Annex

Annual programme (revised)

Member State	:	**The Netherlands**
Fund	:	**External Borders Fund**
Responsible authority	:	**Migration Policy Department**
		of the Ministry of Security and Justice
Period covered	:	**2012**

A. General rules

1. General rules for the selection of projects to be financed under the programme

<u>Implementation method for annual programme</u>

The annual programme for 2012 that was approved by decision of 18 July 2012 comprised two actions:

action 1 project Pardex

action 2 project implementation SIS II

Both actions will not be implemented.

The Pardex project was unfortunately frozen on 4 December 2012. The State Secretary of Security and Justice decided to do so due to a review of investments that had to be made because of necessary budget cuts.

The project organisation responsible for carrying out the activities planned for action 2 (project implementation of SIS II) was already able to carry out these activities under the EBF 2011 tranche, which made action 2 superfluous.

Hence, following 3 calls for interest, the following three actions were selected and this revision of the 2012 annual programme was drawn up.

A first call for interest was sent out by email on January 8 2013 to the eligible organisations. It stated that in the 14 February 2013 meeting of the CGV (the former steering group of EBF,

now called Topberaad) the reallocation of EBF 2012 was on the agenda and that the eligible partners could apply for funding until January 28.

The Royal Marechaussee responded on January 27 with three applications for funding:

- EU VIS

- Desk of the future

- E-learning module for borderguards

The Sea Coast Police (now national Police) responded on January 28 with one application for funding:

- RHIB

Unfortunately the total of these applications didn't cover the amount freed because of the freezing of the Pardex project on 4 December 2012.

The steering group (then called CGV) didn't advise on the project selection on 14 February 2013.

The EBF steering group (now called Topberaad) did advise positively on 20 June 2013 on the selection of the projects SIS II (already in original AP 2012, but asked for more funding), RHIB and EU VIS for the revised AP 2012, but still these applications combined unfortunately didn't cover the total amount available for EBF 2012.

Therefor a second call for interest was sent by email to the eligible organisations on 26 September 2013.

The Immigration and Naturalisation Service (IND) responded with the projectidea ILOs at 30 September 2013.

Still not all of the available EBF 2012 funding could be covered.

To complicate matters the project SIS II was withdrawn by the projectorganisation (see above) and the projects RHIB and Border guard desk of the future were (re)placed under EBF 2013, because that gave these projects the sufficient time needed for tendering.

Therefor the RA sent out a third call for interest by email on 25 February 2014.

The only reaction to this third call for interest was the projectidea ABC solution in March 2014.

The revised annual programme was uploaded on 31 March including the projects EU VIS, ABC Solution and ILOs.

On April 24 2014 the Topberaad (steeringgroup EBF) advised positively on the uploaded revised annual programme EBF 2012. The steering group could not advise before March 31 because of the fixed meeting dates of the Topberaad.

Although the RA had to send out three calls for interest to be able to allocate the EBF 2012 funding, it assessed the submitted applications and project ideas vis-a-vis the national needs,

the objectives of the MAP and of the Fund. For instance the projectproposal 'E-learning module for borderguards' was not selected due to this assessment and has not been submitted to the EBF steering group.

The three selected projects were found to fit under the objectives of the fund (priorities 1, 3 and 4 and specific priority 2 for EU VIS) and of the Dutch EBF multiannual programme (MAP) by the EBF steering group and the RA.

EU VIS is mentioned in the MAP in the section on the baseline situation on page 16 and 17, it is mentioned as operational objective 8, 11 and 29 on pages 21, 22 and 26 and as a possible action under priority 4 a and b on pages 36 and 37.

ILOs are mentioned in the MAP in the section on the baseline situation on page 5, it is mentioned as operational objective 19 on page 24 and as a possible action under priority 3 c on page 35.

ABC solution is mentioned in the MAP in the section on the baseline situation on pages 14 and 15, it is mentioned as operational objective 3 on page 21 and as a possible action under priority 1 a on page 27.

The annual programme for 2012 comprises 3 actions:

- action 1 project EUVIS (2A in SFC 2007)

- action 2 project ILO's (1A in SFC 2007)

- action 3 project ABC solution (1B in SFC 2007)

These actions will be implemented by applying the 'executing body method' and will be implemented by government bodies in conjunction with the Responsible Authority (RA). This situation arises from the *de jure* monopoly situation of the relevant government bodies with responsibilities in the fields of border surveillance and visas. The justification for the method chosen is set out in more detail in Section 3.

Application of the 'executing body method'

The 'executing body method' is applied to this annual programme as follows:

For security reasons, it is frequently not desirable for certain initiatives to be undertaken by parties other than these government bodies. The actions referred to above should therefore form part of the current annual programme.

As indicated in the 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011 Annual Programmes, the RA consulted the agencies responsible for border control and visa in mid-2007 about the activities planned and the priorities for the next few years in these respective fields. This involved consultations with the Ministry of Defence (Royal Netherlands Marechaussee), the Ministry of Finance (Customs), the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Movement of Persons Department), the National Police (Seaport Police Service) and the Immigration and Naturalisation Service as well as several other Justice departments involved. Based on this consultation, national priorities were set and a decision was taken on the projects to be financed. As indicated in the Multi-Annual Programme, the use of EBF resources will primarily focus on implementation of European legislation and rules and European proposals and initiatives on border management.

Selection of project proposals

In the annual programmes 2007 - 2012 it was stated that, the Immigration Coordination Group (CGV), a consultative structure, involving the Ministry of Justice/Internal Affairs (Immigration and Naturalisation Service, Repatriation and Departure Service, Migration Policy Department), the Royal Netherlands Military Police, the Seaport Police Service and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Movement of Persons Department) functions as the Steering Group for the EBF. The CGV advises the RA on the project proposals. As of June 2013 the CGV is succeeded by the Topberaad Vreemdelingenketen (Topberaad). The Topberaad functions as the Steering Group for the EBF involving the Directorate General for Immigration, Migration policy department, and representatives of the Ministry of Defence (Royal Military Police), National Police, Immigration Naturalisation Services (INS), Repatriation and department service, Central agency for the reception of asylum seekers, Service of judicial institutions, Directorate Consular Affairs and Migration.

The Topberaad advised the Responsible Authority (RA) to allocate the 2012 EU contribution to the 3 actions already mentioned above:

- action 1 - project EUVIS. This action was also part of the APs 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2011. (2A in SFC 2007)

- action 2 - project ILOs. (1A in SFC 2007)

- action 3 - project ABC solution. (1B in SFC 2007)

The costs incurred under the Fund 2012 for the 3 actions above will only be those made between 01-01-2012 until 30-06-2014.

However, the grant applicants still have to complete the application forms, including a detailed budget, and submit them to the Delegated Authority, which is the Agency of Social Affairs and Employment (AGSZW) as of 2014. A grant decision based on the information on the application forms approved will be sent to the grant applicant on behalf of the Responsible Authority. This constitutes the <u>official decision</u> on the award of a grant. This decision also sets out the requirements to be met by the project organisation.

The AGSZW will circulate the model application forms to the organisation concerned as soon as possible after this revised annual programme has been submitted. Once the application forms have been submitted and the (financial) rules of the EBF have been complied with, the AGSZW will draw up the grant decisions. It is also important that the revised annual programme in question will be approved by the European Commission.

Project implementation

During implementation of the projects, the grant recipients are required to submit a progress report to the AGSZW within 4 weeks of the end of each half year and more frequently in exceptional circumstances. The AGSZW assesses the progress reports and, if necessary, asks additional questions about the material and financial progress of the project. Once it has received the first progress report, the AGSZW pays a monitoring visit to the grant recipient to check the material and financial progress of the project. An opinion is also formed on the quality of administration. Once the project has been completed, the grant recipients submit a

settlement report, which will be used as the basis for determining the final amount of the grant.

Award procedures

If an award procedure applies it must be followed in accordance with Article 11 of the EBF's implementing rules.

B.   State of play on the five strategic objectives 2012-2013

1.   SIS II project

The Dutch SIS-II environment can be divided into a national register (NL-SIS-II) and a number of clients. The register NL-SIS-II has been adapted for ICD 3.0 and the SIS-NL project component *NL-SIS-II*, i.e. the national copy, has been designed and implemented with scalability as one of the non-functional requirements in mind. Therefore, upgrading to a larger than originally planned database size is not a problem.

In our development environment this has been recently demonstrated during the Dutch participation on all the international test campaigns, with the current focus on testing the SISII-chain. The Netherlands also participates in a last Rerun-slot of the CT. Our development team will continue to "tune" the system to increase the performance and make sure that our national copy will be able to handle more than 70M alerts in the future. The hardware and database size will not be a problem.

In the production environment the hardware and database will be even more powerful and dedicated to the NL-SIS-II, which is not the case in the development environment. In this environment, several systems are under development and test, sharing hardware and database access.

The Netherlands is preparing for the data migration. The Netherlands has collaborated intensively with the Commission and HP-Steria to get to the ICD3.0 over the past 1.5 years. For SIS-II, some existing clients have to be adapted and new clients have to be developed in order to participate with the international test phases and to fulfill the SIS-II legislation.

The specification of the changes needed is ready, the construction is ready. Based on the specifications received on 30th of September 2010, the necessary adaptations are being made. At this moment the (international) test phase is being conducted. Since April 9th, 2013 SIS-II is operational.

2.   VIS roll-out

The current status is that the Netherlands is using the VIS and is following the rollout schedule proposed by the European commission. The Netherlands is also using the VIS at the border crossing points at the external Schengen borders for issuing visas and border checks.

3.   Consular co-operation programmes (according to Visa code articles 40 & 41)

The Netherlands does not fund any programmes or projects according to the Visa code articles 40 & 41. For 2012 there are no plans for projects concerning the establishment of co-location offices or common application centres.

4.   European Border Surveillance System (Eurosur)

Following the JHA Council Conclusions of 5-6 June 2008, the Council in February 2010 called on the Member States to implement the steps set out in the 2008 roadmap EUROSUR in order to reinforce interagency cooperation and enhance the Member States border surveillance capability as soon as possible. For this purpose, the EUROSUR network should be operational on a pilot basis as of 2011, involving as many Member States of the southern and eastern external borders as possible.

To anticipate the developments in this area, the Netherlands participate in the expert meetings on EUROSUR. For 2012 the Netherlands intends to start a pilot project with Germany and Belgium. The aim of this pilot project is to have a common pre-frontier intelligence picture of the North Sea so that internal security of the EU from that area can be increased. In 2012 no claim on the fund will be made, but the years hereafter this still remains to be seen.

5.   State-of the-art technology (integrated border management concept)

As indicated in the 2008 (action 2), 2009 (action 1) and 2010 (action 1) Annual Programmes, the projects of the Programme Innovation Border Management are consistent with the decision taken by the Netherlands that border surveillance has to be placed within the framework of the security and control of the movement of persons and goods.

The objective of the Programme is to create an effective and efficient border monitoring process leveraging automated monitoring and risk-driven action based on information received in advance (passengers and goods) to the greatest extent possible. This requires a good balance between maximum security, optimal mobility and high (passenger) service.

The Programme leverages the use of new technology (biometry, e-passport, e-visa, electronic gateways, etc), use of (pre-arrival) passenger information and sharing information among the authorities involved, to increase the number of low risk passengers to cross the border in a controlled, smart and smooth way and to prevent the access to the Schengen area of high risk passengers in their country of origin or subject these passengers to physical checks at the ports. Proper application of these processes in the border patrol process is also very valuable from the point of view of combating terrorism, crime and for public order and national security.

2. Actions to be supported by the programme under the priorities chosen

The priorities set out below refer to the priorities contained in the strategic guidelines and the Multi-Annual Programme for 2007-2013. The resources have been allocated between these priorities (see section 5) on the basis of current needs at national level.

In the Multi-annual Programme it was indicated for the year 2012 that all priorities would be addressed. Due to changes in the priority of the Ministry in the field of border management

and lack of adequate national financial means it was indispensable to use the EBF for other national priorities than those indicated in the Multi-Annual Programme.

2.1 Priority 1

Support for the gradual establishment of a common integrated border management system in relation to checks on persons and the surveillance of external borders

<u>Action 3</u>: **ABC solution (1B in SFC 2007)**

ABC solution

2.1.1. Introduction

The main airport in the Netherlands, Airport Amsterdam Schiphol, is one of the largest airports in Europe. With ever growing passenger flows (growing to about 70 million in the next few years) and no possibility for the Royal Marechaussee acting as Border Police to increase the border guard staff, different solutions have to be found to prevent queues from growing too long. Passenger mobility and speed are just as important as security. One of those solutions could be automated border crossing.

Title	Pilot for automated border crossing at Schiphol Airport
Organisation	Ministry of Security and Justice
Background	The main airport in the Netherlands, Airport Amsterdam Schiphol, is one of the largest airports in Europe. With ever growing passenger flows (growing to about 70 million in the next few years) and no possibility for the Royal Marechaussee acting as Border Police to increase the border guard staff ,different solutions have to be found to prevent queues from growing too long. Passenger mobility and speed are just as important as security. The project has been asked to automate part of the border process in a smarter, faster and better way. Multiple partners have been involved, most importantly the Royal Marechaussee and the airport. The target group are EU/EEA/CH citizens of 18 years and older possessing an e-passport. This group is allowed to use automated border control on all travels going out of Schengen, into Schengen or transferring (Schengen to non-Schengen) on Amsterdam Airport Schiphol. There is no limitation on destinations. The idea is that the automated process should be at least equal to the manual process but automated. Since the field of automated border control was still developing rapidly and therefore still very unsure and open in 2009 the decision was made to perform a pilot in order to be able to exactly know what the demands would be. What would be the most suitable solution regarding the infrastructure of the Airport and what would fit best for the Dutch situation. As a pilot form was chosen it was also decided to tender e-gates (ABC) as a Service. In this way the e-gates could be leased from the supplier and at the end of the contract they can either be returned to the supplier or bought from the supplier in case the pilot is very successful. The contract with the supplier will expire in August 2014. There is however a possibility in the contract to prolong the service twice with one year. The final decision how to continue has to be made by May 25th, 2014.

Another important feature of the pilot was that it was very important to use all lessons learned in order to be able to control the change management process for the staff. It was expected that this would be a hard task, since the Royal Marechaussee has a certain way of working and changing anything in this process was considered not possible.

Within the project two phases can be distinguished.
First a research phase in a lab and a then a small pilot with two different e-gates. These two have given the input for a Program of Requirements to be used in the tender.
Secondly, the pilot this request is based upon: 36 e-gates have been used in an operational test phase from March 2012 until the present day. A test gate is available to test as many possibilities as possible. The operational test phase was used to understand what direction the Netherlands wanted to go in the field of automated border control. On February 28th the operational test phase was officially finished. The gates are now used in a normal maintenance kind of way. Momentarily the test phase is under evaluation and a business case is prepared to see how to continue. This evaluation is prognoses to be ready by the end of June.

Currently 36 e-gates are in place at Schiphol airport (12 at Arrivals, 12 at Departures and 12 at Schengen-non Schengen).

The budget for the period January 2012 - June 2014 was €6.564.000. The total contribution of the Dutch government would be €3.300.000. A total of €3.264.000 is requested from EBF 2012.

In the Netherlands, as a pilot form was chosen, it was also decided to tender e-gates (ABC) as a Service. In this way the e-gates could be leased from the supplier and at the end of the contract they can either be returned to the supplier or bought from the supplier in case the pilot is very successful. An installation fee was paid for the 36 e-gates and a monthly service fee is paid.
The result of the European tender that was conducted indicates that the average price of an e-gate lies between €80.000 and €100.000. This doesn't include the servicefees for a period of three years of about €80.000.
In addition the costs for the project also include :

- installation fee of the e-gates (see above)
- service fee for the e-gates (see above)
- costs of external experts to get the gates operational and above all to get the decision logics working. The government decided that the decision making part should be build by the government.
- costs for audits, source codes, measurements, facial recognition research etc.
- costs for Human Machine Interface consultants and research to get the system working as well as possible for the passengers and the border guards of the Royal Marechaussee.
- fee to be paid to the maintenance parties of the decision logics: GDI and IVENT.
- some other costs like storage of spareparts, cleaning and electricity costs

	during the first period in 2012. However, only €2.463.434,23 is available from EBF 2012.
Goals	The following goals from the MAP are to be achieved by this project - Priority 1.a,: - To improve the passenger facilitation and satisfaction in the border process on all flights going out of Schengen, going into Schengen or transferring from Schengen to non-Schengen at Amsterdam Airport Schiphol. - To keep the border process with e-gates at least as secure as in the manual process. - To improve the facilitation of low risk passengers - To create a better passenger flow - To Increase efficiency and security of controls. ⁻ To support the Royal Marechaussee in their work, mainly because growth in border guard staff is no option anymore. ⁻ To make sure the change management of the staff is controlled and well executed so that a future situation after June 2014 can be easily incorporated. - To obtain best practices to develop a future proof solution in 2014/2015. Evaluation is planned in march 2014. - To lessen the queuing at the airport. - To maintain the position of Airport Amsterdam Schiphol. - To come to a business case 2020 for further redesign the passenger process and to create the future possibility for TCN to use e-gates. The added value of this project is (also see the abovementioned goals): ⁻ To maintain passenger mobility at Schiphol Airport with ever growing passenger flows (growing to about 70 million in the next few years) and no possibility for the Royal Marechaussee acting as Border Police to increase the border guard staff; ⁻ To improve the facilitation of low risk passengers; ⁻ To create a better passenger flow; ⁻ To increase efficiency and security of controls; ⁻ To maintain the position of Airport Amsterdam Schiphol.
Activities	- Pilot with automated passenger flows regarding the border crossing process. - Pilots for different target groups: all EU/EEA/CH, 18-, TCN's. - Test different software possibilities to make the process as smooth and fast as possible, whilst maintaining at least the high level of security as present in the manual process. - Test different hardware possibilities (mantrap solution or not, type of camera positions, EPR or feeder, left luggage and tailgating sensors) to know clearly what is wanted in a next phase. - Change management with the staff of the Royal Marechaussee.
Results	- A well functioning automated border process. Processing at least 50% of all

	eligible passengers. - Staff well trained and adjusted to the new way of working. A training for the staff of the Royal Marechaussee was financed under the action, in which facial recognition and the working of EPR, essential for a good use of the e-gate system was explained by the supplier. The Royal Marechaussee will organise further necessary training out of scope of this project. - A clear understanding of which target groups can use the ABC. - Less queuing in the border process at the airport. - Smoother and quicker process. - Shorter duration of border crossing controls. - Best practices.
Project duration	01-03-2012 until 30-06-2014
EU Contribution	The 2012 EBF contribution applied for is €2.463.434,23,- (**50%**)

2.2   Priority 2

Support for the development and implementation of the national elements of a European patrol system and permanent patrol network for the southern maritime borders of the EU Member States

There are no plans to implement actions with priority 2 in 2012.

2.3.   Priority 3

Support for the issuing of visas and the tackling of illegal immigration, including the detection of false or falsified documents by enhancing the activities organised by the consular and other services of the Member States in third countries

<u>**Action 2**</u>**: ILOs (1A in SFC 2007)**

Improving the ILO-Network 2012-2014

2.3.1. Introduction

The Netherlands has immigration liaison officers (ILOs) stationed in different parts of the world, i.e. Accra, Amman, Dubai, Bangkok, Moscow and Nairobi. The responsibilities of these liaison officers are divided into various categories. In the interests of prevention, they advise carriers on locations and local authorities as to whether or not to take passengers and they advise the visa departments at diplomatic missions abroad in the case of dubious applications. They also provide training on documentation and Schengen-related legislation and regulations and exchange information with liaison officers from other countries. They collect information about travel routes, trends and information about illegal immigration and people trafficking, and help to develop risk profiles. As far as the repatriation process is concerned, the ILOs investigate the possibilities of repatriation to the country of origin and transit countries using their network, by monitoring the involvement of particular

organisations, investigating the repatriation policies of other Western nations and identifying reception facilities.

The locations of the ILOs and the associated prioritisation of tasks depend greatly on the local political situation and movements in migration flows.

At the start of the External Border Fund 2007-2013 Multiannual Programme the INS has focussed on the cooperation with The Royal Netherlands Marechaussee (KMar) and information exchange between KMar and IND liaison officers and amongst IND ILOs and a backoffice. Based on the local political situation and movement in migration flows the objective for the Annual Programme 2012 is to place 13 liaison officers to prevent illegal migration in the following countries:

- Ghana- Kenia- South-Africa- Nigeria- Panama- Russian Federation- China (2)

- Thailand- Turkey- Jordan- UAE/Dubai- Ukraine

1. Purpose and scope of the action	Improving the ILO-Network 2012-2014
2. Expected grant recipients	Immigration- and Naturalisation Service (INS)
3. Justification RA acting as executing body	The RA is responsible, within the Dutch Government, for the development and implementation of border surveillance policy. Due to this monopoly position, the RA is the body that can implement this priority along the lines described. For these reasons, no call for grant applications for the implementation of this action will be made in 2012. The Immigration- and Naturalisation Service is responsible for this project.
4. Expected quantified results and indicators to be used	The following goals from the MAP are to be achieved by this project - Priority 3.3, under c) page 34: - To improve the coordination and information exchange between liaison officers and back office INS and between liaison officers themselves - To step up local consular cooperation between liaison officers - To increase the capacity to identify risks of illegal migration flows at an earlier stage - To develop best practices with regard to the prevention of illegal migration flows Results: - Established format for reporting and communication on the ILO activities - Number of contacts between liaisons and back office and between liaisons themselves - Number of prevented legal entry/negative advices given by ILOs (1350 per year)

	- Number of trainings on travel documents and the prevention of illegal migration given to local authorities/air company employees (260 year) - Number of reports on trends and analysis of illegal migration (1600 per year) Numbers are based on 13 locations
5. Visibility EC funding	- Improve the coordination by the INS ILO Back Office with clear tasks and roles, steering and supporting the ILOs abroad. - The placement of 13 ILOs in 12 countries - 13 ILOs working on a daily base on the prevention of illegal migration In the grant decision issued the INS is required to take note of the rules on the visibility of EBF funding. The visibility of the EBF grant will be monitored during the implementation of the project by the delegated authority, AGSZW.
6. Complementarity with other actions financed by other EC instruments, if appropriate	In general, it can be said that that involving a number of ministries in the Topberaad and, where necessary, consulting the partnerships involved, even in the preliminary phase, ensures that projects to be subsidised complement national initiatives. Harmonisation with other European funds in the JHA area takes place internally within the Ministry of Security and Justice and the Ministry of Interior. A coordinator has been appointed to this end from within the European and International Affairs Department. The Responsible Authority is also responsible for the development and implementation of border surveillance in the Netherlands; it is likewise jointly responsible for the development and implementation of border management policy in the Netherlands and ensures that this action is tested against this policy. The activities for ILOs in the Netherlands are not financed from other EU funds.
7. Financial information	The 2012 EBF contribution applied for is €3.625.000,- (**50%**)

2.4   Priority 4

Support for the establishment of IT systems required for implementation of the Community legal instruments in the field of external borders and visas

<u>Action 1</u>: **EUVIS (2A in SFC 2007)**

2.4.1. Introduction

In accordance with the VIS Regulation, the European Visa Information System will enable EU Member States to exchange information concerning short-stay visas, including the biometric identifiers of visa applicants. The Regulation makes provision for border officials to search the VIS for the purpose of verification by using the number of the visa sticker in combination with the fingerprints of the visa holder. The objective of the system is to contribute to implementing a common visa policy, fight 'visa shopping' and fraud, facilitate checks at external borders and help identify any person who may not, or may no longer, fulfil the conditions for entry or residence. Finally, the system must also contribute to the internal security of Member States. The VIS will co-exist alongside the second-generation Schengen Information System (SIS II).

The approach to the implementation of the EU VIS in the Netherlands is mainly focused on the technical connection of the Dutch authorities to the EU VIS. It was decided to implement the EU VIS in phases. The stages below have already been executed and financed with EBF subsidies from the 2007/2008/2009 and 2011 instalments (among other things by means of a European call for tenders).

- Setting up an organisation for the management, operation and maintenance of the national territory;
- Setting up the management and regulations whereby authorised staff of the competent national authorities can access the VIS and the changes made to it;
- Acquiring the necessary peripheral equipment;
- Putting the system into use;
- Providing staff of the authorities entitled to access the VIS with training on data security and protection;
- Communicating with travellers subject to the visa requirement by means of an information film, information brochures and posters.

The subsidy application was made for the purpose of completion of the EU VIS cluster II [*plateau* II] activities (testing of mobile devices) and project activities of the EU VIS cluster III [*plateau* III]. The purpose of the EU VIS cluster III is to improve the implementation of the common visa policy, consular cooperation and consultation between central visa authorities by facilitating the exchange of data between Member States on applications   and   on   the   decisions   relating   thereto.

1. Purpose and scope of the action	The purpose of the EU VIS project is to improve the implementation of the common visa policy, consular cooperation and consultation between central visa authorities by facilitating the exchange of data between Member States on applications and on the decisions relating thereto.

2. Expected grant recipients	The action is carried out by the Ministry of Defence.
3. Justification RA acting as executing body	The RA is responsible, within the Dutch Government, for the development and implementation of border surveillance policy. Due to this monopoly position, the RA is the body that can implement this priority along the lines described. For these reasons, no call for grant applications for the implementation of this action will be made in 2012. The Royal Marechaussee is part of the Ministry of Defence and is an executive service responsible for the implementation of border surveillance and in that capacity executes the the EUVIS project.
4. Activities/Goals	Activity 1: Completion of EU-VIS plateau II July 2013 - December 2013 Staff costs: €100.440,- Hours: 2.232 Number of staff: 7 Subcontracting €346.000,- Total €446.440,- Results activity 1: - Local matching functionality, this will match the RFID fingerprints and other biometric attributes against live acquisition of biometrics (RFC-2011-0018 en 0019). - Realisation of mandatory PKI infrastructure (software and hardware) for matching on RFID fingerprints. JUSTID is the authority for certificate management and a datalink for this purpose will be realized. - Hit/No-hit functionality (software) against Police datalinks/registers for use in Biometric Capture Stations (BCS) (RFC-2012-0009). - Accreditation of mentioned datalinks resulting in a Statement of Compliance Koppelingen (SoC-K) for new koppelingen (couplings?). Activity 2: Development VIS-Mail phase 1&2 January 2014 - June 2014 Staff costs : €95.000,00 Hours: 1.326 Number of staff : 5 Subcontracting €135.000,00 Total €230.000 Result activity 2: - Computersoftware: VISMail Phase 1 (RFC-2012-0003) VISMail Phase 2 (RFC-2012-0002).

	Computersoftware VIS Mail , developed by JIVC/OPS purpose of this software is sending notifications to other Schengen states. Description of functionality as mentioned in RFC text. - Actualised EU-Vis system documentation: functional and technical design based on new functionality. - Actualised training material like manuals. - Actualised helpdesk manuals in which guidelines are given for resolving end-user computer problems related to the newly developed Plateau III EU-Vis software. - Packages of developed software for use in distribution on end-user-computersystems and for hosting purposes on servers. Activity 3: <u>Realisation of data change functionality in the current EU-Vis software</u> January 2014 - June 2014 Staff Costs: €134.860,00 Hours: 1882 Number of staff: 7 subcontracting € 29.645,41 Total €164.505,41 Results activity 3: - Realisation of data change functionality in the current EU-Vis software, this is an adaptation (change) of current software by which Visa related data stored in EU-Lisa systems can be changed. Current software is only capable for adding new registrations. - Mutation module EU-VIS gegevens (RFC-2012-0010). - Actualised EU-Vis system documentation: functional and technical design based on new functionality. - Actualised training material like manuals. - Actualised helpdesk manuals in which guidelines are given for resolving end-user computer problems related to the newly developed Plateau III EU-Vis software. - Packages of developed software for use in distribution on end-user-computersystems and for hosting purposes on servers. Activity 4: <u>Adaptation of EU-Vis software for future changes.</u> Allocate realisation of changes to JIVC OPS or Cap Gemini

	subcontracting €294.000,00 Total €294.000,00 Results activity 4: - Reporting software is part of EU-Vis software suite. Software delivers reporting functionality in respect to use of processtypes over time. - Changes which were not known at project start, this covers an estimation of costs involved for future changes during the realization of Plateau III (RFC-2014-011). - Adaptation of EU-Vis software for future changes due to changing EU-regulation or mandatory changes on data structures. Activity 5: <u>Specialized version of EU-Vis software, Biometric hardware (13 wireless fingerprint readers).</u> <u>Evaluation report Pilot EU-Vis Mobile.</u> Allocate realisation of changes to JIVC OPS, purchase of 13 mobile fingerprint readers. subcontracting €20.000,00 Total €20.000,00 Results activity 5: - A specialized version of EU-Vis software will be realized and used in a pilot for EU-Vis consultations in a mobile situation. For this purpose the KMar has purchased 13 Blackberries as a mobile platform. This configuration will be used in KMar operations and an evaluation report about user experience in this pilot will be made. - During the period of this pilot the European regulation in which mandatory simultaneously inquiry based on traveler personalia and biometrics will come in effect. This obligation imposes a need for 13 wireless fingerprint scanners for use in combination with the mobile version of EU-Vis software. - Evaluation report Pilot Mobile use EU-Vis. In this report user experiences will be gathered and this will result in an recommendation for future development. Activity 6: <u>Overall projectmanagement.</u> July 2013 - 30 June 2014 Management attention is needed on every activity in project EU-Vis Plateau III. Directing and controlling project EU-Vis Plateau III, directing technical development and conducting the project on a daily basis. Staff costs €95.000,00

	Hours: 1.395 Number of staff: 2 Total €95.000 Results activity 6: - Revised SLA's based on new functionality of EU-Vis after implementation of changes. - Reporting authority on monthly base, exception reporting. - Ensured quality of products. Costs for EU financing Accountantscosts €15.000,00 Total direct eligible costs €1.264.945,41 Overhead (max 2,5%) €31.623,64 Total eligible costs €1.296.569,04 Requested from EBF €972.426,78 (75%)
5. Expected quantified results and indicators to be used	1) The adapted EU VIS system has successfully been put into production. 2) Hardware purchased has successfully been put into use.
6. Visibility EC funding	The project partners must always refer to the co-financing of this project from the EBF in communications about this project. The EU logo and the statement of the EBF must be displayed on written material. A permanent plaque must be attached to material objects acquired. In the grant decision issued the Ministry of Defence is required to take note of the rules on the visibility of EBF funding. The visibility of the EBF grant will be monitored during the implementation of the project by the delegated authority, AGSZW.
7. Complementarity with other actions financed by other EC instruments, if appropriate	In general, it can be said that that involving a number of ministries in het Topberaad and, where necessary, consulting the partnerships involved, even in the preliminary phase, ensures that projects to be subsidised complement national initiatives. Harmonisation with other European funds in the JHA area takes place internally within the Ministry of Security and Justice and the Ministry of Interior. A coordinator has been appointed to this end from within the European and International Affairs Department. The Responsible Authority is also responsible for

	the development and implementation of border surveillance in the Netherlands; it is likewise jointly responsible for the development and implementation of border management policy in the Netherlands and ensures that this action is tested against this policy. The activities for EUVIS in the Netherlands are not financed from other EU funds.
8. Financial information	The 2012 EBF contribution reserved for this action is €988.485,14. This action can be considered as a specific priority in accordance with the strategic guidelines as stated in Solid 2010/10. For this reason it is possible to increase the co-financing percentage to **75%**. All remaining needs are covered by national funding.

2.5. Priority 5

Support for effective and efficient application of relevant Community legal instruments in the field of external borders and visas, in particular the Schengen Borders Code and the European Code on Visas

There are no plans to implement actions with priority 5 in 2012. Such actions may be planned for 2013, as indicated in the Multi-Annual Programme.

3. Technical assistance

3.1 Purpose of the technical assistance

In the Netherlands the four Funds were managed by the European Funds Programme Secretariat (PEF), which acted as the delegated authority. As of 2014 PEF has been dissolved and the Agency of Social Affairs and Employment (AGSZW) has been installed as the delegated authority. The technical assistance from the four Funds is combined. All expense in relation to the management of the Funds, such as the salaries of staff of the PEF and the current delegated authority as of 2014 (AGSZW), external assessments, external audits, publicity and distribution costs, travelling expenses in relation to project visits, participation in the SOLID committee, the EBF steering group and informal consultations about fund management for the Netherlands with other Member States, and so on, is incurred from here.

Where these costs clearly relate to one specific Fund, they are allocated to the technical assistance available for that Fund. Costs which do not clearly relate to a specific Fund are allocated to the technical assistance for all Funds according to a formula. This formula is based on the resources available for the year and the Fund involved.

3.2 Visibility of EC funding

It will be ensured that the co-financing from the EBF is visible by various means. In all communications of or about the programme, the funding from the EBF will be referred to in the text and with the EU logo. The requirement to do so must be included in the decision, directly or by reference to this and other requirements in the Implementation Framework. The AGSZW will communicate actively with those submitting a project. Compliance will be checked in the course of visits by the AGSZW to (a selection of) the organisations carrying out projects. A website has also been created for and about the EBF on which all kinds of information about the EBF is to be found (http://www.agentschapszw.nl/subsidies/europese-migratiefondsen/europese-migratiefondsen).

The same rules shall apply for the technical assistance and the AGSZW shall ensure the application of these rules.

5. FYI: **Draft financing plan original approved Annual Programme EBF 2012**

Annual Programme – Draft Financial Plan

Table 1 – Overview table

Member State: the Netherlands

Annual programme concerned: 2012

Fund: External Borders Fund

	Ref. priority	Ref. Specific priority	EU Contribution (a)	Public Allocation (b)	Private Allocation (c)	Total (d = a+b+c)	% EC (e=a/d)	Share of total (f= d/total d)
Action 1 PARDEX	1	2	6.076.919	2.025.640	0	8.102.559	**75,00%**	**69,22%**
Action 2 (SIS II)	4	2	1.000.000,36	2.277.000	0	3.277.000,36	**30,52%**	**27,99%**
Technical assistance	-	-	326.121,64	-	-	326.121,64	**100%**	**2,79%**
Other operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total			7.403.041	4.302.640	0	11.705.681	**63,24%**	**100 %**

4. Draft financing plan revised Annual Programme EBF 2012

Revised Annual Programme – Draft Financial Plan

Table 1 – Overview table

Member State: the Netherlands

Annual programme concerned: 2012 Revised

Fund: External Borders Fund

	Ref. priority	Ref. Specific priority	EU Contribution (a)	Public Allocation (b)	Private Allocation (c)	Total (d = a+b+c)	% EC (e=a/d)	Share of total (f= d/total d)
Action 1 ILO's	3		3.625.000,00	3.625.000,00	0	7.250.000,00	50%	52,46%
Action2 EU VIS	4	2	988.485,14	329.495,05	0	1.317.980,19	75%	9,54%
Action 3 ABC	1		2.463.434,22	2.463.434,22	0	4.926.868,44	50%	35,65%
Technical assistance	-	-	326.121,64	-	-	326.121,64	100%	2,36%
Other operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total			7.403.041,00	6.417.929,27	0	13.820.970,27	53,56%	100%

Observations on the financial information

In the Multi-annual Programme for the year 2012 it was indicated that all priorities would be addressed. Due to changes in the priority of the Ministry in the field of border management and lack of adequate national financial means it was indispensable to use the EBF for other national priorities than those indicated in the Multi-Annual Programme.

The sums given for public co-financing are estimated figures. The ratio of these amounts depends on grant applications and may therefore increase or decrease.

The percentage EU Contribution cited is also based on an estimate since it depends on the grant applications and in certain cases on the decision of the Responsible Authority to increase this percentage (see paragraph 1).

Signature of the responsible person

Director of the Migration Policy Department / Responsible Authority for External Borders Fund