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WORKING PAPER

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MEETING DOCUMENT

From:	General Secretariat of the Council
To:	Ad Hoc Working Party on JHA Financial instruments
Subject:	Internal Security Fund - Presentation

Delegations will find attached the presentation given at the Working Party meeting.

Internal Security Fund

*Ad-hoc Working Party JHA
Financial Instruments -
6 July 2018*



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V. SECURITY & DEFENCE



Impact Assessment - Internal Security Fund

- *Impact Assessment SWD(2018) 347 accompanying the proposals for the Asylum and Migration Fund, Integrated Border Management Fund (Border Management and Visa Instrument and Customs Control Equipment Instrument) and Internal Security Fund*
- *Lessons learnt based on the interim evaluation of the Internal Security fund – Police Cooperation (2014-2020) and the ex-post evaluation of the “Prevention of and fight against Crime” and the "Prevention, Preparedness and Consequence Management of Terrorism and other Security related risks“ programmes (2007-2013)*



Lessons learnt - Internal Security Fund

1. *EU added value*

- ➡ *Internal Security Fund – Police cooperation part of Union response, facilitating the cooperation of Member States to effectively tackle cross-border crimes and risks, enhancing exchange of information and strengthening capabilities of Member States*
- ➡ *Examples: Secure Information Exchange Network Application used by Europol, Member States and third parties, exchange of DNA, fingerprints and vehicle registration numbers via the Prüm Decision, creation of Passenger Information Units in context of Passenger Name Records Directive, countering radicalisation*



Lessons learnt – Internal Security Fund (2)

2. Relevance, scope and size of the Instrument

- ➡ *Scope Internal Security Fund – Police cooperation adequate to support implementation of actions needed at EU level*
- ➡ *Emergency assistance contributed to ensuring relevance of the Instrument*



Lessons learnt – Internal Security Fund (3)

2. Relevance, scope and size of the Instrument (continued)

- ➡ *Available funding not sufficient to address needs of Member States*
- ➡ *Need for flexibility to address changing needs and ensure actions supported through the Funds address the most urgent Union priorities*
- ➡ *Allocations fixed at the beginning of the programming period, on the basis of statistical data, do not reflect changes in the needs of Member States during the implementation period (i.e. funding for Passenger Name Record Directive)*



Lessons learnt – Internal Security Fund (4)

3. Effectiveness

- ➡ *Internal Security Fund – Police Cooperation considered effective, even though this was impacted by the increase in the challenges it needed to address*
- ➡ *Mix of delivery modes in area of security allowed for effective way to achieve objectives of the Instrument*



Lessons learnt – Internal Security Fund (5)

3. Effectiveness (continued)

- ➡ *Lack of flexibility: no financial envelope for mid-term review, need for flexibility in allocating funding throughout the programming period to react to changes as they occur*
- ➡ *To measure performance, the monitoring and evaluation framework needs to be in place at the beginning of the programming period*



Lessons learnt – Internal Security Fund (6)

4. Efficiency

- ➔ *Improvements compared to 2007-2013 in the simplification of the management of the Fund procedures, in particular the possibility to use simplified cost options and use of shared management / multiannual programming*
- ➔ *Delayed start of implementation, but implementation is on track*
- ➔ *Despite improvements, administrative burden is still considered too high (i.e. different rules for different funds, simplified cost options not used to the extent necessary, set-up eligibility rules, emergency assistance through direct management)*



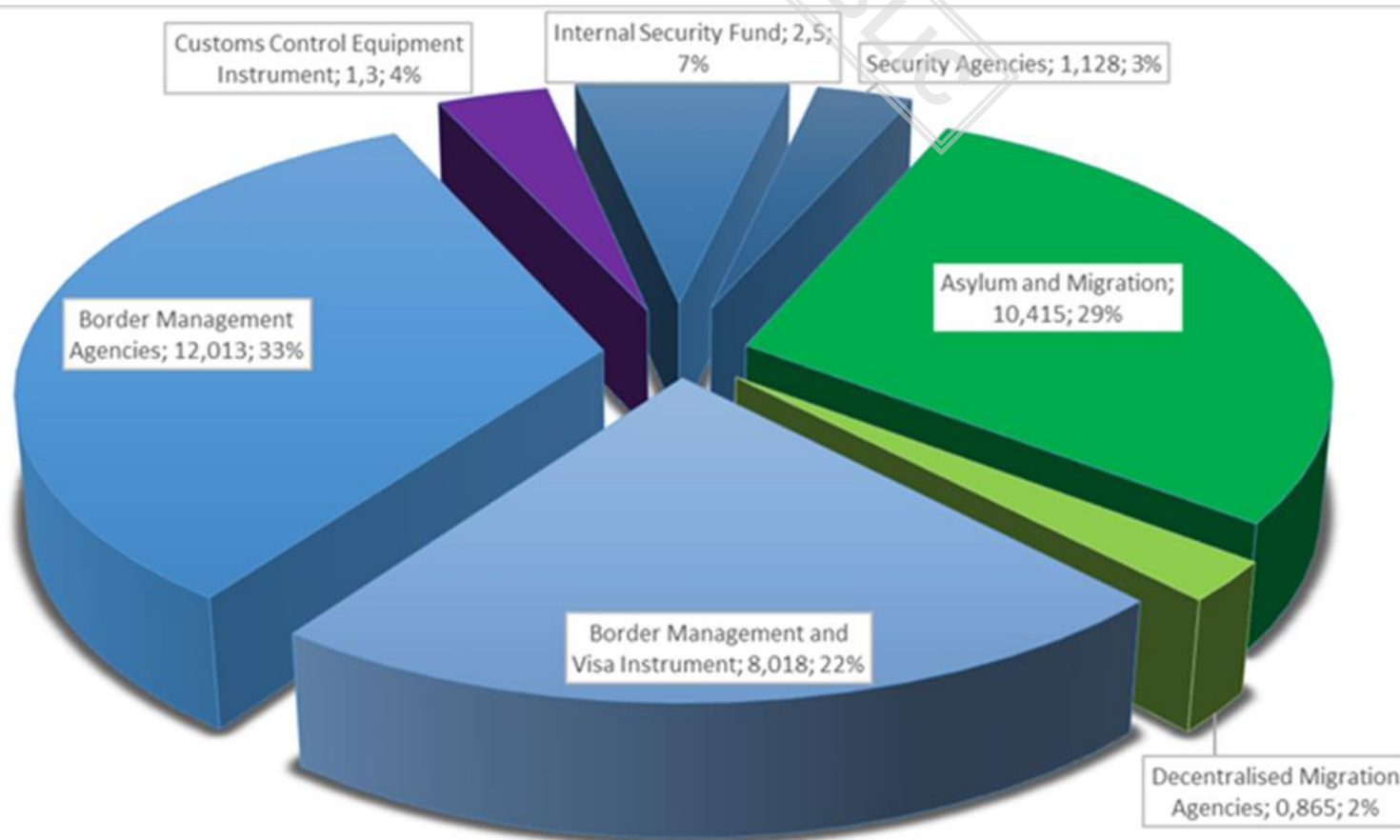
Lessons learnt – Internal Security Fund (7)

5. Coherence and complementarity

- ➡ *A coherent and coordinated approach is necessary with other EU funding instruments*
- ➡ *Steps undertaken during the design, planning and programming stages have facilitated coherence and complementarity with other EU funding instruments*
- ➡ *Nevertheless, ensuring coherence with other EU funding instruments remains challenging, i.e. supporting security objectives in third countries and through the European Structural and Investment Funds*



Internal Security Fund EUR 2 500 million





Internal Security Fund

A strong focus on security:

The EU budget for security is proposed to be significantly reinforced, overall, reaching EUR 3.7 billion (Internal Security Fund and agencies, excluding margins), compared to EUR 2.1 billion for the period 2014-2020 (Internal Security Fund – Police Cooperation and agencies).



Scope - Internal Security Fund

Policy objective: to contribute to ensuring a high level of security in the Union in particular by tackling terrorism and radicalisation, serious and organised crime and cybercrime as well as by assisting and protecting victims of crime

To be achieved through the following specific objectives:

- 1. Increase the exchange of information*
- 2. Intensify cross-border joint operations*
- 3. Strengthen capabilities to combat and prevent crime*





Scope - Internal Security Fund (2)

1. *Increase the exchange of information*



EU acquis on security



IT systems and networks, including interoperability and data quality



Active use of information exchange tools, systems and databases

2. *Intensify cross-border joint operations*



Joint investigation teams, joint patrols, especially in the context of EMPACT actions



Coordination and cooperation between MS, with Union networks and Agencies



Scope - Internal Security Fund (3)

3. Strengthen capabilities to combat and prevent crime



Training activities



Take-up of new technologies



Awareness raising and communication activities



Equipment (max 15% of Member States programme allocation)



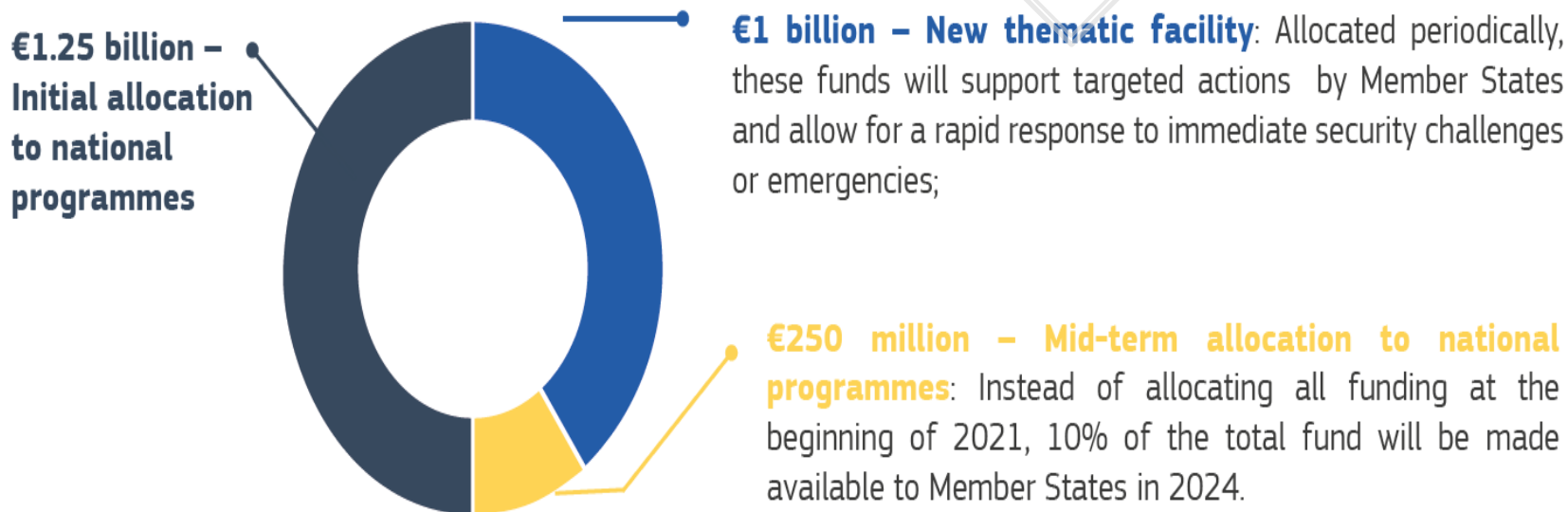
Scope - Internal Security Fund (4)

Non-eligible actions

- ➡ *Maintenance of public order at national level*
- ➡ *Purchase or maintenance of standard equipment, standard means of transport or standard facilities*
- ➡ *Military or defence related measures*
- ➡ *Equipment of which at least one of the purposes is customs control*
- ➡ *Coercive equipment, including weapons, ammunition, explosives and riot sticks, except for training*
- ➡ *Informant rewards and flash money*



Budget – Internal Security Fund



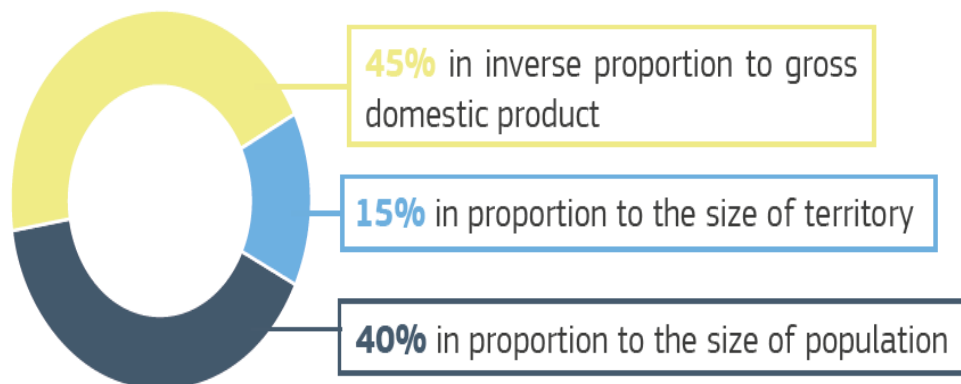
Source: European Commission



Distribution key

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Each Member State will receive a one-time fixed amount of €5 million to ensure a critical mass at the start of the programming period, plus an amount varying according to a distribution key weighted on the following criteria:





Distribution key (2)



Source of data: Eurostat



Spring 2020: provisional calculation of allocations of Member States for the Internal Security Fund using data of 2019



Mid-term review: using data of 2023



Proposed improvements in the new Fund



Increased level of funding proposed



Emergency assistance also through national programmes



More flexibility to provide targeted support for actions supported with the Fund



Stronger emphasis on cooperation with the relevant Agencies throughout implementation



Operating support



Actions eligible for higher co-financing (90%)



Better alignment with the EU legislation/priorities



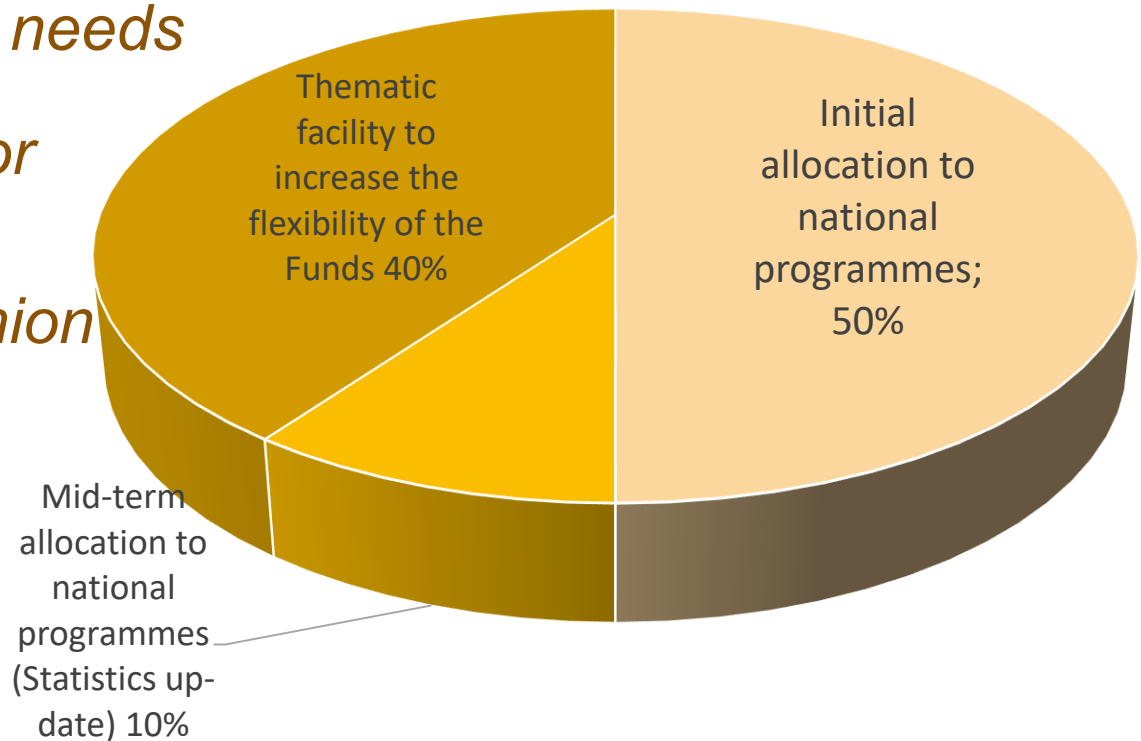
Proposals for improvements in the new Fund (2)

Increase the flexibility with budget allocations

Respond to real-time needs

A thematic facility for providing additional funding to support Union priorities

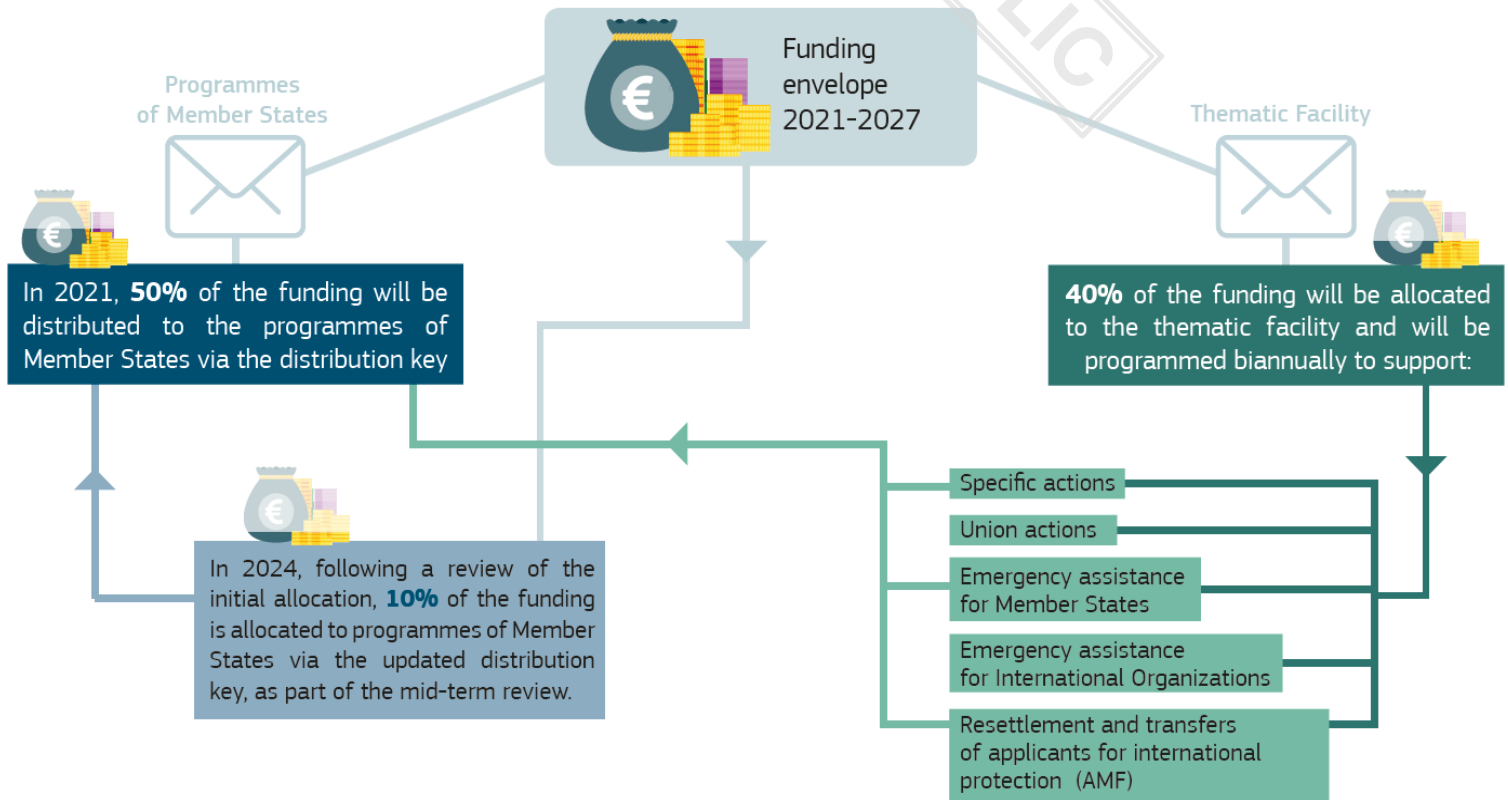
Fund Envelopes





Budget

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Thematic Facility

Why do we propose it?

To be able to respond to migration and security challenges as they happen

To top-up Member States' programmes and provide targeted support in real-time

To ensure flexible use of shared and direct management modes



Thematic Facility (2)



Funding will resemble the current division between the shared and direct management



It will consist of:

- *shared management: top-ups to Member States' programmes (national (NEW!) and transnational specific actions) and emergency assistance for Member States*
- *direct management: Union Actions and emergency assistance for international organisations*



Current funds: 76% of available funding is implemented through national programmes and 24% through direct / indirect management



Flexibility to cater for fund specific needs



Thematic Facility (3)

The Commission will be able to distribute funding to national programmes via specific actions in the following ways:

- ➡ as targeted support to MS facing high migratory pressures or security threats*
- ➡ following the results of pledging by Member States based on a call from the Commission*
- ➡ following a technical assessment of the Commission of the needs of or threats and pressure on one or more Member States (e.g. EU Agencies)*



Proposed improvements for the new Fund (3)

➡ ***Increased simplification*** (*Common Provisions Regulation*):

- "Single Rule Book" for shared management
- Financial Regulation for direct and indirect management

➡ ***More focus on the quality of spending*** *e.g. through performance orientation and strengthened steering of funding (thematic facility)*

➡ ***Improved monitoring and evaluation framework*** *through better indicators from the start of the programming period*



Proposed Improvements to the new Fund (4)



Better coherence/synergies with other Funds, in particular:

*Significantly increased complementarity with the **external instruments** (Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument, Instrument for Pre-Accession III) covering a range of actions including such as capacity building of police and border authorities.*

Examples of actions under the Funds: operational cross-border cooperation; joint operations; capacity building of third countries



Proposed Improvements to the new Fund (5)



Better coherence/synergies with other Funds (continued):

Synergies with Digital Europe (cybersecurity), the European Regional Development Fund (protection of public spaces, countering radicalization in urban areas, security objective as part of cross-border cooperation programmes), the European Social Fund Plus (fight against drug demand and supply – health and non-health related aspects) and Horizon Europe (security research)



Thank you for your attention!