

# NATIONAL PROGRAMME ISF

## IDENTIFICATION OF THE DESIGNATED AUTHORITIES

### Competent authorities responsible for management and control systems

Authority	Name of the authority	Name of the person responsible for the authority	Address	E-mail address	Date of designation	Activities delegated
Responsible authority	Division for International Cooperation on Migration, Asylum and Migration Department, Ministry of Immigration and Integration	Jesper Egevang	Slotsholmsgade 10 DK-1216 Copenhagen	jeg@uim.dk		
Audit authority	The National Audit Office	Annika D. Thomsen	Landgreven 4 DK- 1301 Copenhagen K	adt@rigsrevisionen.dk		

### Management and control system

The management and control systems developed for the implementation of the Danish EBF multiannual programme will be applied, only adjusted to reflect and accommodate the new legislative framework where necessary. The Division for International Cooperation on Migration will be designated responsible authority for the ISF/B. The National Audit Office (Rigsrevisionen) will be designated ISF/B audit authority.

The two authorities will be supported by a national partnership, the ISF/B Steering Committee comprising all relevant national authorities. The Steering Committee will be consulted on all matters regarding programming, including overall strategy, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting.

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## 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The national programme has as its overall objective to contribute to ensuring a high level of security in Denmark and thereby in the Union while facilitating legitimate travel through a uniform and high level of control at the external border crossing points and the effective processing of visa.

In relation to visa policy, the programme will contribute to the IT underpinning of the visa policy and the visa case processing through support to the VIS and VIS related measures. In relation to border management, the programme will contribute to the automation of the border control, and the development and implementation of the smart borders programme.

The financing plan in the national programme is composed of three main components: further implementation of the VIS (23%), automated border control gates (14%), and the smart borders programme (63%). The financing plan reflects national priorities towards 2020 and addresses identified needs such as efficient and secure border control through automated border control and smart borders, as well as continued alignment of the national VIS system and strengthening of its management.

The automation of the border control is planned for the beginning of the implementation period. VIS-related measures are anticipated for the entire implementation period. The measures related to the smart borders programme are anticipated for the second half of the implementation period. Before the actual implementation of the smart borders programme-related measures Denmark is going to carry out a national feasibility study. The study will ensure that the smart borders programme will be implemented in a focused, cost-effective manner.

Based on EU and national legislation on border management and control, including amongst others the Schengen Border Code, the Danish National Police has issued a National Strategy for Border Management in Denmark. The strategy briefly introduces the legislative framework and provides overall guidance to police districts involved in border management. The Strategy emphasizes the importance of common Union standards as well as the sharing of information between Member States and between Member States and the Frontex. This requires, according to the Strategy, a close, mutual, formalized and binding cooperation between the National Police, which sets the overall broad guidelines, and the police districts, which undertake the actual border control, as well as cooperation with other authorities outside the DNP, including among others the Navy, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Denmark does not have a national visa strategy. The general aim of the national visa policy is – in accordance with the Visa Code – to facilitate entry for legitimate travelers while preventing illegal immigration to the Schengen area and security threats.

All relevant national authorities in the area of border management and visa were involved in the policy dialogue, in the process of elaborating the present programme, and they all participate in the national ISF/B Steering Committee, which form part of a newly established national Strategic Group for Large Scale EU IT Systems and Financial Instruments in the Home Affairs area. Having the national ISF/B Steering Committee integrated into the Strategic Group assures that all decisions concerning the utilization of the ISF/B allocation is addressing national priorities under ISF/B. Thus, the Committee is considered a key coordinating feature for a focused and prioritized programme implementation. The Committee also functions as the national monitoring committee.

The national authorities involved in the management and implementation of the financial instrument includes the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Finance, the National Police, the Danish Immigration Service, the IT Department (a subordinate authority under the Ministry of Justice,) as well as the

National Data Protection Agency and the National Audit Board.

## 2. BASELINE SITUATION IN THE MEMBER STATE

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

#### 1. Background and state of play

##### 1.1 Responsible national authorities

National authorities in border management and visa policy include the Danish Ministry of Justice (MOJ), which is the overall responsible authority. Other national authorities are: the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA), the Danish Immigration Service (DIS), the Danish National Police (DNP) and the IT Department in the Danish Prison and Probation Agency (ITD). The MOJ coordinates with the Ministry of Finance (MOF) as national budgetary authority.

The MFA issues bona fide visa at consular offices. The case load approximates to about 95 % of all visa applications, a figure which may rise due to new legislation which transfers visa refusal competence in obvious cases from Copenhagen to consular offices. The MFA is also responsible for representation agreements as well as contracts with external service providers (ESPs).

The DIS is a subordinate authority under the MOJ. It processes, mainly, non-bona fide visa applications forwarded by consular offices. It handled approximately 9 000 decisions in 2013. The number may decline due to new legislation.

The DNP is also a subordinate authority under the MOJ. It carries out all border control and issues visa at external borders. These tasks form part of the general law enforcement through the 14 police districts, including on the Faroe Islands and in Greenland. An equivalent of 200 full-time trained police officers, mainly in Copenhagen Airport, Copenhagen-Malmö Port and Billund Airport as well as at the police district headquarters carry out the border control and related tasks.

Finally, the ITD, which is also a subordinate authority under the MOJ provides IT support. The ITD manages N-VIS, the interface to C-VIS, the end-user systems and the related services VISION and VIS Mail, networks and other basic IT infrastructure. End-user systems at consular offices and at external borders are managed by the MFA and the DNP, respectively. The ITD is responsible for the overall coordination of the implementation of the smart border systems.

##### 1.2 Borders and infrastructure

Denmark's coastline is 7 300 kilometers (not including the Faroe Islands and Greenland). Denmark has 171 air and maritime border crossing points (BCPs) composed of 38 airports of which only Copenhagen and Billund Airports are categorized as international airports, and 133 harbours; no external land borders.

At the main border crossing points, Copenhagen and Billund airports have 24 hours police attendance and access to DNP's IT system, named POLKON, which provides automatic search in relevant national and international registers, including amongst others Interpol, SIS, VIS. Available is also passport scanners and equipment for the

preliminary examination of documents. They also have facilities for second line control, and a “Docu-Centre” for advanced examination of documents.

In smaller airports and aerodromes servicing non-Schengen (private) flights, the Police receive lists of passengers and crew prior to arrival and departure in order to plan for border checks, as deemed necessary.

Non-Schengen arrivals and departures at air borders has steadily increased (apart from 2011) to approx. 7 million passengers in 2013 of which approx. 60 % are Schengen citizens. With an anticipated increase in passenger flows across the external air borders this number may increase and, thus, require introduction of new and more efficient border control measures such as automated border control.

Maritime traffic at the external borders is mainly cargo and cruise ships, primarily to and from Copenhagen-Malmö Port. In 2013, Copenhagen-Malmö Port had approximately 600 000 passengers and crew.

In relation to EUROSUR, the National Coordination Centre (NCC) is established as an integral part of the Police’s National Centre for Communication in accordance with Eurosur standards, which is a ‘one point of contact’ to the Danish Police, and is fully operational since 1 December 2014, this applies also for the Analysis Layer of the National Situational Picture, as well as further development of hardware, software, secure communication lines and analysis tools to enhance real-time exchange and cooperation between NCC and other authorities. On the basis of a cooperation agreement the NCC is connected to the Navy and Frontex, Interpol and Europol. The EUROSUR node was installed in 2014. The NCC is part of the NFPOC and, thus, also responsible for all Frontex matters. The National Frontex Point of Contact (NFPOC) coordinates and exchange border control issues with the police districts, including on the Faroe Islands and in Greenland. Finally, the NCC/NFPOC is a member of the Baltic Sea Region Border Control Cooperation and performs joint operations with other Member States in order to detect and prevent irregular migration and other incidents related to border control.

In relation to consular coverage and consular cooperation, Denmark has 71 visa issuing consular offices of which 46 are outside Schengen. In addition, Denmark has representation agreements with other Schengen countries in 62 locations in 59 countries, and Denmark is representing other Schengen countries in 35 locations in 34 countries. Denmark has representation agreements with Norway, Lithuania, Sweden, France, Estonia, Hungary, Germany, Iceland, Finland, Slovenia and the Netherlands. In 2014 Denmark has concluded 10 new representation agreements and has furthermore entered into a joint visa application centre with Norway and Sweden in Dhaka. It is the ambition of the MFA to extend the network of representation agreements further in the coming years. In approx. 70 countries Danish consular services are being covered by Danish missions in neighboring countries. In addition, Denmark has contracted external service providers on 82 locations in 28 countries. Hereof 9 new locations have been added in 2014. The MFA strive to further improve the application process for visa applicants to Denmark in the coming years through enhanced direct cooperation with other Schengen States (representation agreements and common application centres) and through indirect cooperation with other Schengen States as a result of further external service provider agreements.

Concerning SISII, Denmark has performed a successful switchover to SISII in April 2013, and has passed both compliance and comprehensive tests for SISII as a non-copy Member State. On the security incident committed in 2012 the Danish Data Protection Agency (DPA) has completed its assessments of the DNP’s logging policy without remarks. The DNP has assessed its logging policy and changed the frequency of checks from 4 to 6 times annually. In addition, the DPA conducts annual SIS-related inspections. Furthermore, the DPA carries out SIS-related inspections at selected Danish consulates every second year.

The evaluation of the application of the Schengen acquis was conducted in 2011-2012. In March 2014, the Council adopted conclusions on the follow-up report. The Conclusions state that all recommendations have been met except for a few outstanding issues, such as the completion of the separation between Schengen and non-Schengen zones in Copenhagen Airport. The separation was completed in December 2014.

Finally regarding VIS, Denmark is in full compliance with the EU requirements including the VIS roll-out schedule. In addition, changes and adjustments are, on a continuous basis, implemented due to changes in the central interface of the VIS, new national legislation, etc.

### ***1.3 Measures implemented with 2007-2013 Home Affairs funds***

The EBF allocation has been used for: implementation of the national VIS programme and other VIS-related measures such as the Visa Code, the Visa Self-service, VISION and VIS Mail, VIS communication bandwidth facilitating communication between consular posts and MFA, end-user training of consular staff in VIS and Visa Code matters, and acquisition of border control equipment. Thus, the EBF has substantively contributed to the successful implementation of the VIS at all levels.

In addition, the initial part of the 1st phase of a national feasibility study on the general institutional and operational arrangements for border management in Denmark in the view of the future implementation of smart borders, will be covered under the 2013 EBF programme. Moreover, the purchase of ABC gates is also foreseen under the EBF 2013 annual programme. In line with the present programme, the two actions relating to the feasibility study and ABC gates will be continued under the ISF.

### ***1.4 National policies***

The border management is based on national and EU legislation. On the basis of the legislative framework, the DNP has issued the National Strategy for Border Management in Denmark, which is a guidance on working methods and cooperation within the Police. It states that the execution of border control in line with the common Union standards and through the sharing of information between Member States and between Member states and the Frontex requires a close, mutual, formalized and binding cooperation between the National Police, which sets the overall broad guidelines, and the police districts, which undertake the actual border control, as well as cooperation with other authorities outside the DNP, including among others the Navy, and the MFA. Thus, the strategy provides overall guidance to police districts involved in border management.

The general aim of the visa policy is – in accordance with the Visa Code – to facilitate entry for legitimate travelers while preventing illegal immigration to the Schengen area and security threats. With the aim of enabling other Schengen countries to take negative decisions when representing Denmark in visa cases, the Danish Aliens Act was amended in 2012. Most recently, the Act was amended making it possible for the Danish authorities to take negative decisions on behalf of other Schengen countries as well.

## **2. Budgetary overview**

### ***2.1 National budget 2013***

The 2013 budget in the MOJ in the area of border management and visa policy amounted to DKK 228.4 million (equivalent to approximately EUR 30.7 million). The amount includes all relevant costs carried by the MOJ, the DNP, the DIS and the ITD. In addition, the 2013 MFA budget for visa policy related activities amounted to DKK 106.5 million (equivalent to approximately EUR 14.3 million).

## ***2.2 Indicative budget 2014-2020***

No significant changes in the MOJ's budgetary provisions are anticipated in the period 2014-2020, cf. the Finance Act. A smart borders package (EES) may, however, significantly increase the financial needs. Other EU initiatives, such as a revision of the Visa Code, may similarly increase the financial needs.

The 2014-2020 indicative national budget, cf. the Finance Act, for border management and visa policy is a total of DKK 1,659 million (approximately EUR 222 million). MOJ DKK 21 million/EUR 3 million; DNP DKK 750 million/EUR 101 million; ITD DKK 58 million/EUR 8 million; DIS DKK 105 million/EUR 14 million; MFA DKK 725 million/EUR 98 million. The MFA budget is divided as follows: VIS-related costs: DKK 177 million/EUR 24 million, consular-related costs: DKK 522 million/EUR 70 million, MFA running and support costs related to visa issuance: DKK 26 million/EUR 4 million. National costs associated with smart borders system(s) is roughly an additional DKK 350-500 million, equivalent to approximately EUR 47-67 million.

## **3. Needs and challenges - Funding requirements**

National policies and political priorities are, in general, followed by budgetary provisions in the national Finance Act. The Finance Act contains also indicative provisions for the following years.

As described above the major needs and challenges in terms of new initiatives in Denmark relate, apart from regular running and operative costs, to the development of automated border control, the anticipated smart borders system(s), and the VIS.

Based on the experiences with SIS and VIS Denmark is consciously taking any appropriate measures required to ensure a cost-effective and efficient planning and implementation at the national level of the smart borders programme. A feasibility study is a critical front loading tool and will be implemented in two phases. The 1st phase will address general smart borders-related issues at national level, which do not include elements that depend on the outcome of the smart borders negotiations, leaving all remaining issues to a subsequent phase. The key question in the 1st phase is to determine the implications at national level of moving towards automated and digitally supported border control.

The ISF/B funding will also be used to respond to the continued alignment of the national VIS system with the changes made in the central interface of the VIS provided by the eu-LISA and other VIS-related measures, such as actions supporting the national system ensuring that they are at all time kept at a technological standard which ensures a secure environment with regard to stability of service and data protection, e.g. by upgrading servers and operative systems to new and supported platforms, and that the communication lines between consular posts and the national central VIS system has adequate capacity. Changes in the central system interface are already announced by eu-LISA due to, for instance, Visa Code alignment. The changes specified by eu-LISA to be implemented in 2015 and 2016 both centrally and in national systems are, for instance, changes in the technical interface of the

central system at data field level, which impact the functioning between the central and national systems.

All other relevant measures, including measures related to SISII, EUROSUR, consular cooperation, border surveillance, and visa policy are covered by budgetary provisions in the national Finance Act.

### 3. PROGRAMME OBJECTIVES

<b>Specific objective</b>	<b>1 - Support a common visa policy</b>
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The overall objective of the Danish visa policy 2014-2020 is to facilitate entry for legitimate travelers while preventing illegal immigration to the Schengen area and tackle security threats within the framework of national and EU legislation, including the Visa Code. Denmark aims at supporting a common visa policy to facilitate legitimate travel, provide a high quality of service to visa applicants, ensure equal treatment of third country nationals, and tackle illegal immigration. In general, all actions derived from the policy are covered by corresponding budgetary provisions under the national Finance Act.

The present programme will concentrate on further development of the VIS system, including IT-related measures and measures related to the global roll-out and the roll-out at the external borders. The decision to prioritize measures related to the VIS in the present programme is based on a continuation of the previous policy that funding available under EU financial instruments should be used in support of the national VIS programme.

All other relevant measures, including measures related to consular cooperation, and other measures emanating from the Schengen acquis, are covered by budgetary provisions in the national Finance Act.

<b>National objective</b>	<b>1 - National capacity</b>
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It is a national priority to ensure that the national VIS system at all times is kept at a technological standard which ensures a secure environment, including stability of service and data protection. This includes upgrading of servers and operative systems to new and supported platforms. New legislation at national and EU level may require adjustments in the VIS.

The present programme's specific national objectives are:

- 1) Further development of and adjustments to the national VIS system and derivative systems with the aim of ensuring that Denmark continue to be in full compliance with national and EU requirements.
- 2) Support of the VIS roll-out and associated requirements such as, inter alia, increased communication bandwidth between consular posts and the national VIS (N-VIS) in parallel with the global roll-out of the VIS
- 3) Acquiring state-of-the-art technology to prevent, inter alia, travel document fraud and fingerprint verification.

Actions proposed to be funded under ISF/B include:

- **OPTIMIZATION OF VIS:** Continuous optimization and adjustments of VIS and related systems, including alignment of the national VIS system with changes being made in the central interface of the VIS provided by the eu-LISA, including changes in the central system interface already planned by eu-LISA for the coming years. The changes specified by eu-LISA to be implemented in 2015 and 2016 both centrally and in national systems are for instance a large number of changes in the technical interface of the central system at data field level, which impact the functioning between the central and national systems. These changes are the result of e.g. Visa Code alignment. Upgrading servers and operative systems to new and supported

platforms, as well as the communication lines between consular posts and the national central VIS system will also be supported. Furthermore, the programme will support, inter alia, other VIS-related systems such as visa self-service (IT applicant platform), VIS Mail, as well as visa monitoring, visa controlling systems and training, development of new functionalities and changes to the interfaces, strengthening of the inter-ministerial management of the VIS system and the Danish coordination with eu-LISA and other relevant actors.

- **ACQUISITION OF EQUIPMENT:** Acquisition of state-of-the-art equipment in connection with the VIS roll out, including biometric capture and fingerprint verification, at the external borders.

It is expected that 75 % of VIS will be optimised with the help of the Fund. This will result in an efficient functioning of the VIS.

<b>National objective</b>	2 - Union acquis
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The latest Schengen evaluation of Denmark in the field of the Common visa policy took place in February 2017. The visit was conducted at the Danish visa issuing representations in New Delhi, India, and Bangkok, Thailand. Denmark received a total of 32 recommendations in relation to the common visa policy (Council document 15556/17). Denmark has provided an action plan stating the actions to remedy the deficiencies identified during the evaluation visit in order to secure the implementation of the recommendations from the onsite evaluation team. All recommendations are expected to be implemented by Q1, 2020.

The previous evaluation of Denmark of the application of the Schengen acquis was conducted in 2011-2012. On 12 March 2014, the Council adopted conclusions on the follow-up report to the Schengen evaluation submitted by Denmark. The Conclusions stated that all recommendations in the area of visa policy have been met.

Any costs related to the Union acquis in the area of visa policy are covered by budgetary provisions in the national Finance Act.

Therefore, no actions are proposed to be financed under ISF.

<b>National objective</b>	3 - Consular cooperation
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Denmark strongly supports the objective of increasing consular cooperation and aims at concluding new representation agreements in the coming years through enhanced direct cooperation with other Schengen States and through external service providers.

Overall, the MFA is striving to ensure fair, easily accessible and comprehensive communication about the Danish visa rules including information relevant for the individual applicant.

All anticipated costs related to the above are covered by budgetary provisions in the national Finance Act.

Therefore, no actions are proposed to be financed under ISF.

<b>Specific action</b>	1 - Consular cooperation
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N/A

<b>Specific objective</b>	<b>2 - Borders</b>
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The overall objective of Danish border management is to contribute to ensuring a high level of security in Denmark as well as in the Union while facilitating legitimate travel through an efficient and high level of control and protection at the external borders, including by tackling of illegal immigration and at the same time ensuring smooth crossing of the external borders in conformity with the Schengen acquis and common Union standards.

The Danish National Police's strategy (2013) in the area of border control 'National Strategy for Border Management in Denmark' outlines the responsibility of the Danish National Police and the subsidiary police districts in Denmark as well as on the Faroe Islands and in Greenland. According to the strategy the execution of border control in line with the common Union standards and through the sharing of information between Member States and between Member States and the Frontex requires a close, mutual, formalized and binding cooperation between the National Police, which sets the overall broad guidelines, and the police districts, which undertake the actual border control, as well as cooperation with other authorities outside the DNP, including among others the Navy, and the MFA.

Apart from operating cost in carrying out border control at the external borders the anticipated additional costs in the period 2014-2020 are associated with the development and implementation of the components and measures of the smart borders system (EES) under Member States responsibility, as well as the introduction of automated border control (ABC). These two measures form part of the present programme.

The present programme will concentrate on further development of automated border control and the smart border system(s).

All other relevant measures, including all measures related to EUROSUR, other measures emanating from the Schengen acquis, are being covered by budgetary provisions in the national Finance Act.

<b>National objective</b>	1 - EUROSUR
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The National Coordination Centre (NCC) is established as an integral part of the Police's National Centre for Communication. This is a 'one point of contact' to the Danish Police, which is already connected with the Navy and communicates as well with Frontex, Interpol and Europol.

Operating and related costs are covered by budgetary provisions in the national Finance Act. Among measures being addressed through national funding are the national coordination centre (NCC) in accordance with Eurosur standards, Analysis Layer of the National Situational Picture (NSP), the NFPOC and tasks associated with the Danish membership of Baltic Sea Region Border Control Cooperation (BSRBCC), including joint operations, and further development of hardware, software, secure communication lines and analysis tools to enhance real-time exchange and cooperation between NCC and other authorities.

All costs are being covered by budgetary provisions in the national Finance Act.

Therefore, no actions are proposed to be financed under ISF.

<b>National objective</b>	2 - Information exchange
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Border management, including border checks and issuance of visa at the external borders, is the responsibility of the National Police. The National Police is currently in the process of developing a new general IT system for the Danish Police. When developed the National Police as well as the police districts will use the system in carrying out its border management and control responsibilities. The development of the IT system is covered by budgetary provisions in the national Finance Act. In relation to the issue of advanced passenger information (API), the National Police is currently assessing what would be an optimal solution for a more efficient access of the Police to airline booking systems. The API assessment as well as the future implementation of measures will be financed by national means. In relation to the Frontex Common Integrated Risk Analysis Model 2.0 (CIRAM) the national risk analysis model was completed by end of June 2014. The model includes templates for the collection of data at local and regional levels.

Therefore, no actions are proposed to be financed under ISF.

<b>National objective</b>	3 - Common Union standards
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Investment leading to an enhanced use of interoperable modern technologies in line with European standards where they exist, for example, ABC gates for EU citizens crossing the external borders is a national priority, especially, at main border crossing points in Denmark.

Significant increases in passenger traffic across the external borders are anticipated, especially in Copenhagen airport. With a view to the current traffic and the anticipated future passenger flows at Copenhagen Airport Danish authorities, in cooperation with the privately owned Copenhagen airport, are in the final stages of planning for the introduction of automated border control (ABC) gates in the airport following the Frontex guidelines.

In accordance with the general agreement on responsibilities in border control between the national authorities and the airport, the ISF co-financing is limited to certain aspects of the measure, including, inter alia, construction, equipment and IT underpinning.

- **ABC SYSTEM:** Instalment of automated border control (ABC) gates (anticipated 9 gates and 2 monitoring boxes acquired under EBF) and related measures, including installation, specifications, drawings, supply cabling, IT development, information for travellers, maintenance, etc. at Copenhagen airport.

As the implementation of the measure starts before the end of the EBF eligibility period, it will be co-financed partly under the 2013 EBF annual programme, and partly under ISF. The actual purchase of gates is planned under EBF. All other measures associated with the ABC gates project are to be covered under the ISF.

As a result of the 9 ABC gates installed, a more efficient and secure border control will be ensured.

<b>National objective</b>	4 - Union acquis
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Denmark has already implemented the majority of the recommendations from the Schengen evaluation. A few remaining issues under the follow-up procedure are being finalized, including in Copenhagen Airport where the completion of the separation between Schengen and non-Schengen zones are in the implementation phase with anticipate completion by the end of 2014. Due to the ownership structure these measures are being financed by the privately owned airport. Consequently, Denmark does not intend to use ISF/B funding.

Therefore, no actions are proposed to be financed under ISF.

<b>National objective</b>	5 - Future challenges
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Anticipated capacity building measures to face upcoming challenges, including present and future threat and pressures at the external borders are being addressed under other national priorities. They include ABC gates and smart borders systems. Consequently, Denmark does not intend to use ISF/B funding under this objective.

Therefore, no actions are proposed to be financed under ISF.

<b>National objective</b>	6 - National capacity
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The overall aim is to improve the management of external borders and control of travel flows at the external borders while facilitating border crossings for legitimate travellers and tackling of irregular migration. Among the primary aims is, where appropriate, to take advantage of synergies with existing IT systems at both EU and national level.

An important priority is to implement the Entry/Exit system (EES) in accordance with the regulation (EU) 2017/2226.

Development and implementation of the EU Entry-Exit System (EES). Funding for this priority will be provided as stipulated under Section 7.

Development and implementation of the European Travel Information and Authorization System (ETIAS). Funding for this priority will be provided as stipulated under Section 7.

Support to the quick and effective upgrading of the national components of the SIS, in line with the requirements of Regulation (EU) 2018/1861. Funding for this priority will be provided as stipulated under Section 7.

A significant amount (63%) of the ISF/B allocation will go to the smart borders system(s). The national feasibility study outline below is divided into 2 phases: 1st phase will cover general smart borders-related issues at national level and the 2nd phase will cover remaining issues that depend on the outcome of the smart borders negotiations. The 1st phase will comprise two parts. The 1st part of the 1st phase will be funded under EBF, whereas the 2nd part of the 1st phase and the entire 2nd phase will be covered under the ISF.

Actions to be funded under ISF/B include:

- **INTERFACES AND CONNECTIONS:** Customization of existing border control systems and their interfacing, maintenance of national systems, human resources cost of operators, and national communication network cost related to connecting border control posts and consulates to the national systems.
- **INFRASTRUCTURE AND EQUIPMENT:** Infrastructure and acquisition of equipment and IT and software for external borders crossing points and consular offices, well as training programmes.
- Projects establishing the Entry/Exit System including development activities, training activities, integration of the existing national border infrastructure with the EES, acquisition and testing of an IT system and other actions in line with the requirements in regulation (EU) 2017/2226.
- Projects establishing the European Travel Information and Authorization System including development activities, training activities, integration of the existing national border infrastructure with the ETIAS, acquisition and testing of an IT system and other actions in line with the requirements in regulation (EU) 2018/1240.

The expected result is an efficient implementation of the smart borders system(s).

<b>Specific action</b>	2 - FRONTEX equipment
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N/A

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

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

<b>National objective</b>	1 - Operating support for VISA
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DK does not intend to apply funding for operating support

<b>National objective</b>	2 - Operating support for borders
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DK does not intend to apply funding for operating support

<b>Specific objective</b>	<b>5 - Preventing and combating crime</b>
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<b>Specific objective</b>	<b>6 - Risks and crisis</b>
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## INDICATIVE TIMETABLE

Specific objective	NO/SA	Main action	Name of action	Start of planning phase	Start of implementation phase	Start of closing phase
SO1 - Support a common visa policy	NO1 - National capacity	2	Acquisition of equipment	2015	2016	2018
SO1 - Support a common visa policy	NO1 - National capacity	3	Optimization of VIS	2014	2015	2020
SO2 - Borders	NO3 - Common Union standards	1	ABC system	2015	2015	2016
SO2 - Borders	NO6 - National capacity	1	Feasibility study (smart borders)	2015	2015	2017
SO2 - Borders	NO6 - National capacity	2	Interfaces and connections (smart borders)	2018	2019	2020
SO2 - Borders	NO6 - National capacity	3	Infrastructure and equipment (smart borders)	2018	2019	2020

## 5. COMMON INDICATORS AND PROGRAMME SPECIFIC INDICATORS:

Specific objective	1 - Support a common visa policy			
Indicator	Measurement unit	Baseline value	Target value	Source of data
C1 - Number of consular cooperation activities developed with the help of the Fund	Number	0.00	0.00	Projects
C2.1 - Number of staff trained in common visa policy related aspects with the help of the Fund	Number	0.00	50.00	Projects
C2.2 - Number of training courses (hours completed)	Number	0.00	200.00	Projects
C3 - Number of specialised posts in third countries supported by the Fund	Number	0.00	0.00	Projects
C4.1 - Number of consulates developed or upgraded with the help of the Fund out of the total number of consulates	Number	0.00	0.00	Projects
C4.2 - Percentage of consulates developed or upgraded with the help of the Fund out of the total number of consulates	%	0.00	0.00	Projects
C1.1 - Percentage of VIS optimised with the help of the Fund	%	0.00	75.00	Projects

Specific objective	2 - Borders			
Indicator	Measurement unit	Baseline value	Target value	Source of data
C1.1 - Number of staff trained in borders management related aspects with the help of the Fund	Number	0.00	300.00	Projects
C1.2 - Number of training courses in borders management related aspects with the help of the Fund	Number	0.00	400.00	Projects
C2 - Number of border control (checks and surveillance) infrastructure and means developed or upgraded with the help of the Fund	Number	0.00	18.00	Projects
C3.1 - Number of border crossings of the external borders through ABC gates supported from the Fund	Number	0.00	14,000,000.00	Projects
C3.2 - Total number of border crossings	Number	0.00	20,000,000.00	Projects
C4 - Number of national border surveillance infrastructure established/further developed in the framework of EUROSUR	Number	0.00	0.00	Projects
C5 - Number of incidents reported by the Member State to the European Situational Picture	Number	0.00	0.00	

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

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

Denmark has recently decided to establish a national Strategic Group for Large Scale EU IT Systems and Financial Instruments in the Home Affairs area. All relevant national authorities in the area of border management and visa policy participate in the Strategic Group, including the Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Finance, National Police, Danish Immigration Service and the MOJ's IT Department in the Danish Prison and Probation Agency. The Danish Data Protection Agency participates as an observer. All the authorities have participated in the national programme preparatory processes, including strategic discussions, policy dialogue, baseline analysis, identification of potential and relevant measures, and elaboration of the programme. The involvement has taken the form of joint meetings and written consultations.

### **6.2 Monitoring committee**

The responsible authority will function as secretariat for the Strategic Group. As such, the responsible authority will be responsible for organising the meeting, elaborating agendas and writing the minutes. The Strategic Group will be convened up to four times a year. The output of the meetings will take the form of agreed minutes. At at least two of the four meetings the agenda will function as ISF/B Steering Committee. At those two meetings all relevant issues concerning the implementation of the financial instrument will be discussed. The Strategic Group will perform the role of monitoring committee on the basis of information provided by the responsible authority.

On the basis of visits at and meetings with final beneficiaries the responsible authority will report its monitoring findings to the Strategic Group once a year. After discussions in the Strategic Group it will provide its observations and recommendations. This will guide the responsible authority and project beneficiaries in carrying out their functions. The monitoring will include the overall implementation of the programme as well as relevant common indicators. Members of the Strategic Group will at any point in time have the possibility to raise the issue of monitoring.

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

Monitoring and evaluation will be carried out by the Ministry of Justice under supervision of the Monitoring Committee. Monitoring is based on Common and programme specific indicators, and project specific indicators included in grant agreements, where appropriate.

Common and programme indicators as well as project specific indicators, where appropriate, will be monitored on the basis of annual project progress reports (project implementation reports) elaborated by project beneficiaries in accordance with grant agreements, as well as on the basis of data gathered using a monitoring template at operational on-the-spot control visits at project beneficiaries.

The responsible authority will, due to the nature of the national programme (limited cofinancing, focused interventions by national authorities) undertake the evaluation responsibility. The responsible authority will be supervised by the Strategic Group based on an evaluation plan proposed by the responsible authority. The evaluation reports will be assessed and approved by the Strategic Group. Based on the recommendations provided by the Strategic Group the responsible authority will adjust the implementation of the programme

accordingly.

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

As mentioned above, the Strategic Group will function as the national ISF/B Steering Committee during implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting. The group is chaired by the Ministry of Justice at deputy permanent secretary level, and the secretariat is undertaken by the ISF/B responsible authority. When functioning as the ISF/B Steering Committee the Strategic Group will carry out its duties on the basis of a specific mandate similar to the mandate of the existing EBF Steering Committee included in the EBF Management and Control Systems. Thus, the Strategic Group approves the national programme through written procedure, provides guidance and concrete recommendations on the project portfolio, and expresses its view on implementation reports, and monitoring and evaluation report.

The Strategic Group will meet 2-4 times a year. Two of those meeting will contain agenda items uniquely specifically devoted to ISF/B-related issues.

#### **6.5 Information and publicity**

Denmark will ensure that a website or a website portal is provided with information on and access to the national programme; inform potential beneficiaries about funding opportunities under the national programme; and publicise to Union citizens the role and achievements of the Specific Regulations through information and communication actions on the results and impact of the national programme.

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

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

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

N/A

#### **6.7 Beneficiaries**

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

State authorities

### 6.7.2 Direct award (if applicable)

Due to the administrative powers of national authorities in the area of border management and visa policy Denmark will apply direct awards only. Thus, project grant agreements will be signed with responsible national authorities in accordance with the national institutional, legal and financial framework. The anticipated beneficiaries include the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the National Police, and the IT Department under the Ministry of Justice.

It is anticipated that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs will be responsible for implementing actions related to the VIS programme and the Smart Borders programme. Furthermore, it is anticipated that the National Police will be responsible for implementing actions related to the VIS Programme, the automated border control project as well as the smart borders programme.

Finally, the IT Department is anticipated to implement actions related to the VIS programme and the Smart Borders programme.

## 7. THE FINANCING PLAN OF THE PROGRAMME

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

<b>Specific objective / national objective</b>	<b>Total</b>
SO1.NO1 National capacity	2,425,000.00
SO1.NO2 Union acquis	
SO1.NO3 Consular cooperation	
<b>TOTAL NO SO1 Support a common visa policy</b>	<b>2,425,000.00</b>
SO1.SA1 Consular cooperation	
<b>TOTAL SO1 Support a common visa policy</b>	<b>2,425,000.00</b>
SO2.NO1 EUROSUR	
SO2.NO2 Information exchange	
SO2.NO3 Common Union standards	675,000.00
SO2.NO4 Union acquis	
SO2.NO5 Future challenges	
SO2.NO6 National capacity	20,507,802.11
<b>TOTAL NO SO2 Borders</b>	<b>21,182,802.11</b>
SO2.SA2 FRONTEX equipment	
<b>TOTAL SO2 Borders</b>	<b>21,182,802.11</b>
SO3.NO1 Operating support for VISA	
SO3.NO2 Operating support for borders	
<b>TOTAL SO3 Operating support</b>	<b>0.00</b>
Technical assistance borders	1,016,106.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>24,623,908.11</b>

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

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

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

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

<b>Specific objective / national objective</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>TOTAL SO5 Preventing and combating crime</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>TOTAL SO6 Risks and crisis</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0.00</b>

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

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	TOTAL
ISF-Borders	1,703,153.00	1,558,642.00	1,785,729.00	1,414,132.00	6,714,907.33	6,890,277.41	4,557,067.37	24,623,908.11
ISF-Police	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

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

In accordance with the outcome of the policy dialogue and preamble paragraph 11 the national programme focuses on a limited number of priorities. This is due to the very limited resources available under the instrument. A focused programme is an absolute necessity to ensure recordable and detectable outcomes and impact, and to minimise the administrative burden.

All national costs related to Eurosur, including the NCC, the Analysis Layer of the National Situational Picture as well as hardware, software, secure communication lines and analysis tools to enhance real-time exchange and cooperation between NCC and other authorities, are covered by budgetary provisions in the national Finance Act.

In addition, all running and operating costs of border management and visa policy are covered by provisions in the national Finance Act.

Fragmentation of the available allocation would in the case of Denmark seriously jeopardize the outcome and impact of the national programme and thereby its contribution to the attainment of the ISF/B' specific and main objectives.

## DOCUMENTS

Document title	Document type	Document date	Local reference	Commission reference	Files	Sent date	Sent By
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**LATEST VALIDATION RESULTS**

<b>Severity</b>	<b>Code</b>	<b>Message</b>
Info		Programme version has been validated.
Warning	2.15	New EC decision is required for versions > 1. New EC decision is required when fields belonging to the EC decision are modified/added/removed. These fields are all fields except those used in the Authorities section and the Management and Control System field. For the Financial Plan, amounts within a Specific Objective can be modified without the need for a new EC Decision, as long as the total per Specific Objective stays the same.
Warning	2.24.2	SO2.NO1 (Eurosur) (0.00) should be minimum 10 % of Total Borders Allocation (NOSO1 + NOSO2 + NOSO3 + TA) (2,462,390.81).
Warning	2.24.3	SO1.NO3 (Consular cooperation) + SO2.NO2 (Information exchange) + SO2.NO3 (Common Union standards) (675,000.00) should be minimum 5 % of Total Borders Allocation (NOSO1 + NOSO2 + NOSO3 + TA) (1,231,195.41).