried out) on cross-border related topics with the help of the fund	Person days	0.00	6,000.00	Projects
C3.1 - Number of projects in the area of crime prevention	Number	0.00	11.00	Projects
C3.2 - Financial value of projects in the area of crime prevention	EUR	0.00	9,000,000.00	Projects
C4 - Number of projects supported by the Fund, aiming to improve law enforcement information exchanges which are related to Europol data systems, repositories or communication tools (e.g. data loaders, extending access to SIENA, projects aiming to improving input to analysis work files etc.)	Number	0.00	5.00	Projects

<b>Specific objective</b>	<b>6 - Risks and crisis</b>			
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Measurement unit</b>	<b>Baseline value</b>	<b>Target value</b>	<b>Source of data</b>
C1 - Number of tools put in place or upgraded with the help of the Fund to facilitate the protection of critical infrastructure by Member States in all sectors of the economy	Number	0.00	5.00	Projects
C2 - Number of projects relating to the assessment and management of risks in the field of internal security supported by the Fund	Number	0.00	2.00	Projects

Specific objective	6 - Risks and crisis			
Indicator	Measurement unit	Baseline value	Target value	Source of data
C3 - Number of expert meetings, workshops, seminars, conferences, publications, websites and (online) consultations organised with the help of the Fund	Number	0.00	30.00	Projects

## **6. FRAMEWORK FOR PREPARATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME BY THE MEMBER STATE**

### **6.1 Partnership involvement in the preparation of the programme**

The draft NP ISF has been prepared in the Department for International Co-operation and European Funds in the Ministry of Internal Affairs on the basis of information obtained from key institutions, including the ones that were previously involved in the implementation of actions under the SOLID Programme funds, i.e. for example: Border Guard, Police, Fire State Service, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Voivodes, the Office for Foreigners.

A part of the NP concerning particular priorities within ISF-Police was transferred to public consultation by publishing on the Ministry's website dedicated to the funds along with an invitation to submit any comments. The goal thereof was to make it possible for organisations probably interested in implementing such actions with the ISF to provide additional/missing information/measures and comments.

Afterwards, the document was submitted to consultation on the forum of the Inter-Ministerial Team for European Fund of Internal Affairs. After obtaining the opinion of the Team members, the document is submitted to the European Commission.

### **6.2 Monitoring committee**

The role of the Monitoring Committee for both financial instruments (Internal Security Fund and the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund) will be played by the Inter-Ministerial Team for the European Funds of Internal Affairs (IMT), similarly to the funds implemented under the SOLID Programme. The IMT will bring together representatives of a number of key institutions because of the nature of actions under implementation, including the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, the General Police Headquarters, the General Headquarters of the Border Guard, the Central Headquarters of the Fire State Service, the Customs Service and the Internal Security Agency.

The IMT members are involved in the development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the NP ISF. The IMT members will participate in the selection of projects that will be granted co-financing and will submit their opinions on important changes in the projects under implementation.

### **6.3 Common monitoring and evaluation framework**

The Responsible Authority, supported by the Delegated Authority shall be in charge of evaluation. Thus far, the RA together with the DA also played this role in the evaluation of SOLID funds. As part of the Internal Security Fund, the RA is considering the commissioning of the evaluation - in whole or in part - to an external entity.

Design data, including indicators, shall be collected as part of project reporting (quarterly and periodic) and analysed by the Responsible Authority and the Delegated Authority. In addition, it shall be verified in the process of monitoring the certification of expenses.

### **6.4 Partnership involvement in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the national programme**

Wide range of entities was involved as partners at the level of preparatory work for the NP ISF, including in particular competent services and public institutions at the central and voivodeship level. During the preparations for the NP ISF, the NGOs were also requested to submit action proposals and comments.

The developed consultation good practices will be continued. The partners at the NP ISF implementation level will be the members of the Inter-Ministerial Team for European Fund of Internal Affairs, similarly to the funds under implementation under the SOLID Programme. The IMT will also act as the Monitoring Committee for both financial mechanisms (ISF and AMIF). The IMT will bring together the members of a number of key institutions because of the nature of the actions under implementation.

### **6.5 Information and publicity**

RA runs a bilingual website (PL/EN) entirely dedicated to financial instruments: [fundusze.msw.gov.pl](http://fundusze.msw.gov.pl). Since the beginning of work on the draft NP ISF, important information and documents have been published on the website. On the above-mentioned website it was published an invitation for social partners to submit project subjects in the field of preventing and combating crime and crisis management, civil protection and critical infrastructure protection that could be included in the NP ISF.

The final version of the document will be sent to all the institutions involved; information about the NP ISF will be publicly available on the website.

Furthermore, having obtained the approval of the final version of the NP ISF, the RA will organise a meeting/conference devoted to the presentation of the NP ISF and the opportunities

for financial support under this fund.

All key documents and materials will be properly labelled under the measures related to the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of NP ISF in order to assure visibility of ISF funding.

Besides, the RA and DA will ensure that, in the context of projects under implementation, partners and beneficiaries of co-financing have fulfilled the obligation to ensure the visibility of project financing by the NP ISF funds. Relevant provisions regulating the above-mentioned obligation will be included in the financing contracts/agreements to be signed with the beneficiaries/partners and will be monitored by the RA and the DA.

## **6.6 Coordination and complementarity with other instruments**

Complementarity between the use of funds under the ISF will be assured at both at the level of the management and control system and directly in relation to each of the selected projects.

At the system level it should be pointed out that one IMT member will be a representative of the Ministry of Infrastructure and Development, which plays a key role in the allocation of financial resources under European Structural and Investment Funds. All important decisions in the context of apportionment of ISF funds will be reviewed by the IMT, and therefore the representative of the above-mentioned Ministry will have updated information about their measures conducted by the RA. In reference to the complementarity and avoiding duplication with the research activities under FP7, Horizon 2020 Programme as well as Civil Protection Instrument, the RA will additionally maintain on-going consultations with relevant authorities responsible for coordination of these financial instruments in Poland.

Complementarity at the project level will be assured by the RA during the assessment and selection of projects. Similarly to solutions developed under national SOLID system, each applicant will be required to provide an adequate explanation in the application form. When selecting the projects included for co-financing under the ISF, RA will also analyse the possible convergence of the subject and the measures planned by the applicants in order to avoid duplication of initiatives that were granted support in 2007-2013 under the SOLID Programme, the Framework Programme "Security and Safeguarding Liberties" and other programmes (including i. a. the European Social Fund, the Lifelong Learning Programme). In the case of possible actions addressed to partners from third countries, RA will also take into account the complementarity criterion for project proposals with the EU pre-accession and neighbourhood instruments.

## 6.7 Beneficiaries

### 6.7.1 List of main types of beneficiaries of the programme:

State / federal authorities, local public bodies, non-governmental organisations, education/research organizations, international public organisations

### 6.7.2 Direct award (if applicable)

The use of direct award procedure shall be accompanied by most of activities within SO 1 and SO 2 and selected activities of SO 5 and SO 6 of ISF NP. Institutions that will implement those activities have *de jure/de facto* monopoly to carry out certain activities in the area of fund support. Grant award process shall be the same as in the case of SOLID funds: institutions shall submit their project proposals, including justification for the direct award procedure in a given case. Independent expert teams shall evaluate proposals of measures and forward them for consultation to members of IMT. In case of a positive decision of IMT, RA shall grant funding to the institution; the funding shall be used for the implementation of measures planned within the project. The implementation of such projects is to be supervised directly by RA, which can also accept any changes introduced into projects. RA and DA shall monitor projects in order to ensure the accuracy of its implementation.



## 7. THE FINANCING PLAN OF THE PROGRAMME

**Table 1: Financing plan ISF-Borders**

<b>Specific objective / national objective</b>	<b>Total</b>
SO1.NO1 National capacity	2,214,777.00
SO1.NO2 Union acquis	107,661.00
SO1.NO3 Consular cooperation	0.00
<b>TOTAL NO SO1 Support a common visa policy</b>	<b>2,322,438.00</b>
SO1.SA1 Consular cooperation	
<b>TOTAL SO1 Support a common visa policy</b>	<b>2,322,438.00</b>
SO2.NO1 EUROSUR	4,911,314.00
SO2.NO2 Information exchange	4,547,640.40
SO2.NO3 Common Union standards	191,397.00
SO2.NO4 Union acquis	814,393.00
SO2.NO5 Future challenges	
SO2.NO6 National capacity	41,422,788.50
<b>TOTAL NO SO2 Borders</b>	<b>51,887,532.90</b>
SO2.SA2 FRONTEX equipment	47,555,847.00
<b>TOTAL SO2 Borders</b>	<b>99,443,379.90</b>
SO3.NO1 Operating support for VISA	457,921.00
SO3.NO2 Operating support for borders	1,872,825.35
<b>TOTAL SO3 Operating support</b>	<b>2,330,746.35</b>
Technical assistance borders	3,164,637.75
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>107,261,202.00</b>

The amount under SO2 / NO6 includes an envelope of EUR 6 412 600 to be spent in accordance with Article 64(1) and (2) of Regulation (EU) No 2017/2226. This specific allocation can support 100% of those costs (including costs of operating the system) and is provided exclusively for this purpose. It cannot be used to cover other needs/costs, including those referred to in subparagraphs a) to g) of article 64(2) and article 64 (3). This specific allocation shall not be taken into consideration in the calculation that determines the percentage of funding that may be used to finance operating support, according to Article 10 (1) of Regulation (EU) No 515/2014.

**Table 2: Financial Plan ISF-Police**

<b>Specific objective / national objective</b>	<b>Total</b>
SO5.NO1 C - prevention and combating	14,000,000.00
SO5.NO2 C - exchange of information	7,187,786.60
SO5.NO3 C - training	4,000,000.00
SO5.NO4 C - victim support	3,000,000.00
SO5.NO5 C - threat and risk assessment	0.00
<b>TOTAL SO5 Preventing and combating crime</b>	<b>28,187,786.60</b>
SO6.NO1 R - prevention and combating	5,500,000.00
SO6.NO2 R - exchange of information	0.00
SO6.NO3 R - training	2,500,000.00
SO6.NO4 R - victim support	0.00
SO6.NO5 R - infrastructure	2,000,000.00
SO6.NO6 R - early warning and crisis	4,000,000.00
SO6.NO7 R - threat and risk assessment	129,509.00
<b>TOTAL SO6 Risks and crisis</b>	<b>14,129,509.00</b>
Technical assistance police	2,437,752.40
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>44,755,048.00</b>

**Table 3: Total annual EU commitments (in €)**

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	TOTAL
ISF-Borders	0.00	17,108,309.00	15,998,281.00	11,851,257.00	40,224,264.66	13,117,453.00	8,961,637.34	107,261,202.00
ISF-Police	0.00	8,860,850.00	7,548,419.00	11,842,209.00	5,501,190.00	5,501,190.00	5,501,190.00	44,755,048.00

**Justification for any deviation from the minimum shares set in the Specific Regulations**

The amounts updated in CS2 CK2 and CS2 CK6 result from adding amounts granted to Poland under ISF-Borders and Visa top-up 2018 (EUR 4.179.622 in total) and from adding extra funding to cover certain costs related to the implementation of the Entry Exit System (EES), especially:

CS2 CK2 – EUR 823.053,40 (top-up) was added

CS2 CK6 – EUR 3.147.587,50 (top-up) and EUR 6.412.600 (EES) were added

Technical Assistance – EUR 208 981,10 was added (5% of the total amount awarded as ISF-Borders and Visa top-up 2018 EUR 4.179.622).

The amount of 23 400 000.00 was added to the Frontex equipment.

## Documents

Document title	Document type	Document date	Local reference	Commission reference	Files	Sent date	Sent By
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## Latest validation results

Severity	Code	Message
Info		Programme version has been validated.
Warning	2.15	New EC decision is required for versions > 1. New EC decision is required when fields belonging to the EC decision are modified/added/removed. These fields are all fields except those used in the Authorities section and the Management and Control System field. For the Financial Plan, amounts within a Specific Objective can be modified without the need for a new EC Decision, as long as the total per Specific Objective stays the same.
Warning	2.24.2	SO2.NO1 (Eurosur) (4,911,314.00) should be minimum 10 % of Total Borders Allocation (NOSO1 + NOSO2 + NOSO3 + TA) (5,970,535.50).
Warning	2.24.3	SO1.NO3 (Consular cooperation) + SO2.NO2 (Information exchange) + SO2.NO3 (Common Union standards) (4,739,037.40) should be minimum 5 % of Total Borders Allocation (NOSO1 + NOSO2 + NOSO3 + TA) (5,363,060.10).