

SFC2021-program for AMIF, FIS og IGFV

CCI-nummer	2021DK65BVPR001
Titel på engelsk	Programme Denmark - BMVI
Titel på nationalsproget/-sprogene	DA - Programme Denmark - BMVI
Version	1.1
Det første år	2021
Foregående år	2027
Støtteberettiget fra	1. jan. 2021
Støtteberettiget til	31. dec. 2029
Nummer på Kommissionens afgørelse	C(2022)6235
Dato for Kommissionens afgørelse	25. aug. 2022
Nummer på medlemsstatens ændringsafgørelse	
Ikrafttrædelsesdato for medlemsstatens ændringsafgørelse	
Ikkevæsentlig overførsel (artikel 24, stk. 5, i forordningen om fælles bestemmelser)	Nej

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1. Programstrategi: vigtigste udfordringer og politiksvar

Reference: artikel 22, stk. 3, litra a), nr. iii), iv), v) og ix), i forordning (EU) 2021/1060 ("forordningen om fælles bestemmelser")

INTEGRATED BORDER MANAGEMENT

The BMVI programme is implemented in the context of the Danish strategy for integrated border management (IBM). Denmark adopted a national IBM strategy in September 2019 in accordance with regulation 2016/1624 on the European Border and Coast Guard (EBCG). The current IBM strategy covers the period from 2019 to 2020. A revised IBM strategy will be developed within the framework of the Multiannual strategic policy cycle for European integrated border management in accordance with article 8 in the new EBCG regulation (2019/1896) and the results of the thematic Schengen evaluation of the national strategies for IBM.

Denmark's future national capability development plan will be based on the strategic priorities in the national IBM strategy and other relevant strategies and programmes in the field of border management and return.

The development of national border management capabilities will among other things be carried out in the framework of the EBCG capability development planning in accordance with the EBCG Regulation.

SITUATIONAL PICTURE

The pressure and level of threat at Denmark's borders is to some extent dependent on the developments at the EU's external borders, where a change in irregular migration movements or the level of security can lead to increased pressure at the Danish borders. The impact of the war in Ukraine is closely monitored. The Danish National Police have allocated resources to assessing the threats involved in secondary movements and providing updates of the development of the situation in Ukraine.

Although the influx of irregular migrants across the EU's external borders has dropped significantly since the crisis years of 2015 and 2016, there is still pressure, primarily sustained by geopolitical and economic factors in the EU's neighbouring regions. Irregular migration pressure has led to an increase in border-related crime, including human trafficking and smuggling, which especially is connected with the land border.

Denmark's geographical location and the general low risk of irregular migration via the external borders mean that the Danish authorities have a special focus on the border checks of persons crossing the external air border. The most relevant risks at the air borders are closely linked with the increasing number of travellers in the airports, including in particular the risk of abuse of documents and legal entry channels.

Denmark has 24 airports, which are approved as external border crossing points. The majority of border crossings take place in the airports in Copenhagen and Billund, with Copenhagen accounting for the largest share. The four largest airports in Denmark, i.e. in Copenhagen, Billund, Aalborg and Aarhus, accounted for 99.6 % of all air traffic passengers in 2019. The Danish authorities have strengthened their focus on innovation and development of new tools and systems, including ABC e-gates in airports.

Until the outbreak of COVID-19, non-Schengen arrivals and departures at the air borders have steadily increased. In ten years, from 2010 to 2019, the number of non-Schengen passengers on non-Schengen flights has increased from six in 2010 to ten million in 2019 (Danish Transport, Construction and Housing Authority).

Since 2017, the general trend for the total number of cases at the external borders, i.e. refusals of entry, illegal stay, document abuse, human smuggling and asylum applications, has been rising. This is the case especially regarding the number of refusals of entry and the number of persons found to be illegally staying ("overstayers"), i.e. persons who have exceeded their period of legal stay in the Schengen area.

The current situational picture also shows a stable situation at Denmark's external sea borders. The risk of irregular migration via the sea borders is considered low.

Denmark has no external land borders. The 68-kilometre border to Germany and the Øresund Bridge to Sweden constitute internal borders.

Denmark's coastline is 8.750 km long (not including Greenland and the Faroe Islands). There are approximately 330 marinas and 128 commercial ports. In total, 105 ports are approved as external border crossing points for non-Schengen traffic to and from Denmark. Vessel traffic to/from Denmark consists mainly of cruise ships, cargo vessels as well as yachts/pleasure boats.

In 2019, 529 cruise ships docked in Danish ports. This is an increase of more than 50 % since 2010. Unlike cruise ships, the number of arriving cargo vessels does not show an increasing trend.

Data collected from the Danish police districts show that more than 1.5 million inbound and outbound passengers and crew were administratively controlled/pre-checked in the police's POLKON system at the maritime border in 2019. More than 56,000 were physically (face-to-face) checked based on risk assessments. According to data reported from the local police districts to the Danish National Police, nine persons were refused entry and two persons were found to have been staying in Denmark illegally ("overstayers") in 2019.

FORECAST AS REGARDS LONG-TERM TRENDS UNTIL 2029

The pressure on Denmark's borders, including the internal border with Germany, will depend on the geopolitical situation in conflict areas and EU's neighbouring countries, the handling of irregular migration flows across EU's external borders and secondary migration flows through Europe, in particular via the Western Balkan route and by intra-Schengen flights from frontline Member States in the Mediterranean area. On the internal border with Sweden, the pressure is particularly affected by an increased threat from severe cross-border crime.

On the external borders, the number of non-Schengen passengers via the Danish airports and cruise ship passengers via the Danish ports is expected to increase significantly in the period until 2029. The implementation of new large-scale EU IT systems on border control and a sustained focus on the quality of border control will also have a major impact on the future organisation and management of the police's border control tasks. Furthermore, the continued terrorist threat in the EU means that the police must maintain focus on continued profiling of travellers as well as implementation of systematic checks at the external borders.

This dynamic situation implies that the police must be able to devote considerable resources to border control tasks at short notice at both the internal and external borders, including in other Member States through Frontex and also require enhanced cooperation between the national border management authorities.

Border management measures will be prioritized to meet the requirements of the evolving legislative framework.

SEARCH AND RESCUE

The Ministry of Defence (MoD) is responsible for search and rescue operations at sea.

THE FAROE ISLANDS AND GREENLAND

The Faroe Islands and Greenland are part of the Kingdom of Denmark. The agreement on the Accession of the Kingdom of Denmark to the Schengen Convention stipulates that the Agreement does not apply to the Faroe Islands or to Greenland. However, the provisions of the Nordic Passport Union mean that persons travelling between the Faroe Islands or Greenland and the Schengen area are not subject to border checks. As a result, the borders of the Faroe Islands and Greenland de facto constitute external borders. The agreement on Denmark's accession to the Schengen Convention stipulates that effective control and

surveillance measures at the external borders of the Faroe Islands and Greenland are preconditions for Denmark's participation.

As of March 2021, one airport and 11 harbours are approved as external border crossing points in the Faroe Islands, and 15 airports and 18 harbours in Greenland.

STATE OF IMPLEMENTATION OF RELEVANT UNION ACQUIS AND ACTION PLANS

The most recent Schengen evaluation of Denmark took place in 2017. Most of the resulting 166 Council Recommendations have been or are expected to be addressed before the end of 2022.

The next Schengen evaluation of Denmark is scheduled in 2022.

Frontex has carried out yearly vulnerability assessments of Denmark's external border management since 2017 resulting in several recommendations.

The implementation of new legal acts pertaining to the Schengen *acquis* is organised in an inter-agency steering group which is coordinated by the Ministry of Immigration and Integration. The steering group will oversee the Danish implementation of the Entry/Exit System (EES), the Schengen Information Systems II (SIS II), and the European Travel Information and Authorization System (ETIAS). Full implementation of EES, SIS II, and ETIAS is expected in accordance with the relevant EU schedules. Full implementation of the two regulations establishing a framework for interoperability between EU information systems is also expected in accordance with the EU schedule.

The Danish authorities will continue working towards its full completion and the fulfilment of all statutory requirements stemming from EU regulations. This also concerns the following areas which are currently not planned to be covered by the BMVI support, including cooperation with the European Border and Coast Guard, including in relation to the national capability development plan and the future capability roadmap and the development of national component of European Border and Coast Guard including training of national staff as well as digitalisation of travel documents and facilitation of travel, including equipping border crossing points with the relevant technical capacity and related training activities.

VISA POLICY

Denmark's visa policy is conducted within the framework of the Common Visa Policy.

By 2021, it is possible to hand in visa applications to Denmark in roughly 90 countries. As of 1 July 2021, Denmark has 42 visa issuing missions of which 25 are outside Schengen. In addition, Denmark has representation agreements with other Schengen countries in 49 countries, and Denmark is representing other Schengen countries in 35 countries. Denmark has representation agreements with Belgium, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Lithuania, Norway, the Netherlands, Portugal, Slovenia and Sweden. Denmark entered a new Global Agreement with VFS in 2019 covering Visa Application Centres (VACs) in 55 countries.

Visa applications are expected to increase in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic from 165,260 in 2019 (and 31,882 in 2020) to 227,000 annual applications in 2029. It should be noted that the forecast is based on available information at this stage. New outbreaks of COVID-19 or similar events will naturally affect the level of applications at the end of the programming period.

In 2018, Denmark established an independent National ID Centre (NIDC) under the Ministry of Immigration and Integration. The primary task of the Danish National ID Centre is to advise and assist Danish authorities regarding questions of identity determination and ID control of foreign nationals. This task is performed using, among other things, technical examinations of affected documents in the centre's forensic laboratory, facial image comparison, fingerprint examination, and through analyses of falsification trends and other ID-related issues.

The Danish National ID Centre has an expert team, which provides technical support to Danish diplomatic

missions and underpins the missions' capacities within the area of security and control related to ID documents. The objective is to strengthen the identity determination and the control of ID documents of foreign nationals through technical support and through ID training.

Since 2019, the National ID Centre has deployed a dedicated ID attaché to the Danish embassy in Turkey in Ankara to assist the embassy and cooperate with Turkish authorities in the area of ID control.

The ID attaché in Ankara – alongside three regional attachés in Nairobi, Beirut, and Istanbul covering return and readmission-related topics – will in the future participate in network of Immigration Liaison Officers (ILOs) in third countries in line with the new ILO regulation.

THE DANISH IMMIGRATION SERVICE

According to Danish law, the competence to make decisions in visa cases is divided between the Danish Immigration Service and the Danish diplomatic and consular missions abroad.

The Danish diplomatic and consular missions are assigned with the competence to make decisions – including refusals – in visa cases which can be sufficiently elucidated locally. Appeals concerning decisions made by the Danish diplomatic and consular missions regarding refusal, annulment or revocation of a visa are processed by the Danish Immigration Service.

Visa cases, where there is a need for further investigations, are submitted to the Danish Immigration Service in order to sufficiently elucidate the cases before a decision is made.

The majority of the decisions are made by the Danish diplomatic and consular missions abroad. Since 1 May 2015, the missions may refuse visa applications in low-complexity cases. Permissions from missions abroad have increased from 114.112 in 2015 to 146.020 in 2019 (25.744 in 2020), while refusals have increased from 3.371 in 2015 to 12.031 in 2019 (2.395 in 2020). These numbers include decisions made by Danish missions representing other countries, but exclude decisions made by other countries representing Denmark. Permissions from the Danish Immigration Service have increased slightly from 2.156 in 2015 to 2.287 in 2019 (1.746 in 2020), while refusals have decreased from 3.184 in 2015 to 2.390 in 2019 (1.227 in 2020).

STRATEGY OF THE BMVI PROGRAMME

The BMVI programme complements the Finance Act by providing funding for a limited number of strategic priorities.

The programme builds on the national programme under the Internal Security Fund (ISF) – borders and visa in the programming period 2014-2020 (approximately 24,000,000 Euros). The ISF programme has provided funding for IT projects to ensure implementation of EES and ETIAS as well as the acquisition of the necessary hardware, including e-gates, in the Danish National Police. The ISF programme has also provided funding for the establishment of the national ETIAS unit in the Danish Immigration Service. Implementation of several ISF projects will continue in parallel with the launch of the BMVI programme in view of the extension of the eligibility of ISF projects until 30 June 2024. In keeping with the logic of the ISF programme, the BMVI programme is focused on key strategic priorities to avoid fragmentation of the available BMVI funds. This will help ensure results and impact in accordance with the relevant performance framework. At the same time, a focused BMVI programme will contribute to reducing administrative costs.

Specifically, the BMVI focuses on:

1. Contributions to Frontex
2. Implementation of recommendations from Schengen Evaluations and Frontex vulnerability assessments
3. Interoperability of large-scale IT systems
4. Visa policy

MANAGING AUTHORITY

The BMVI programme is coordinated by the Division for International Cooperation in the Ministry of Immigration and Integration (Managing authority). The Management and Control Systems (MCSs) will be based on the MCSs developed for the ISF programme and the requirements in the Common Provisions Regulation (CPR). The administrative capacity of the Managing authority has been reinforced in view of the higher volume of funds in the BMVI programme and new requirements in the CPR Regulation. In particular, the Managing authority will be supported by human resources in the Financial Division in the Ministry of Immigration and Integration to ensure compliance with CPR rules on e.g. financial reporting and electronic data exchange systems. The Ministry's Legal Division will assist in questions regarding public procurement. The performance of these tasks will be funded by technical assistance (TA) under the BMVI programme.

The Managing authority has introduced simplified cost options for staff costs towards the end of the ISF programming period. The model developed will be available under the BMVI programme to help beneficiaries manage projects in a cost-efficient way. The standard rates of unit costs will be available for e.g. project staff costs in relation to large-scale IT systems, project management costs, as well as staff costs covered by TA in the Managing authority.

SYNERGIES WITH OTHER EUROPEAN FUNDING INSTRUMENTS

Synergies with projects funded by the Customs Control Equipment Instrument (CCEI), which constitutes the second instrument under the Integrated Border Management Fund, are not foreseen in connection with BMVI projects. Possible applications for CCEI support will be coordinated by the Ministry of Taxation. At this stage, no decision has been as to whether Denmark will apply for CCEI funding.

Synergies with Danish programmes under other EU funds covered by the CPR regulation are also not foreseen because these programmes do not include priorities related to integrated border management or visa policy. As a result, there is no risk of double funding.

2. Specifikke målsætninger og teknisk bistand

Reference: Artikel 22, stk. 2 og 4, i forordningen om fælles bestemmelser

Valgt	Specifik målsætning eller teknisk bistand	Aktionstype
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1. Europæisk integreret grænseforvaltning	Almindelige handlinger
<input type="checkbox"/>	1. Europæisk integreret grænseforvaltning	Specifikke aktioner
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1. Europæisk integreret grænseforvaltning	Bilag IV-handlinger
<input type="checkbox"/>	1. Europæisk integreret grænseforvaltning	Operationel støtte
<input type="checkbox"/>	1. Europæisk integreret grænseforvaltning	STS
<input type="checkbox"/>	1. Europæisk integreret grænseforvaltning	Krisebistand
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1. Europæisk integreret grænseforvaltning	ETIAS-forordningen, artikel 85, stk. 2
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1. Europæisk integreret grænseforvaltning	ETIAS-forordningen, artikel 85, stk. 3
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2. Den fælles visumpolitik	Almindelige handlinger
<input type="checkbox"/>	2. Den fælles visumpolitik	Specifikke aktioner
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2. Den fælles visumpolitik	Bilag IV-handlinger
<input type="checkbox"/>	2. Den fælles visumpolitik	Operationel støtte
<input type="checkbox"/>	2. Den fælles visumpolitik	Krisebistand
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	TA.36(5). Teknisk bistand — fast takst (artikel 36, stk. 5, i forordningen om fælles bestemmelser)	
<input type="checkbox"/>	TA.37. Teknisk bistand — ikke knyttet til omkostninger (artikel 37 i forordningen om fælles bestemmelser)	

2.1. Specifik målsætning: 1. Europæisk integreret grænseforvaltning

2.1.1. Beskrivelse af den specifikke målsætning

The IBM strategy adopted in 2019 includes the 11 components of European integrated border management outlined in Regulation 2016/1624. The strategy is underpinned by three horizontal components relating to fundamental rights, education and training as well research and development.

Furthermore, the IBM strategy considers the goals established in the Technical and Operational Strategy adopted by the Frontex Management Board in 2019.

The national IBM strategy was developed taking on board Council Recommendations from the 2017 Schengen Evaluation of Denmark and recommendations resulting from Frontex vulnerability assessments.

The new national IBM strategy will be developed within the framework of the Multiannual strategic policy cycle for European integrated border management.

Implementation measures

(a) The improvement of border control in accordance with point (a) of Article 3(1) of Regulation (EU) 2019/1896

Denmark carries out effective, uniform and thorough control and surveillance of the external borders. Integrated border management with an active and holistic inter-agency cooperation is an essential tool for combating and detecting irregular migration and cross-border crime. The authorities' analysis-based approach safeguards the national interest in combating illegal migration and cross-border crime, while at the same time taking the necessary measures to prevent unreasonably long waiting time. Denmark strives to make border checks more efficient, while performing border checks in a consistent and thorough manner. The Danish authorities focus on innovation and development of new tools and systems as well as an effective utilisation of staff and resources.

The Danish National Police have the following information on equipment for border control (data excludes equipment in the Faroe Islands and Greenland).

- 142 passport and document scanners (49 table scanners and 93 built-in-scanners) with access to SIS, Interpol, VIS and relevant national databases.
- 142 one-finger scanners for verification of fingerprints against VIS.
- 39 portable 'suitcases' for border checking purposes consisting of a passport and document scanner (table scanner), a one-finger-scanner and necessary cables for connection to a PC.
- 11 mobile border control offices, which are specialised vehicles tailored for border control purposes. The vehicles are equipped with a passport and document scanner, a document validation machine (Foster Freeman VSC80i) and a one-finger-scanner (Not included above).
- 72 Livescan stations
- 7 ABC e-gates in Copenhagen Airport purchased with support under the current ISF programme (two on entry, two on exit and three flexible gates for both entry and exit). The purchase of additional ABC e-gates with support under the current ISF programme is foreseen.
- 9 document validation machines for second-line checks (Foster Freeman)

- Additional document equipment for forensic purposes

In addition, there is an increased focus on strengthening border surveillance as well as on improving inter-agency cooperation related to border management. The Danish National Police cooperate on a regular basis with Frontex, e.g. in the area of document security.

A National Coordination Center (NCC) has been established at the Danish National Police. The NCC uses EUROSUR for sharing events on the Danish external borders with Frontex. Events at the Danish national borders are on a daily basis reported to Frontex via EUROSUR. This provides the Danish duty officers with a daily situational picture. No data from other authorities is supplied to the NCC and is thus not included in the national situational picture. The NCC operates within “normal” office hours (08:00 – 16:00) but the national duty officer monitors the border situation at all hours. There is limited communication between the Royal Danish Navy responsible for the maritime border surveillance and the NCC. No regional or local coordination centers have been established at this point. The Danish National Police have attended Frontex trainings in the past and plan to attend future trainings. Priorities include further development of the NCC, establishment of an integrated situational picture and closer inter-agency cooperation. Relevant actions are planned to be handled in an inter-agency project on the full implementation of EUROSUR in Denmark with the participation of relevant border management authorities.

The Danish police carry out immigration control throughout Denmark, including thematic control actions based on intelligence and analysis in cooperation with other authorities such as the Customs and Tax agencies.

All employees who carry out border checks and border surveillance are specifically trained for that purpose. Priorities include a reform of the police's border control training programme to ensure that the EU's Common Core Curriculum is fully implemented as well as training of the defence's personnel carrying out border surveillance of the external sea borders.

Fundamental rights standards are an integral part of policing and border management in Denmark and thus a highly prioritised area for the entire Danish police, not least when it comes to the training of new recruits and further specialised border control training. Knowledge of fundamental rights is therefore also an integral part of the curriculum and training programme at the Danish Police Academy

Denmark's risk analysis model is based on the common standards in the Common Integrated Risk Analysis Model (CIRAM 2.0) developed by Frontex. Further development of the national risk model to ensure full compliance with CIRAM is a strategic priority, including implementation of the updated Common Integrated Risk Analysis Model (CIRAM 3.0) and the enhancement of the collection and exchange of data for the purpose of risks analysis as required in regulation 2019/1896.

Cooperation with third countries is a key element of European IBM. In particular, the regulation 2019/1896 emphasises cooperation with neighbouring third countries and those third countries which have been identified through risk analysis as being countries of origin or transit for illegal immigration.

Denmark supports projects in the area of border control capacity building through the Danish development aid.

Denmark's cooperation with third countries takes place in full compliance with fundamental rights.

Funding for border control activities is mainly provided in the Finance Act. The BMVI will not include actions under this implementation measure.

(b) The development of the European Border and Coast Guard by providing support to national authorities responsible for border management to pursue measures related to capability development and common capacity building, joint procurement, the establishment of common standards and any other measures streamlining the cooperation and coordination between the Member States and the European Border and Coast Guard Agency;

Denmark wishes to show effective solidarity through a strong contribution to strengthening the EU's external borders in the light of the great challenges posed by irregular migration, cross-border crime and terrorism.

Denmark participates actively in Frontex cooperation.

The Danish National Police serve as National Frontex Point of Contact (NFPOC) and represent Denmark in the Agency's Management Board. Strategic priorities include contributions to Frontex operations and compliance with new requirements and tasks under the new EBCG regulation (2019/1896), including the mandatory Danish contributions to the Standing Corps.

Besides playing an important role in managing Denmark's external borders – for instance through surveillance of coastline and waterways – the Danish Ministry of Defence (MoD) delivers a substantial contribution through Frontex to the management of EU's external borders. Apart from personnel, the Danish MoD contributes patrol vessels, surveillance aircraft, and mobile thermal images equipment to Frontex.

Funding related to Frontex contributions is mainly provided under the Finance Act. The BMVI programme will complement this funding. Indicative actions, in line with annex IV to the BMVI regulation, include 3: *the development of the European Border and Coast Guard Agency by providing support to national authorities responsible for border management to pursue measures related to common capacity building, joint procurement, the establishment of common standards and any other measures streamlining the cooperation and coordination between the Member States and the European Border and Coast Guard Agency.* The actions will benefit from the higher co-financing rates for Frontex contributions in line with annex IV due to the high added value at the Union level.

Equipment purchases with the BMVI funds will comply with technical standards set out by Frontex, and large-scale operating equipment for border management will be registered in the Technical Equipment Pool and made available for the Agency's deployment, in line with the requirements of the EBCG Regulation and Article 13 in the BMVI Regulation.

(c) the enhancement of inter-agency cooperation at national level among the national authorities responsible for border control or for tasks carried out at the border, and enhancing cooperation at Union level between the Member States, or between the Member States, on the one hand, and the relevant Union bodies, offices and agencies or third countries, on the other;

Denmark has set up a number of inter-agency structures to coordinate tasks in the field of border management, including the NCC.

The Danish National Police are responsible for the internal coordination with the local police districts and externally with Defence Command Denmark, the Danish Customs Agency and other relevant national border management authorities, Member States and Frontex.

Strategic priorities include further development of the NCC and establishment of a more comprehensive and integrated national situational picture of the external borders to as part of the follow-up on the Schengen Evaluation 2017 and to ensure full compliance with EUROSUR requirements in accordance with regulation 2019/1896. With this aim, the Danish National Police have carried out an internal baseline analysis to pave the way forward for a joint inter-agency project supported by Defence Command Denmark and the Danish Customs Agency foreseen to be launched in 2022.

Funding for inter-agency cooperation is mainly provided in the Finance Act. The BMVI will not include actions under this implementation measure. However, actions under implementation measure d) below could relate to EUROSUR.

(d) ensuring the uniform application of the Union acquis in relation to external borders, including through the implementation of recommendations from quality control mechanisms such as the Schengen evaluation mechanism in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 1053/2013, vulnerability assessments in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2019/1896 and national quality control mechanisms;

The implementation of a few of the 166 recommendations from the Schengen evaluation in 2017 is still in progress, including (as of June 2022) recommendations regarding external border management (15), implementation of SIS/SIRENE (4) and data protection (1). The remaining recommendations mainly concern legal amendments, investments in the Ministry of Defence, as well as implementation and development of e.g. IT solutions, which have a longer implementation period due to the complexity and their wide scope.

The implementation of recommendations from Frontex vulnerability assessments (cf. section 1) is still in process. Frontex' 2021 Recommendation consists of six measures each holding 2-5 actions. The Danish National Police are in the process of addressing the identified vulnerabilities. For instance, ensuring availability and reliability of data collected during the future vulnerability assessment processes awaits the entry into operation of the new border control application POLKON II and EES. As regards a central level overview allowing resources of different authorities involved in border-control activities to be better managed, the Danish National Police are clarifying requirements. Simultaneously with obtaining the data for the VA 2022, the Danish National Police have developed a "National VA Guideline" which is to be implemented in connection with the Baseline Assessment (BA) 2023. The Danish National Police are also implementing measures relating to a training programme for the EUROSUR application ensuring compliance with Frontex standards, including 24/7 reporting, as well as the participation of the Danish Armed Forces in the NCC. The police will also implement a plan for training of staff at Aarhus air BCP on detection of document forgery and enhance the risk analysis system by establishing additional risk indicators and profiles regarding cross-border crime. In March 2022, the Danish Vulnerability Assessment Network (VAN) representatives submitted the data for this year's Baseline Assessment.

Funding for the implementation of recommendations from Schengen evaluations and Frontex vulnerability assessments is mainly provided in the Finance Act. The BMVI programme will include actions to ensure the implementation of key recommendations, including a reserve to ensure the implementation of recommendations from the 2022 Schengen evaluation of Denmark and vulnerability assessments during the programming period. Indicative actions, in line with annex III to the BMVI

regulation, include 3(g): *preparatory, monitoring, administrative and technical activities required to implement external border policies, including to strengthen the governance of the Schengen area by developing and implementing the evaluation mechanism, established by Regulation (EU) No 1053/2013 to verify the application of the Schengen acquis and Regulation (EU) 2016/399, including mission expenditure for experts of the Commission and the Member States participating in on-site visits and measures to implement recommendations issued following vulnerability assessments carried out by the European Border and Coast Guard Agency in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2019/1896.*

(e) the setting up, operation and maintenance of large-scale IT systems pursuant to Union law in the area of border management, in particular SIS, ETIAS, the EES and Eurodac for border management purposes, including the interoperability of those large-scale IT systems and their communication infrastructure, and actions to enhance data quality and the provision of information;

Implementation of the Smart Borders Package has been the main priority in the Danish ISF – borders programme (2014-2020) with a particular focus on the Entry/Exit System (EES), the European Travel Information and Authorization System (ETIAS), and the Schengen Information System (SIS II). The BMVI programme will focus on interoperability (IO) among information systems.

The Danish authorities expect to adapt all existing or future applications supporting Danish authorities' access to the interoperability components and the central systems in order to fully apply the obligations and possibilities of the interoperability regulation. This could include the development of common national applications e.g. for the handling of links and identity data as a result of interoperability.

The funds allocated to IO in the BMVI will contribute to ensuring the full implementation of the IO regulations in Denmark, taking into account the fundamental rights implications of the use of large-scale IT systems. The Danish Ministry of Immigration and Integration is a competent authority in Denmark and will hold the following IO end user roles: ETIAS ESP User, SIS ESP user, EES ESP user, VIS ESP user. To leverage the user roles a total of 10 adjustments (gaps) to the national ICT landscape needs to be completed. The adjustments are in the existing national case management systems, development of a new technical solution developed to handle IO Business Use Cases and in the underlying data, integration and security layer.

The BMVI programme will build on the lessons from the ISF programme and provide funding for the implementation of large-scale IT systems in the area of interoperability. Lessons learned include the use of standard rates of unit costs for staff costs in connection with IT projects and reinforced administrative capacity in the managing authority relating to public procurement.

Funding for the implementation of large-scale IT systems is mainly provided in the Finance Act. The BMVI programme will include actions to focusing on measures which aim to improve the interoperability of ICT systems. Indicative actions, in line with annex IV to the BMVI regulation, include *12: measures which aim to improve the interoperability of ICT systems*. The actions will benefit from the higher co-financing rates due to the high added value at the Union level of measures which aim to improve interoperability.

(f) increasing capacity to render assistance to persons in distress at sea and supporting search and rescue operations in situations which might arise during a border surveillance operation at sea;

Funding for search and rescue operations is provided in the Finance Act. The BMVI programme will not include funding for actions under this implementation measure.

(g) support to search and rescue operations in the context of carrying out border surveillance at sea.

Funding for search and rescue operations and border surveillance at sea is provided in the Finance Act. The BMVI programme will not include funding for actions under this implementation measure.

Operational support

N/A

Financial instruments

N/A

Expected results

The programme is expected to ensure results as regards equipment registered in the technical equipment pool of the European Border and Coast Guard Agency and put at the disposal of the European Border and Coast Guard Agency. At the same time, the programme is expected to provide results in the area of interoperability and as regards addressed recommendations from Schengen evaluations and from vulnerability assessments.

2.1. Specifik målsætning 1. Europæisk integreret grænseforvaltning

2.1.2. Indikatorer

Reference: artikel 22, stk. 4, litra e), i forordningen om fælles bestemmelser

Tabel 1: Outputindikatorer

ID	Indikator	Måleenhed	Delmål (2024)	Mål (2029)
O.1.1	Antal aktiver indkøbt til grænseovergangssteder	nummer	0	0
O.1.1.1	heraf antal automatiserede grænsekontrolposter/selvbetjeningssystemer/indkøbte elektroniske paskontroller	nummer	0	0
O.1.2	Antal vedligeholdte/reparerede infrastrukturer	nummer	0	0
O.1.3	Antal støttede hotspotområder	nummer	0	0
O.1.4	Antal opførte/opgraderede faciliteter til grænseovergangssteder	nummer	0	0
O.1.5	Antal indkøbte luftfartøjer	nummer	0	0
O.1.5.1	heraf antal indkøbte ubemandede luftfartøjer	nummer	0	0
O.1.6	Antal indkøbte søtransportmidler	nummer	2	2
O.1.7	Antal landtransportmidler	nummer	0	0
O.1.8	Antal deltagere, der har modtaget støtte	nummer	0	0
O.1.8.1	heraf antal deltagere i uddannelsesaktiviteter	nummer	0	0
O.1.9	Antal fælles forbindelsesofficerer udsendt til tredjelande	nummer	0	0
O.1.10	Antal IT-funktionaliteter, der er udviklet/opretholdt/opgraderet	nummer	10	10
O.1.11	Antal udviklede/opretholdte/opgraderede store IT-systemer	nummer	0	0
O.1.11.1	heraf antal udviklede store IT-systemer	nummer	0	0
O.1.12	Antal samarbejdsprojekter med tredjelande	nummer	0	0
O.1.13	Antal personer, der har ansøgt om international beskyttelse ved grænseovergangsstederne	nummer	116	116

2.1. Specifik målsætning 1. Europæisk integreret grænseforvaltning

2.1.2. Indikatorer

Reference: artikel 22, stk. 4, litra e), i forordningen om fælles bestemmelser

Tabel 2: Resultatindikatorer

ID	Indikator	Måleenhed	Referencescenari e	Måleenhed for referencescenarie	Referenceår	Mål (2029)	Måleenhed for målet	Datakilde	Bemærkninger
R.1.14	Antal aktiver, der er registreret i den pulje for teknisk udstyr, som Det Europæiske Agentur for Grænse- og Kystbevogtning råder over	nummer	0	nummer	2021	2	nummer	Frontex	
R.1.15	Antal aktiver, der stilles til rådighed for Det Europæiske Agentur for Grænse- og Kystbevogtning	nummer	0	nummer	2021	2	nummer	Frontex	
R.1.16	Nationale myndigheders antal igangsatte/forbedrede samarbejdsformer med det nationale EUROSUR-koordinationscenter	nummer	0	nummer	2021	0	nummer	0	0
R.1.17	Antal grænsepassager gennem automatiserede grænsekontrolposter og elektroniske paskontroller	nummer	0	andel	2021	0	nummer	0	0
R.1.18	Antal efterkomne henstillinger som følge af Schengenevalueringer og sårbarhedsvurderinger på området grænseforvaltning	nummer	0	nummer	2021	100	procentsats	DK	Reference is made to the 2022 Schengen evaluation of Denmark
R.1.19	Antal deltagere, der tre måneder efter uddannelsesaktiviteten indberetter, at de anvender de færdigheder og	nummer	0	andel	2021	0	nummer	0	0

ID	Indikator	Måleenhed	Referencescenari e	Måleenhed for referencescenarie	Referenceår	Mål (2029)	Måleenhed for målet	Datakilde	Bemærkninger
	kompetencer, de har erhvervet under uddannelsen								
R.1.20	Antal personer, som grænsemyndighederne har nægtet indrejse	nummer	0	nummer	2021	2.300	nummer	DK	The estimated target is based on a linear projection from the Danish National Police based on the years 2017-2019 (annual average of 444 persons).

2.1. Specifik målsætning 1. Europæisk integreret grænseforvaltning

2.1.3. Vejledende opdeling af de programmerede EU-midler pr. interventionstype

Reference: artikel 22, stk. 5, i forordningen om fælles bestemmelser og artikel 16, stk. 12, i AMIF-forordningen, artikel 13, stk. 12, i FIS-forordningen eller artikel 13, stk. 18, i IGFV-forordningen

Tabel 3: Vejledende opdeling

Interventionstype	Kode	Vejledende beløb (EUR)
Interventionsområde	001.Grænsekontrol	0,00
Interventionsområde	002.Grænseovervågning — udstyr ved luftgrænser	0,00
Interventionsområde	003.Grænseovervågning — udstyr ved landgrænser	0,00
Interventionsområde	004.Grænseovervågning — udstyr ved søgrænser	0,00
Interventionsområde	005.Grænseovervågning - automatiserede grænseovervågningssystemer	0,00
Interventionsområde	006.Grænseovervågning - andre foranstaltninger	0,00
Interventionsområde	007.Tekniske og operationelle foranstaltninger inden for Schengenområdet vedrørende grænsekontrol	5.917.634,50
Interventionsområde	008.Situationskendskab og udveksling af oplysninger	0,00
Interventionsområde	009.Risikoanalyse	0,00
Interventionsområde	010.Behandling af data og oplysninger	0,00
Interventionsområde	011.Hotspotområder	0,00
Interventionsområde	012.Foranstaltninger vedrørende identifikation og henvisning af sårbare personer	0,00
Interventionsområde	013.Foranstaltninger vedrørende identifikation og henvisning af personer, der har behov for eller ønsker at ansøge om international beskyttelse	0,00
Interventionsområde	014.Udvikling af den europæiske grænse- og kystvagt	10.067.114,09
Interventionsområde	015.Tværfagligt samarbejde - på nationalt plan	0,00
Interventionsområde	016.Tværfagligt samarbejde - på EU-plan	0,00
Interventionsområde	017.Tværfagligt samarbejde - med tredjelande	0,00

Interventionstype	Kode	Vejledende beløb (EUR)
Interventionsområde	018.Fælles udsendelse af indvandringsforbindelsesofficerer	0,00
Interventionsområde	019.Store IT-systemer - Eurodac til grænseforvaltningsformål	0,00
Interventionsområde	020.Store IT-systemer - ind- og udrejsesystemet (EES)	0,00
Interventionsområde	021.Store IT-systemer - EU-systemet vedrørende rejseinformation og rejsetilladelse (ETIAS) - andet	0,00
Interventionsområde	022.Store IT-systemer - EU-systemet vedrørende rejseinformation og rejsetilladelse (ETIAS) - artikel 85, stk. 2, i forordning (EU) 2018/1240	0,00
Interventionsområde	023.Store IT-systemer - EU-systemet vedrørende rejseinformation og rejsetilladelse (ETIAS) - artikel 85, stk. 3, i forordning (EU) 2018/1240	0,00
Interventionsområde	024.Store IT-systemer - Schengeninformationssystemet (SIS)	0,00
Interventionsområde	025.Store IT-systemer - interoperabilitet	10.067.114,09
Interventionsområde	029.Datakvalitet og registreredes ret til oplysninger, indsigt i og berigtigelse eller sletning af deres personoplysninger og til begrænsning af behandlingen heraf	0,00

2.1. Specifik målsætning: 2. Den fælles visumpolitik

2.1.1. Beskrivelse af den specifikke målsætning

The BMVI programme builds on recent initiatives in the area of visa policy. At the same time, the programme provides support for the implementation of the new VIS regulation as well as projects to set up, operate and maintain large-scale IT systems in the area of the common policy on visas.

Implementation measures

(a) the provision of efficient and client-friendly services to visa applicants while maintaining the security and integrity of visa procedures, and fully respecting the human dignity and the integrity of applicants and visa holders in accordance with Article 7(2) of Regulation (EC) No 767/2008;

In order to make the handling of the visa application procedures faster and more flexible and to increase the quality of the case processing, a significant part of the visa process has been digitalized. The Schengen applications are submitted and paid by the applicant online (via the online application platform ApplyVisa, introduced in 2019), passports and supporting documents are handed in and scanned by the external service provider, VFS (ESP), and made accessible digitally enabling all visa case processing to be done digitally. As a result, only handing in the documents, biometrics and passport as well as the final step of printing the decision and returning it along with the passport need to take place physically on location.

In connection with the Commission's proposal regarding the digitalisation of the Schengen visa application process, the visa case processing system, the MFA's visa system UM-VIS, will need adaptation to the European online visa platform and the digitalisation of the visa sticker.

From February 2019-July 2020 the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark has implemented a partial regionalization of missions' visa case processing. Eight missions – Singapore, Ankara, London, Bangkok, Nairobi, Dubai, New York, and Guangzhou – have become visa hubs under the responsibility of posted consuls and taken over visa case handling from 17 missions that have become so-called visa spokes. The hub missions are responsible for all tasks related to the processing of visa applications, including consideration of applications, interviews, document control, cooperation with external service provider(s), decision-making and participation in local Schengen cooperation. The visa spokes are only responsible for printing visa stickers.

During spring 2022 all visa issuing missions in Schengen have become spoke missions and case processing is now taking place at the Danish embassy in London (hub).

The regionalisation of the visa case processing has been made possible due to the above-mentioned digitalisation of the online application and the submitted documents and passport made accessible to caseworkers digitally.

Funding for visa services and security is mainly provided in the Finance Act. The BMVI programme will reinforce the visa policy by providing funding for certain projects. Indicative actions, in line with annex III to the BMVI regulation, include *2(a) operating equipment and ICT systems required for the processing of visa applications and consular cooperation.*

(b) support to Member States in issuing visas, including visas with limited territorial validity, as referred to in Article 25 of Regulation (EC) No 810/2009, issued on humanitarian grounds, for reasons of national

interest or because of international obligations;

The Danish Immigration Service is responsible for issuing visas, including visas with limited territorial validity, as referred to in Article 25 of Regulation (EC) No 810/2009, issued on humanitarian grounds, for reasons of national interest or because of international obligations. Funding is provided in the Finance Act. The BMVI programme will not include funding for this implementation measure.

(c) ensuring the uniform application of the Union acquis in relation to visas, including the further development and modernisation of the common policy on visas;

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Danish Immigration Service conduct training courses to ensure compliance with the Union acquis on visas. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs conducts seminars for locally employed staff twice a year. Here, the participants will be taught different aspects of the Visa Code and apply their knowledge to various cases presented by the MFA. Once a year the Ministry of Foreign Affairs conducts courses for employees that are to be posted to Danish visa issuing missions.

Moreover, the MFA arranges ad hoc seminars (mainly online) with relevant Danish missions in relation to various aspects of the Visa Code and visa case processing in general. E.g. brush-up courses in refusals.

The above-mentioned training is not covered by the BMVI programme.

In connection with the implementation and roll-out of the new Smart Borders Package – mainly the Entry Exit System (EES) – the Ministry of Foreign Affairs will conduct a series of regional seminars and courses for the Danish missions abroad. The aim of the regional seminars and courses is to educate case workers in both the IT- and case processing aspects of the EES. The IT implementation of EES in the MFA's visa case processing system, UM-VIS, will be partly financed by the ISF program in the programming period 2014-2020. The training of case workers is not included in the ISF funding.

Funding for training is provided in the Finance Act. The BMVI will not include funding for training actions under this implementation measure.

Funding for projects to ensure the uniform application of the Union acquis on visas is provided in the Finance Act. The BMVI programme will include actions to ensure the implementation of recommendations from future Schengen evaluations of Denmark in the area of visa policy. Due to COVID-19, the 2022 evaluation in the area of visa policy has been postponed. Indicative actions, in line with annex III, include 2(g): *preparatory, monitoring, administrative and technical activities, including to strengthen the governance of the Schengen area by developing and implementing the evaluation mechanism as established by Regulation (EU) No 1053/2013 to verify the application of the Schengen acquis, including mission expenditure for experts of the Commission and the Member States participating in on-site visits.*

The MFA experiences a shortage of sticker printers and assesses that ordering sticker printers may be a challenge in the coming years (before the digitalisation of the visa sticker). This could result in the need to procure bespoke/specialised sticker printers in the future. Consequently, this increased expense could potentially be covered by the BMVI funds.

(d) the development of different forms of cooperation between Member States in visa processing;

Denmark actively participates in local Schengen cooperation activities in third countries.

Funding for local Schengen cooperation is provided in the Finance Act. The BMVI will not include funding for actions under this implementation measure.

(e) the setting up, operation and maintenance of large-scale IT systems pursuant to Union law in the area of the common policy on visas, in particular the VIS, including the interoperability of those large-scale IT systems and their communication infrastructure, and actions to enhance data quality and the provision of information.

Denmark is in full compliance with current EU requirements on VIS. In addition, changes and adjustments are, on a continuous basis, implemented due to changes in the central interface of the VIS, new or amended EU-legislation, including the VIS Regulation, the Visa Code and the EES Regulation, national legislation, etc.

Funding relating to large-scale IT systems in the area of the common policy on visas is mainly provided in the Finance Act. The BMVI will complement it by providing funding for VIS recast. In addition, the programme will include funding for actions for national IT systems. Indicative actions, in line with annex III to the BMVI regulation, include *3(a) the development and upgrading of large-scale IT systems*. This could include a project concerning the development and upgrading of the existing national visa application systems or a new system to enhance security.

Operational support

N/A

Financial instruments

N/A

Expected results

The programme is expected to ensure results in the area of digitalisation and as regards the number of addressed recommendations from Schengen evaluations in the area of the common visa policy

2.1. Specifik målsætning 2. Den fælles visumpolitik

2.1.2. Indikatorer

Reference: artikel 22, stk. 4, litra e), i forordningen om fælles bestemmelser

Tabel 1: Outputindikatorer

ID	Indikator	Måleenhed	Delmål (2024)	Mål (2029)
O.2.1	Antal projekter til støtte for digitalisering af behandlingen af visumansøgninger	nummer	1	1
O.2.2	Antal deltagere, der har modtaget støtte	nummer	0	0
O.2.2.1	heraf antal deltagere i uddannelsesaktiviteter	nummer	0	0
O.2.3	Antal medarbejdere udsendt til konsulater i tredjelande	nummer	0	0
O.2.3.1	heraf antal medarbejdere udsendt til behandling af visumansøgninger	nummer	0	0
O.2.4	Antal IT-funktionaliteter, der er udviklet/opretholdt/opgraderet	nummer	0	0
O.2.5	Antal udviklede/opretholdte/opgraderede store IT-systemer	nummer	1	1
O.2.5.1	heraf antal udviklede store IT-systemer	nummer	1	1
O.2.6	Antal vedligeholdte/reparerede infrastrukturer	nummer	0	0
O.2.7	Antal faste ejendomme, der er lejet/afskrevet	nummer	0	0

2.1. Specifik målsætning 2. Den fælles visumpolitik

2.1.2. Indikatorer

Reference: artikel 22, stk. 4, litra e), i forordningen om fælles bestemmelser

Tabel 2: Resultatindikatorer

ID	Indikator	Måleenhed	Referencescenari e	Måleenhed for referencescenarie	Referenceår	Mål (2029)	Måleenhed for målet	Datakilde	Bemærkninger
R.2.8	Antal nye/opgraderede konsulater uden for Schengenområdet	nummer	0	nummer	2021	0	nummer	0	
R.2.8.1	heraf antal konsulater, der opgraderes for at gøre dem mere brugervenlige for visumansøgere	nummer	0	nummer	2021	0	nummer	0	
R.2.9	Antal efterkomne henstillinger som følge af Schengenevalueringer på området den fælles visumpolitik	nummer	0	nummer	2021	100	procentsats	DK	Reference is made to the 2022 Schengen evaluation of Denmark
R.2.10	Antal visumansøgninger ved hjælp af digitale midler	nummer	0	andel	2021	227.000	nummer	DK	All visa applications are through digital means. There were 165.260 applications in 2019 and 31.882 in 2020. Applications are expected to increase to 165.000 in 2024-2025 and 227.000 in 2029 (estimate from the MFA)
R.2.11	Antal igangsatte/forbedrede	nummer	0	nummer	2021	0	nummer	0	

ID	Indikator	Måleenhed	Referencescenari e	Måleenhed for referencescenarie	Referenceår	Mål (2029)	Måleenhed for målet	Datakilde	Bemærkninger
	samarbejdsformer indført mellem medlemsstaterne i forbindelse med behandlingen af visumansøgninger								
R.2.12	Antal deltagere, der tre måneder efter uddannelsesaktiviteten indberetter, at de anvender de færdigheder og kompetencer, de har erhvervet under uddannelsen	nummer	0	andel	2021	0	nummer	0	

2.1. Specifik målsætning 2. Den fælles visumpolitik

2.1.3. Vejledende opdeling af de programmerede EU-midler pr. interventionstype

Reference: artikel 22, stk. 5, i forordningen om fælles bestemmelser og artikel 16, stk. 12, i AMIF-forordningen, artikel 13, stk. 12, i FIS-forordningen eller artikel 13, stk. 18, i IGFV-forordningen

Tabel 3: Vejledende opdeling

Interventionstype	Kode	Vejledende beløb (EUR)
Interventionsområde	001.Forbedre behandlingen af visumansøgninger	2.013.422,82
Interventionsområde	002.Forbedre effektiviteten, brugervenligheden og sikkerheden på konsulaterne	0,00
Interventionsområde	003.Dokumentsikkerhed/dokumentrådgivere	0,00
Interventionsområde	004.Konsulært samarbejde	0,00
Interventionsområde	005.Konsulær dækning	0,00
Interventionsområde	006.Store IT-systemer - visuminformationssystemet (VIS)	3.020.134,23
Interventionsområde	007.Andre IKT-systemer til behandling af visumansøgninger	1.006.711,41
Interventionsområde	011.Udstedelse af visa med begrænset territorial gyldighed	0,00
Interventionsområde	012.Datakvalitet og registreredes ret til oplysninger, indsigt i og berigtigelse eller sletning af deres personoplysninger og til begrænsning af behandlingen heraf	0,00

2.2. Teknisk bistand: TA.36(5). Teknisk bistand — fast takst (artikel 36, stk. 5, i forordningen om fælles bestemmelser)

Reference: artikel 22, stk. 3, litra f), artikel 36, stk. 5, artikel 37 og artikel 95 i forordningen om fælles bestemmelser

2.2.1. Beskrivelse

The BMVI programme will, in line with article 36 in the CPR regulation, support actions under technical assistance (TA), which may concern previous and subsequent programming periods, necessary for the effective administration and use of the BMVI funds, including for capacity building, as well as to provide financing for carrying out, *inter alia*, functions such as preparation, training, management, monitoring, evaluation, visibility and communication.

The TA funds will support actions in the Managing authority, taking into the account the reinforced administrative capacity through the involvement of the Financial Division as regards e.g. monitoring and control as well as the Legal Division in the area of public procurement. This will include staff costs based on the model of standard scales of unit costs developed towards the end of the ISF programme.

The TA funds could possibly also fund the work of the Audit Authority in line with article 36 in the CPR regulation.

2.2. Teknisk bistand TA.36(5). Teknisk bistand — fast takst (artikel 36, stk. 5, i forordningen om fælles bestemmelser)

2.2.2. Vejledende opdeling af teknisk bistand i henhold til artikel 37 i forordningen om fælles bestemmelser

Tabel 4: Vejledende opdeling

Interventionstype	Kode	Vejledende beløb (EUR)
Interventionsområde	001.Oplysning og kommunikation	50.000,00
Interventionsområde	002.Forberedelse, gennemførelse, overvågning og kontrol	1.400.000,00
Interventionsområde	003.Evaluering, undersøgelser og dataindsamling	50.000,00
Interventionsområde	004.Kapacitetsopbygning	425.527,86

3. Finansieringsplan

Reference: artikel 22, stk. 3, litra g), i forordningen om fælles bestemmelser

3.1. Finansielle bevillinger pr. år

Tabel 5: Finansielle bevillinger pr. år

Tildelingstype	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	I alt
Oprindelig tildeling		5.459.217,00	6.632.990,00	7.153.801,00	5.539.099,00	4.585.039,00	4.647.513,00	34.017.659,00
Midtvejs gennemgang								
Tematisk facilitet WPI								
Tematisk facilitet WPII								
Tematisk facilitet WPIII								
Overførsel (ind)								
Overførsel (ud)								
I alt		5.459.217,00	6.632.990,00	7.153.801,00	5.539.099,00	4.585.039,00	4.647.513,00	34.017.659,00

3.2. Samlet finansiel tildeling

Tabel 6: Samlet finansiel tildeling pr. fond og nationalt bidrag

Specifik målsætning (SM)	Aktionstype	Beregningsgrundlag for EU-støtte (samlet eller offentlig)	EU-bidrag (a)	Nationalt bidrag (b)=(c)+(d)	Vejledende fordeling af det nationale bidrag		I alt (e) = (a)+(b)	Medfinansieringssats (f) = (a)/(e)
					Offentlig (c)	Privat (d)		
Europæisk integreret grænseforvaltning	Almindelige handlinger	Offentlig	5.917.634,50	1.972.544,83	1.972.544,83		7.890.179,33	75,0000000317%
Europæisk integreret grænseforvaltning	Bilag IV-handlinger	Offentlig	20.134.228,18	2.237.136,46	2.237.136,46		22.371.364,64	90,0000000179%
Europæisk integreret grænseforvaltning	ETIAS-forordningen, artikel 85, stk. 2	Offentlig	0,00	0,00	0,00		0,00	
Europæisk integreret grænseforvaltning	ETIAS-forordningen, artikel 85, stk. 3	I alt	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
I alt Europæisk integreret grænseforvaltning			26.051.862,68	4.209.681,29	4.209.681,29	0,00	30.261.543,97	86,0890069120%
Den fælles visumpolitik	Almindelige handlinger	Offentlig	6.040.268,46	2.013.422,82	2.013.422,82		8.053.691,28	75,0000000000%
Den fælles visumpolitik	Bilag IV-handlinger	Offentlig	0,00	0,00	0,00		0,00	
I alt Den fælles visumpolitik			6.040.268,46	2.013.422,82	2.013.422,82		8.053.691,28	75,0000000000%
Teknisk bistand — fast takst (artikel 36, stk. 5, i forordningen om fælles bestemmelser)			1.925.527,86				1.925.527,86	100,0000000000%
Samlet beløb			34.017.659,00	6.223.104,11	6.223.104,11	0,00	40.240.763,11	84,5353228193%

3.3. Overførsler

Tabel 7: Overførsler mellem fonde med delt forvaltning¹

Overførende fond	Modtagende fond						
	AMIF	FIS	EFRU	ESF+	SF	EHFAF	I alt
IGFV							

¹Kumulerede beløb for samtlige overførsler i løbet af programmeringsperioden.

Tabel 8: Overførsler til instrumenter under direkte eller indirekte forvaltning¹

Instrument	Overførselsbeløb
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¹Kumulerede beløb for samtlige overførsler i løbet af programmeringsperioden.

4. Grundforudsætninger

Reference: artikel 22, stk. 3, litra i), i forordningen om fælles bestemmelser

Tabel 9: Horisontale grundforudsætninger

Grundforudsætning	Opfyldelse af grundforudsætning	Kriterier	Opfyldelse af kriterier	Henvi sning til relevante dokumenter	Begrundelse
1. Effektive mekanismer til overvågning af markedet for offentlige udbud	Ja	Der er indført overvågningsmekanismer, som dækker alle offentlige kontrakter og udbud heraf under fondene i overensstemmelse med EU's lovgivning om offentlige udbud. Kravet omfatter: 1. Ordninger til sikring af indsamling af effektive og pålidelige data om offentlige udbudsprocedurer over EU-tærsklerne i henhold til rapporteringsforpligtelserne i artikel 83 og 84 i direktiv 2014/24/EU og artikel 99 og 100 i direktiv 2014/25/EU	Ja	Der henvises til: Den ansvarlige myndigheds hjemmeside om udbud: https://www.kfst.dk/udbud/ Udbudsdirektivets implementering i dansk ret ved udbudsloven: https://www.retsinformation.dk/eli/lta/2015/1564	Alle tilskud fra fondene gives på betingelse af, at støttemodtageren overholder udbudsreglerne samt de overordnede principper om gennemsigtighed, ligebehandling og sparsommelighed. Forvaltningsmyndigheden kontrollerer, at støttemodtagerne har opfyldt gældende udbudsregler, inden tilskud udbetales, herunder krav i CPR-forordningen. I den forbindelse skal alle projekter ved anmodninger om udbetaling afrapportere data om eventuelle eksterne indkøb inkluderet i de støtteberettigede udgifter, der anmodes om udbetaling på baggrund af. Implementering og opretholdelse af udbudsloven på nationalt plan varetages af Konkurrence- og Forbrugsstyrelsen, herunder art. 83 og 84 i direktiv 2014/24/EU og art. 99 og 100 i direktiv 2014/25/EU. Alle bestemmelser er fuldt implementeret i dansk ret og danner

Grundforudsætning	Opfyldelse af grundforudsætning	Kriterier	Opfyldelse af kriterier	Henvisning til relevante dokumenter	Begrundelse
					<p>basis for udmøntningen af udbudsreglerne i Danmark, herunder også indkøb foretaget under fondene.</p> <p>Se bilag vedr. grundforudsætninger for supplerende begrundelse.</p>
		<p>2. Ordninger til sikring af, at dataene som minimum omfatter følgende elementer:</p> <p>a. Konkurrencens kvalitet og intensitet: navnene på den vindende tilbudsgiver, antal oprindelige tilbudsgivere og kontraktmæssig pris</p> <p>b. Oplysninger om den endelige pris efter indgåelsen og om deltagelse af SMV'er som direkte tilbudsgivere, hvor de nationale systemer leverer sådanne oplysninger</p>	Ja	www.udbud.dk	<p>Konkurrence- og Forbrugerstyrelsen har bl.a. via platformen www.udbud.dk mulighed for at oplyse om den generelle dokumentation for gennemførelse af offentlige indkøb.</p> <p>Ud over den data, der er tilgængelig via de nationale konkurrencemyndigheders databaser, sørger forvaltningsmyndigheden selv for at indhente dokumentation relateret til gennemførte udbud under fondene.</p> <p>Støttemodtagere skal kunne dokumentere det fulde kontrolspor for den vindende tilbudsgiver, herunder kontrakter og komplet tilbudsmateriale. Dertil kræves overblik over tilbudsevaluering samt dokumentation for indkomne tilbud. Data om eksterne</p>

Grundforudsætning	Opfyldelse af grundforudsætning	Kriterier	Opfyldelse af kriterier	Henvisning til relevante dokumenter	Begrundelse
					<p>indkøb omfatter bl.a. data om indkøbets karakter, udgiftens størrelse, dato for indkøbet, leverandørens CVR-nummer osv.</p> <p>Forvaltningsmyndigheden foretager løbende overvågning af samlede kontraktværdier mhp. at sikre overholdelse af udbudslovens bestemmelser, herunder ligebehandling blandt tilbudsgivere.</p> <p>Se bilag vedr. grundforudsætninger for supplerende begrundelser.</p>
		<p>3. Ordninger til sikring af de kompetente nationale myndigheders overvågning og analyse af dataene i overensstemmelse med artikel 83, stk. 2, i direktiv 2014/24/EU og artikel 99, stk. 2, i direktiv 2014/25/EU</p>	<p>Ja</p>	<p>www.kfst.dk & www.kfst.dk/udbud/vejledninger-og-analyser/</p>	<p>Den danske implementering vurderes at være i overensstemmelse med direktivet, og kriteriet vurderes opfyldt.</p> <p>Konkurrence- og Forbrugerstyrelsen er ressortansvarlig for udbudsreglerne og er derfor den myndighed, der overvåger anvendelsen heraf. Konkurrence- og Forbrugerstyrelsen overvåger løbende udbudsområdet og offentliggør både vejledninger og analyser på hjemmesiden. Overvågningen gælder også indkøb foretaget under fondene, da</p>

Grundforudsætning	Opfyldelse af grundforudsætning	Kriterier	Opfyldelse af kriterier	Henvisning til relevante dokumenter	Begrundelse
					Udbudslovens regler også her finder anvendelse.
		4. Ordninger til at gøre resultaterne af analysen tilgængelige for offentligheden i overensstemmelse med artikel 83, stk. 3, i direktiv 2014/24/EU og artikel 99, stk. 3, i direktiv 2014/25/EU	Ja	www.kfst.dk & https://statensindkob.dk/	<p>Den danske implementering vurderes at være i overensstemmelse med direktivet, og kriteriet vurderes opfyldt.</p> <p>Konkurrence- og Forbrugerstyrelsen overvåger generelt markedet for offentlige udbud, da de er underlagt de almindelige bestemmelser i Udbudsloven. Der stilles generelt information om overvågning til rådighed for offentligheden, og information kan vederlagsfrit hentes via hjemmesiden. Herudover udarbejder Statens Rådgivningsenhed diverse værktøjer for alle, der arbejder med indkøb i staten.</p> <p>Oplysninger om overholdelse er både indeholdt i Danmarks årlige monitoreringsrapport, men er også oplyst Kommissionen i forbindelse med deltagelsen i Europa-Kommissionens arbejdsgruppe EXPP (Commission Government Expert Group on Public Procurement).</p>

Grundforudsætning	Opfyldelse af grundforudsætning	Kriterier	Opfyldelse af kriterier	Henvisning til relevante dokumenter	Begrundelse
		5. Ordninger til sikring af, at alle oplysninger, der peger på formodet ulovlig samordning af tilbudsgivning, bliver videreformidlet til de kompetente nationale myndigheder i overensstemmelse med artikel 83, stk. 2, i direktiv 2014/24/EU og artikel 99, stk. 2, i direktiv 2014/25/EU	Ja	www.kfst.dk & https://naevneneshus.dk/start-din-klage/klagenaevnet-for-udbud/aarsberetninger/	Den danske implementering vurderes at være i overensstemmelse med direktivet, og kriteriet vurderes opfyldt. Konkurrence- og Forbrugerstyrelsen er ressortansvarlig for udbudsreglerne og er derfor den myndighed, der overvåger anvendelsen heraf. Herudover overvåger Rigsrevisionen også overholdelsen af reglerne. Der er generelt mulighed for at klage til Ombudsmanden, Ankestyrelsen og Klagenævnet for Udbud. Sidstnævnte er den officielle klageinstans for EU-udbud i Danmark - klagenævnets afgørelser og praksis sætter retning for Forvaltningsmyndighedens arbejde Forvaltningsmyndighederne har opsat faste procedurer for kontroller af støttemodtagernes overholdelse af gældende udbudsregler, inden tilskud udbetales, herunder også håndtering af potentielt svig. Konkrete mistanker kommunikeres videre til rette myndigheder af forvaltningsmyndigheden.
3. Effektiv	Ja	Der er indført effektive mekanismer til at	Ja	Lov om Institut for Menneskerettigheder –	Overvågningsudvalget godkender

Grundforudsætning	Opfyldelse af grundforudsætning	Kriterier	Opfyldelse af kriterier	Henvisning til relevante dokumenter	Begrundelse
gennemførelse og anvendelse af chartret om grundlæggende rettigheder		sikre overholdelsen af EU's charter om grundlæggende rettigheder, som omfatter: 1. Ordninger til sikring af, at de programmer, der støttes af fondene, og gennemførelsen heraf overholder de relevante bestemmelser i chartret		<p>Danmarks Nationale Menneskerettighedsinstitution: https://www.retsinformation.dk/eli/lta/2012/553</p> <p>Lov om forbud mod forskelsbehandling på arbejdsmarkedet: https://www.retsinformation.dk/eli/lta/2017/1001</p> <p>Lov om ligestilling af mænd og kvinder: https://www.retsinformation.dk/eli/lta/2020/1147</p> <p>Lov om lige løn til mænd og kvinder: https://www.retsinformation.dk/eli/lta/2019/156</p>	<p>udvælgelsesprocedure for operationer. Procedurer for udvælgelse skal være ikkediskriminerende, inklusive og gennemsigtige, og de udvalgte operationer skal være i overensstemmelse med de horisontale principper. Overvågningsudvalget kan fremsætte henstillinger til forvaltningsmyndigheden.</p> <p>Danske myndigheder er forpligtet til at overholde den Europæiske Unions Charter om Grundlæggende Rettigheder. Forvaltningsmyndighederne er gennem den danske lovgivning (særligt offentlighedsloven og forvaltningsloven) med til at gennemføre Chartret om grundlæggende rettigheder. Charteret skal overholdes i programmering, gennemførelse og evaluering.</p> <p>Overholdelsen af Chartret sikres gennem adgang til uafhængig og upartisk domstolskontrol med myndighedernes forvaltning, jf. grundloven § 63. Alle administrative afgørelser kan indbringes for de nationale domstole.</p>

Grundforudsætning	Opfyldelse af grundforudsætning	Kriterier	Opfyldelse af kriterier	Henvisning til relevante dokumenter	Begrundelse
					<p>Danske forvaltningsmyndigheder vurderes at have et ligestillingsaspekt i alle deres politikker og aktiviteter.</p> <p>Se bilag vedr. grundforudsætninger for supplerende begrundelser.</p>
		<p>2. Ordninger for rapportering til overvågningsudvalget om tilfælde af operationer, der er støttet af fondene, og som ikke overholder chartret, og klager vedrørende chartret, der indgives i overensstemmelse med de ordninger, der er etableret i henhold til artikel 69, stk. 7.</p>	<p>Ja</p>	<p>Lov om Ligebehandlingsnævnet https://www.retsinformation.dk/eli/lta/2020/1147 https://ast.dk/naevn/ligebehandlingsnaevnet/alder-handicap-kon-etnisk-oprindelse-seksuel-orientering-ovrige-grunde</p>	<p>Overvågningsudvalget vil som et fast punkt til hvert møde blive orienteret af forvaltningsmyndigheden om alle tilfælde vedrørende manglende overholdelse af Chartret. Udvalget vil i den forbindelse få oplysninger om overtrædelsens karakter og forvaltningsmyndighedens eller andre relevante myndigheders/organers vurdering, aktioner og afgørelse i sagen, hvis en sådan foreligger. Foreligger alene en klage endnu uden afgørelse, vil udvalget blive orienteret herom samt nærmere proces for afgørelse.</p> <p>Såfremt forvaltningsmyndigheden konstaterer en overtrædelse af Chartret, men hvor der ikke foreligger en konkret klage, orienteres Overvågningsudvalget herom, herunder hvordan overtrædelsen forventes håndteret af</p>

Grundforudsætning	Opfyldelse af grundforudsætning	Kriterier	Opfyldelse af kriterier	Henvisning til relevante dokumenter	Begrundelse
					<p>forvaltningsmyndigheden.</p> <p>Forvaltningsmyndigheden henviser konkrete tilfælde af diskrimination til Ligebehandlingsnævnet, hvortil den forurettede kan klage over direkte eller indirekte forskelsbehandling.</p> <p>Se bilag vedr. grundforudsætninger for supplerende begrundelser.</p>
<p>4. Gennemførelse og anvendelse af FN's konvention om rettigheder for personer med handicap (UNCRPD) i overensstemmelse med Rådets afgørelse 2010/48/EF</p>	<p>Ja</p>	<p>Indførelse af en national ramme for at sikre gennemførelsen af UNCRPD, som omfatter:</p> <p>1. Målsætninger med kvantificerbare mål, dataindsamling og overvågningsmekanismer</p>	<p>Ja</p>	<p>De centrale love, som beskytter personer med handicap mod diskrimination i Danmark er:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lov om forbud mod forskelsbehandling på grund af handicap uden for arbejdsmarkedet https://www.retsinformation.dk/eli/lta/2018/688 og - Lov om forbud mod forskelsbehandling på arbejdsmarkedet. https://www.retsinformation.dk/eli/lta/2017/1001 	<p>Social- og Ældreministeriet er koordinerende ministerium for FN's handicapkonvention i Danmark og kontaktpunkt i centraladministrationen for forhold vedrørende gennemførelsen af konventionen i samarbejde med alle relevante ministerier og relevante organisationer på området.</p> <p>Definitionen af handicap i forskelsbehandlingslovene bygger på direktiv 2000/78 og på EU-Domstolens definition af "handicap" i relation til direktivet.</p>

Grundforudsætning	Opfyldelse af grundforudsætning	Kriterier	Opfyldelse af kriterier	Henvisning til relevante dokumenter	Begrundelse
					<p>Princippet om sektoransvar sætter, i samspil med Social- og Ældreministeriets koordinerende rolle, rammen om den danske implementering.</p> <p>Dette indebærer, at enhver offentlig myndighed, der udbyder en ydelse, en service eller et produkt, også er ansvarlig for, at ydelsen er tilgængelig for personer med handicap. Denne struktur sætter således rammen om dansk implementering af UNCRPD Artikel 9's grundlæggende princip om tilgængelighed.</p> <p>Se bilag vedr. grundforudsætninger for supplerende begrundelser.</p>
		2. Ordninger til sikring af, at politikker, love og standarder vedrørende tilgængelighed er tilstrækkelig afspejlet i udarbejdelsen og gennemførelsen af programmerne	Ja	<p>Lov om Ligebehandlingsnævnet https://www.retsinformation.dk/eli/lta/2020/1147 https://ast.dk/naevn/ligebehandlingsnaevnet/alder-handicap-kon-etnisk-oprindelse-seksuel-orientering-ovrige-grunde</p>	<p>Overvågningsudvalget godkender udvælgelsesprocedure for operationer. Procedurer for udvælgelse skal være ikkediskriminerende, inklusive og gennemsigtige, og de udvalgte operationer skal være i overensstemmelse med de horisontale principper. Overvågningsudvalget kan fremsætte henstillinger til forvaltningsmyndigheden.</p>

Grundforudsætning	Opfyldelse af grundforudsætning	Kriterier	Opfyldelse af kriterier	Henvisning til relevante dokumenter	Begrundelse
					<p>Forvaltningsmyndigheden sikrer i implementeringen af programmerne, at program-hjemmesiden og alle dokumenter, herunder ansøgningsmateriale, er tilgængeliggjort i overensstemmelse med lov om webtilgængelighed, som er den danske implementering af EU-direktivet om webtilgængelighed.</p> <p>Se bilag vedr. grundforudsætninger for supplerende begrundelser.</p>
		<p>3. Ordninger for rapportering til overvågningsudvalget om tilfælde af operationer, der er støttet af fondene, og som ikke overholder UNCRPD, og klager vedrørende UNCRPD, der indgives i overensstemmelse med de ordninger, der er etableret i henhold til artikel 69, stk. 7.</p>	<p>Ja</p>	<p>De centrale love, som beskytter personer med handicap mod diskrimination i Danmark er:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lov om forbud mod forskelsbehandling på grund af handicap uden for arbejdsmarkedet https://www.retsinformation.dk/eli/lta/2018/688 og - Lov om forbud mod forskelsbehandling på arbejdsmarkedet. https://www.retsinformation.dk/eli/lta/2017/1001 	<p>Overtrædelser af konventionen skal indberettes til overvågningsudvalget via forvaltningsmyndigheden.</p> <p>Forvaltningsmyndigheden vil én gang årligt orientere overvågningsudvalget om tilfælde af overtrædelser. Udvalget vil i den forbindelse få oplysninger om sagens karakter og forvaltningsmyndighedens reaktion.</p> <p>Forvaltningsmyndigheden henviser konkrete tilfælde af diskrimination til Ligebehandlingsnævnet, hvortil den forurettede kan klage.</p>

Grundforudsætning	Opfyldelse af grundforudsætning	Kriterier	Opfyldelse af kriterier	Henvisning til relevante dokumenter	Begrundelse
					<p>En klage kan i hele programperioden indgives til forvaltningsmyndigheden på flere måder. Hvis en fysisk eller juridisk person ønsker at klage, kan dette gøres ved personligt fremmøde, telefonisk henvendelse (61 98 40 00), ved email (uim@uim.dk) eller ved brev til Udlændinge- og Integrationsministeriet, Slotsholmsgade 10, 1216 København.</p> <p>Klageren kan orientere sig på Udlændinge- og Integrationsministeriets hjemmeside, hvor kontaktoplysningerne ligeledes fremgår.</p> <p>Se bilag vedr. grundforudsætninger for supplerende begrundelser.</p>

5. Programmyndigheder

Reference: artikel 22, stk. 3, litra k), og artikel 71 og 84 i forordningen om fælles bestemmelser

Tabel 10: Programmyndigheder

Programmyndighed	Institutionens navn	Kontakt navn	Position	E-mail
Forvaltningsmyndighed	Division for International Cooperation on Migration, Ministry of Immigration and Integration	Morten Larsen Nonboe	Project coordinator	mln@uim.dk
Revisionsmyndighed	National Audit Office (Rigsrevisionen)	Jan Arne Nielsen	Auditor	jan@rigsrevisionen.dk
Organ, der modtager betalinger fra Kommissionen	Financial Division, Ministry of Immigration and Integration	Haleh Golestani- Madani	Head of Unit	hgm@uim.dk

6. Partnerskab

Reference: artikel 22, stk. 3, litra h), i forordningen om fælles bestemmelser

In accordance with article 8(1) of the CPR regulation, the Managing authority will consult a partnership in accordance with the institutional and legal framework in Denmark.

The partnership will be involved in the preparation, implementation and evaluation of the BMVI programme in accordance with article 8(2) of the CPR regulation.

The partnership will include the key actors in the field of integrated border management, including:

- Ministry of Justice
- Danish National Police (under the Ministry of Justice)
- Ministry of Defence
- Ministry of Immigration and Integration
- The Danish Immigration Service (under the Ministry of Immigration and Integration)
- The Ministry of Taxation

Key actors in the field of visa policy include the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of the Immigration and Integration, including the Danish Immigration Service.

In addition, the partnership will include relevant bodies representing civil society.

The Managing Authority will, in accordance with article 38 in the CPR regulation, set up a committee to monitor the implementation of the programme ('monitoring committee') within 3 months of the date of notification to the Member State concerned of the decision approving the programme. The monitoring committee is expected to resemble the current steering group for the 2014-2020 ISF programme.

The following public authorities are expected to be represented in the committee.

- Ministry of Immigration and Integration (Managing authority)
- Danish Immigration Service
- National ID Centre
- Ministry of Justice
- National police
- Ministry of Defence
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Ministry of Finance
- Data Protection Agency

7. Kommunikation og synlighed

Reference: artikel 22, stk. 3, litra j), i forordningen om fælles bestemmelser

The Managing Authority and beneficiaries will ensure that projects comply with the rules on visibility in the CPR regulation.

Objectives and targets will be the visibility of EU support in connection with all relevant projects, including the use of the emblem of the European Union. To the extent relevant, the Managing Authority will ensure communication to Union citizens on the results of the programme.

Information on the BMVI programme, including a list of selected operations, will be accessible on the website of the Ministry of Immigration and Integration. In addition, the information will be available on a single website portal providing access to all EU programmes in Denmark which is being developed by the Ministry of Industry, Business and Financial Affairs.

The Managing authority will participate in the communication network in relation to the support from the EU Funds. The network in Denmark will be organised by a communication coordinator in the Ministry of Industry, Business and Financial Affairs which is responsible for the Danish programmes under the European Regional Development Fund and the European Social Fund Plus.

In accordance with table 2.2.2., 50,000 euros have been allocated to communication activities as part of the technical assistance funds in the Managing authority. Possible indicators for monitoring and evaluation purposes include: number of press releases, number of publications on projects funded by the BMVI programme, number of social media posts.

8. Anvendelse af enhedsomkostninger, faste beløb, faste takster og finansiering, der ikke er knyttet til omkostninger

Reference: Artikel 94 og 95 i forordningen om fælles bestemmelser

På tænkt anvendelse af artikel 94 og 95 i forordningen om fælles bestemmelser	Ja	Nej
Fra vedtagelsen vil programmet gøre brug af refusion af EU-bidraget baseret på enhedsomkostninger, faste beløb og faste takster, som prioriteres i henhold til artikel 94 i forordningen om fælles bestemmelser	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Fra vedtagelsen vil programmet gøre brug af refusion af EU-bidraget baseret på finansiering, der ikke er knyttet til omkostninger, i henhold til artikel 95 i forordningen om fælles bestemmelser	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Tillæg 1: EU-bidrag baseret på enhedsomkostninger, faste beløb og faste takster

A. Sammendrag af de vigtigste elementer

Specifik målsætning	Anslået andel af den samlede finansielle tildeling inden for den specifikke målsætning, hvorpå den forenklede omkostningsmodel vil blive anvendt, i %	Omfattede operationstype(r)		Indikator, der udløser refusion (2)		Måleenhed for den indikator, der udløser refusion	Type forenklet omkostningsmodel (standardsats for enhedsomkostninger, faste beløb eller faste takster)	Den forenklede omkostningsmodel — beløb (i EUR) eller procentsats (i tilfælde af faste takster)
		Kode(1)	Beskrivelse	Kode(2)	Beskrivelse			

1) Henviser til koden i bilag VI til AMIF-, IGFV- og FIS-forordningerne

2) Henviser til koden for en fælles indikator, såfremt relevant

Tillæg 1: EU-bidrag baseret på enhedsomkostninger, faste beløb og faste takster
B. Nærmere oplysninger efter operationstype

C. Beregning af standardsats for enhedsomkostninger, faste beløb eller faste takster

1. Kilde til data, der anvendes til at beregne standardsatsen for enhedsomkostninger, faste beløb eller faste takster (hvem har frembragt, indsamlet og registreret dataene, hvor lagres de, skæringsdatoer, validering mv.)

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2. Redegør nærmere for, hvorfor den foreslåede metode og beregning baseret på artikel 94, stk. 2, i forordningen om fælles bestemmelser er relevant for den pågældende operationstype.

3. Redegør nærmere for, hvordan beregningerne blev foretaget, navnlig med hensyn til eventuelle kvalitative eller kvantitative forudsætninger. Hvis det er relevant, bør statistisk dokumentation og benchmarks anvendes og, hvis der anmodes herom, forelægges i et format, som Kommissionen kan anvende.

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4. Forklar, hvordan det er blevet sikret, at kun de støtteberettigede udgifter er medtaget i beregningen af standardsatsen for enhedsomkostninger, faste beløb eller faste takster.

5. Revisionsmyndighedens/-ernes vurdering af beregningsmetoden og beløbene og ordningerne til at sikre verificering, kvalitet, indsamling og lagring af data.

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Tillæg 2: EU-bidrag baseret på finansiering, der ikke er knyttet til omkostninger

A. Sammendrag af de vigtigste elementer

Specifik målsætning	Beløb dækket af finansieringen, der ikke er knyttet til omkostninger	Omfattede operationstype(r)		Betingelser, der skal opfyldes, eller resultater, der skal opnås, og som udløser refusion ved Kommissionen	Indikatorer		Måleenhed for de betingelser, der skal opfyldes/resultater, der skal opnås, og som udløser refusion fra Kommissionen	Påtenkt refusionsmetode anvendt til refusion for støttemodtager(e)
		Kode(1)	Beskrivelse		Kode(2)	Beskrivelse		

1) Henviser til koden i bilag VI til AMIF-, IGFV- og FIS-forordningerne.

2) Henviser til koden for en fælles indikator, såfremt relevant.

B. Nærmere oplysninger efter operationstype

DOKUMENTER

Dokumenttitel	Dokumenttype	Dokumentets dato	Lokalt referencenr.	Kommissionsreference	Filer	Sendt den	Sendt af
Supplementary information on HECs	Supplerende oplysninger	23. jun. 2022	1	Ares(2022)4871586	Supplementary information on HECs	4. jul. 2022	Egevang, Jesper
The Danish administrative organisation around the implementation of the United Nations Convention on the rights of persons with disabilities	Supplerende oplysninger	27. jun. 2022	2	Ares(2022)4871586	The Danish administrative organisation around the implementation of the United Nations Convention on the rights of persons with disabilities	4. jul. 2022	Egevang, Jesper
Performance Methodology for the Danish BMVI programme 2021-2027	Supplerende oplysninger	27. jun. 2022	3	Ares(2022)4871586	Performance Methodology for the Danish BMVI programme 2021-2027	4. jul. 2022	Egevang, Jesper
Programme snapshot 2021DK65BVPR001 1.1	Snapshot af data inden afsendelse	4. jul. 2022		Ares(2022)4871586	Programme_snapshot_2021DK65BVPR001_1.1_da.pdf Programme_snapshot_2021DK65BVPR001_1.1_en.pdf	4. jul. 2022	Egevang, Jesper