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	Ministry of Interior, Independent Sector for Schengen Coordination and European Union Funds	Krešimir Perović	Ulica grada Vukovara 33, 10000, Zagreb, Croatia	kperovic@mup.hr		
Audit authority	Agency for the Audit of European Union Programmes Implementation System	Neven Šprlje	Alexandera Von Humboldta 4/V, 10000, Zagreb, Croatia	neven.sprlje@arpa.hr		
Delegated authority	Ministry of Finance, State Treasury	Ivana Jakir-Bajo	Katančićeva 5, 10000 Zagreb, Croatia	informiranje@mfin.hr		Payments

Management and control system

The system is based on the experience from the management and control systems for SOLID funds and Schengen Facility.

On November 26 2014 the Government of Croatia issued the Decision on Designation of the Competent Authorities within the Asylum Migration and Integration Fund And Internal Security Fund Management and Control System, by which the Minister of Interior was appointed to take the role of Designating Authority. The Audit Authority is the Agency for the Audit of European Union Programmes Implementation System. The Ministry of Finance is the Delegated Authority for receiving payments from the Commission and making payments to the beneficiaries.

The Designating Authority has, upon opinion of the Audit Authority, nominated the Responsible Authority - Independent Sector for Schengen Coordination and European Union Funds of the Ministry of Interior.

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

VISA (12,36 % of ISF Borders)

Activities foreseen in Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs (MFEA) Strategic Plan 2014-2016 are a) adjustment of current or finding new premises for consulates in accordance with the Schengen standards; b) acquiring/updating IT equipment (hardware and software) and c) constant training and professional development of consular staff.

Regarding premises of consulates, ISF would provide for new or furnishing some of the existing premises as well as procurement of advanced IT equipment and infrastructure which enables unhindered use of such equipment. Hardware support for the HRVIS and the VIS for processing visa applications and biometrics as well as training and professional development of consular staff are of key importance, having in mind that once Croatia joins the Schengen Area, we shall issue visas valid for the whole Schengen Area. Therefore, consular staff has to be extremely well trained and informed on the latest development concerning the common visa policy, especially when dealing with suppression of irregular migration. The establishment of a Visa Education Centre and an e-classroom are the key activities for the continuous preparation and training of consular staff.

BORDERS (41,24 % of ISF Borders)

Main goal of ISF investments is to implement border control in line with European standards.

Further development in the area of the borders is defined and will be implemented in accordance with The Strategy for Integrated Border Management (based on four tiers model) and other related documents: Action Plan for the Implementation of the Strategy, Schengen Action Plan and Strategy of the Development of Maritime Border Police with the Associated Action Plan. After Croatia enters Schengen area, border management will continue in accordance with adopted IBM Concept, which will also cause redirection of financial assets foreseen for the purposes of inner borders to the purpose of external border management.

Key objectives in the next seven years are establishment of regional coordination centres and procurement of necessary equipment for development of EUROSUR on external borders and for full implementation of the Schengen Acquis. Resources of ISF would also be allocated to

trainings of border police at external borders, as well as for trainings on EUROSUR, risk analysis and language trainings.

Croatia will continue to invest in equipment for border checks on border crossing points (BCP's) at external borders as well as for border surveillance at external borders (IT equipment, vehicles and vessels, video surveillance and similar).

The rest of the total amount of the ISF Borders is distributed to 40% for operating support and 6,4% for technical assistance.

Under operating support fuel costs and maintenance of vehicles, vessels and aircrafts, upgrading and repairing of border control equipment and maintenance of IT systems will be financed.

PREVENTING AND COMBATING CRIME (82,69% of ISF-Police)

Croatia will focus on corruption, money laundering, drugs trafficking, illegal immigration, cybercrime, terrorism and cross-border crime (National Strategy for Combating Drugs Abuse, Anti-Corruption Strategy, National Plan to Combat THB (Trafficking in Human Beings), National Strategy for Prevention and Suppression of Terrorism). Activities will aim at efficient police cooperation, improving coordination with competent authorities, improving collection and exchange of information including developing the IT solutions, setting up Passenger Information Unit, strengthening IT and technology capacity, enhancing capabilities for crime prevention, developing training on new areas of internal security (through LETS), raising awareness and provide adequate support for victims.

RISK AND CRISIS (10% of ISF-Police)

The protection of people and critical infrastructure against security-related incidents will be achieved through development of effective management of security-related risks and crises as well as development of response system based on National Strategy for the Non-Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction, National strategy and Action plan for the control of SALW, Strategic plan of the Ministry of Interior (MoI) and other institutions in the field of protection and rescue 2014-2016, Strategy and operational plan for implementation of the Project of improvement of ammunition and explosive storage facilities within MoI. The activities will focus on enhancing cooperation and coordination among agencies, improvement of information exchange systems, training and education, improvement of victim support system, modernization of infrastructures and development of early warning system. Emphasis will be given to raising awareness and reducing the amount of weapons and explosives illegally possessed by citizens (war remains) to prevent possible terrorist misuse.

All of the mentioned actions will be implemented with the support of ISF.

5,99% of ISF financial plan will be allocated to technical assistance.

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

VISA

Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs (MFEA) is Croatian central authority for visas which are issued in 71 consulates. Croatian Visa Information System (HRVIS) connects all visa authorities. In 2014 consulates processed 72,463 visa applications, 62 % of which in Moscow.

Consulates must be furnished and equipped in accordance with Schengen standards. This is one of the activities of the MFEA's Strategic Plan for 2014-2016.

Schengen Facility (SF) project "Investment in security equipment at consulates according to the Schengen standards", to be implemented by June 2016, includes measures for 16 consulates.

However, there are other consulates in third countries for which it is necessary to provide new or/and furnishing of existing premises and procurement of equipment.

New functions of HRVIS are being developed to enable high-quality taking, storing and verification of data collected.

After the accession to the Schengen Area Croatian consulates will issue uniform visas, so additional efforts are necessary to ensure quality processing of each visa application and to continuously improve the visa issuing operating process. This requires modern IT equipment in accordance with the Schengen standards, as well as infrastructure that enables unhindered use of such IT equipment.

By IPA 2010 project (2013-2015) capacity of the consulates' staff for visa issuance had been improved and IT equipment was supplied. The SF project "Development of the Croatian Visa Information System and connection to the EU Visa Information System (VIS)" is under way.

In the upcoming period procurement of new or updating of existing IT equipment will be necessary, to be used as hardware support for the HRVIS and the VIS, basic computer equipment for processing visa applications and biometrics for the suppression of irregular migration.

Education of consular officials is carried out as a continuous measure. It includes specialized training on Schengen (Visa) acquis and specialized training for detecting counterfeited and false documents.

However, on the entry into the Schengen Area, it is necessary to perform continued individual and group training and professional development of consular staff, and to provide information on the latest developments concerning the common visa policy. For the same reason, it is necessary to establish and/or maintain cooperation with consulates of other Member States aimed at exchanging experiences, best practices and knowledge.

BORDERS

The length of the HR external borders is 1,356.2 km of green and 948.08 km of sea border. Border police employs 6,130, out of 6,300 police officers planned (5,825 has to be deployed at external border). They are deployed on the state level, within Border Police Directorate, in regional units and on the local level in 78 Police Stations (52 mixed PS, 14 Border PS, 6 Airport PS and 6 Maritime PS). There are 173 Border Crossing Points (100 at the external border). 521,897,000 HRK in national budget for 2015 and 647,153,000 HRK in the projection for 2016 is planned for managing borders.

In 2014 145,645,086 passengers passed through BCPs - 6.8% more than in 2013. In 2015, until 18 October, 135,539,233 persons crossed the BCPs, f 6% more in relation to the same period of 2014. Of the number, 94% refers to road's and railroad's BCPs.

The number of irregular crossings (3,914) in 2014 was decreasing (17.3 % related to 2013), but from 16 September 2015 the massive migration flows changed from Serbian-Hungarian to Serbian-Croatian border. Until 23 November 2015 from Serbia to Croatia entered 438 785 migrants.

HR currently has to manage two types of borders (with third countries and with other MSs) and there is specificity: a territory of a third country splits two parts of HR territory.

By Schengen Facility financing these technical preparations are made:

- establishing links with the second generation of the Schengen Information System (SIS IIadjusting the technical aspects of the national information system for easier and faster exchange of data with international subjects
- ensuring access to the relevant international databases (SIS, S.I.Re.N.E.) in order to achieve interoperability with the National Border Management Information System (NBMIS) through a single IT interface
- supply of 7 type C, 3 type B and 1 type A vessel is in progress
- phase 3 upgrade of Vessel Traffic Monitoring and Information System / Subsystem for State Border Surveillance at Sea encompassing 4 radar stations, 19 day/night long range cameras and 7 long range thermal imagers is in progress.

For the purposes of EUROSUR the National Coordination Centre (NCC) is established within Border Police Directorate and it is planned to establish regional coordination centres. Existing equipment, software, secure communication lines and risk analysis tools will not be enough to equip these new centres, and there is necessity for appropriate training of employees.

Regarding common union standards as introducing Smart borders, HR would introduce the new systems in line with the amendments of acquis. As well, HR does not have plans on ABC, given the existing number of passengers at airport BCPs. In 2014 94.2% of passengers crossed the land BCPs. Only 3.9% crossed at airport's BCP's and the rest at maritime and river BCP's.

The basic training curriculum is aligned with Frontex Common Core Curriculaand 10 curricula for specialised trainings have been developed. But, the current training is not

enough, especially regarding needs related to EUROSUR and risk analysis. Also language skills of border police officers at the external border need to be improved.

Future challenges are related to joining Schengen area. After accession, the border checks at the border with SI and with HU will be abolished and mobile units would be established to compensate new situation by inland control for verification of legality of stay (secondary movements) as well as other forms of illegal cross border activities.

To continuously maintain and raise the security level at external borders, existing infrastructure and equipment should be upgraded during the next seven years period. Investing in vehicles and vessels for renewal of existing resources, additional technical equipment to improve border control and improving of existing IT systems and having them consolidated with EU bodies and EU databases, as well as specialised training of border staff, will give added value to the management of external borders.

The construction of the system for protection of green border is in process. Construction of a subsystem on the border with Bosnia and Herzegovina would improve ability of effective surveillance and the exchange of situational picture with Frontex and Member States.

The existing border infrastructure at the external border BCP's is being built or is in preparation for construction and renovation.

Finally, HR has expressed its readiness to implement the Schengen evaluation. NBMIS has been prepared for establishing links with SIS II, with S.I.Re.N.E. and Interpol Stolen and Lost Travel Documents (SLTD) database.

POLICE

Position of HR along the Balkans Route is convenient for Organised Crime Groups (OCG) activities, where entering HR means entering the EU. OCG representing greatest risk are dealing with: drugs trafficking, illegal migration, THB, smuggling of people, firearms trafficking, cybercrime, money laundering and corruption. Main national strategies are: National Strategy for Combating Drugs Abuse, Anti-Corruption Strategy and National Plan to Combat THB and Anti–corruption Strategy. HR system of suppression of such offences is based on special and covert investigation measures, Criminal Intelligence Analysis, cooperation of national bodies, international police cooperation and police training. Main problems are lack of technical capabilities, inadequate work space and equipment for special and covert investigation measures, lack of software for analyses, incompatibility of criminal police database with new technologies, such as IBIS technology in order to join INTERPOL's IBIN network, dislocation of relevant services cooperating in investigation and unsatisfactory level of crime scene investigation.

International police cooperation HR is facing a lack of awareness and inexperience of police officers regarding Europol capabilities and EU tools for exchange of information and lack of best practices what is significant since in 2014 exchange information via SIENA increased 48,6% (national requests +330,8%) and in 2015 the trend continues. HR implemented Basic Police Education and Promotional Training, regional training Partnership for Education (with UK, AT, DE, FR, USA) for countries of South-East Europe, trainings for police officers from

MS as part of CEPOL programme and specialised training programs (criminal intelligence, drugs, smuggling of human and weapons, organized crime, THB, complex investigations, risk analysis, international cooperation, SIS/SIRENE, training of MS officials in preparation for EU missions in third countries). HR needs training especially in: investigation techniques, English, leadership and management/strategic planning, management of diversity, cybercrime, counterfeit goods, asset recovery and international police cooperation and exchange of information.

Lacking national strategy for cyber-security and national definitions and priorities, HR uses EU Cyber Security Strategy. Yearly 700 cybercrime offenses are committed and most are prosecuted ex officio. Suppression of cybercrime involves developing police capacity together with private partners, conducting investigation, education and training, protection of critical information infrastructure.

System for combating THB includes government bodies, civil society and NGOs. HR needs to: strengthen cooperation among prosecutors and police, improve victim identification methods, ensure the protection of victims' interests, participate in international and regional actions, adopt best practice and establish joint investigation teams. Suppression of child exploitation is based on Protocol for dealing with cases of child abuse and neglect which defines procedure for fast and networked reaction. Regarding prevention there are national campaigns and we participated in establishing Global Alliance against Child Sexual Abuse Online. Child abuse can be reported online using the Red Button web application.

HR tracks drugs distribution over Internet, participates in detection of vendors and conducts waste water analyses, initiates and participates in international activities with other MS and Europol. The threats increased in: number of designer drugs, production of high quality marihuana in Albania and its smuggling across HR to other MS, consumption of cocaine and price of marihuana; heroin's return to market; initiatives for changing legislation on "recreational consumption" and categorizing forms of addictions. For investigations there is need for faster exchange of information and establishing of JITs, problems with unequal priorities and legislation, problems in conducting cross-border special and covert investigation measures and tracing dirty money flows.

In fighting money laundering (ML) emphasis is on team approach with engaging analysis and financial experts and cooperation with other national and international authorities. HR participates in the project National Risk Assessment of ML and Terrorist Financing supported by the World Bank. Problems in suppression are: unequal practice among prosecutors and judiciary, difference between reported pecuniary advantage and confiscated one, low number of ML cases which are not self-laundering cases, lack of trained investigators.

HR has made progress in combating corruption, adopting legislative framework and establishing special units, but still needs improvements in: public bodies, majority state-owned companies and local self-government units, private and voluntary entities, capacity of Conflict of Interest Commission and national Asset Recovery Office, capabilities for financial investigations concerning high-ranking persons in order to reduce abuse of financial power. The goals are financial investigations with emphasis on team approach and international police cooperation.

RISK AND CRISIS Though there is no record of terrorism cases, this does not mean that there is no potential terrorist threat, particularly risk of violent radicalization. The strategy for

fighting terrorism and the accompanying Action plan were adopted and basic capacities for risk assessment/early warning ensured, but there is still need for education to improve risk assessment methodology and especially assessment of terrorist threat from foreign fighters. HR is also faced with insufficient training for CBRN threats risk assessment, further development of CBRN training for EOD personnel, lack of guidelines for emergency situations for CBRN-E teams.

CBRN training for EOD has been developed together with Croatian Army, Basic module 1 is developed and about 30% of EOD personnel trained in Army facilities. In future we plan to implement advanced modules.

Significant risk are large numbers of Explosive Remains of War and illegal Small Arms and Light Weapons, though in the past 10 years police disposed more than 270000 explosive ordnance and 11000000 small arms ammunition. HR still faces explosive related incidents and tragedies resulting from lack of public awareness and the great risk of misuse of the weapons and explosives by OCG or terrorists. To reduce the risk HR needs to: raise public awareness, ensure explosive ordnance storage facilities and technical CBRN and EOD equipment for EOD units since the existing ones are not adequate.

3. PROGRAMME OBJECTIVES

Specific objective	1 - Support a common visa policy

Main strategic documents of the Republic of Croatia identifying the national objectives in the field of visas are: the Strategic plan of the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs for the period 2014-2016 and the Strategic plan of the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs for the period 2015-2017, as well as the Schengen Action Plan and the Strategy of Integrated Border Management with Integrated Border Management Action Plan.

A special committee was set in the MFAE for the coordination of the Schengen preparations and several working groups were established.

Croatia's goal in the field of visa policy is efficient visa processing in accordance with Schengen acquis and standards that are friendly for visa applicants and aimed at efficiently preventing irregular immigration. The activities of the Croatian MFAE are based on relevant EU acquis, i.e. applicable Schengen standards and the Visa Code. In line with these standards, the measurable targets in the area of common visa policy during the programming period are:

- Appropriate premises, equipment, including hardware and software, that will contribute to secure and efficient visa issuance procedure;

- Proper, consistent and uniform implementation of the Schengen acquis.

National objective	1 - National capacity

Some of Croatian consulates, primarily in third countries, must be furnished and equipped in accordance with the Schengen standards. It is planned to find new and to furnish the existing premises of those consulates in which the said criteria are not met. This will include the procurement of appropriate premises, equipment and ensuring security for such premises for certain Croatian consulates, for instance in: **Doha, Algeria, Rabat** and **London**.

According to the Croatian Government's Decisions in the coming period it is planned to establish the Embassies of the Republic of Croatia in **Kuwait City** (Kuwait) and **Astana** (Kazakhstan).

Following admission to the Schengen Area, the Croatian national system, the HRVIS, will be connected to the VIS, including the readiness of the national application to exchange the formatted messages via VISMAIL2 with C-VIS. The HRVIS must be upgraded with functions to keep up with the development of the EU VIS. Software upgrading must be accompanied by appropriate hardware. Optimal and modern IT equipment is essential for efficient functioning of the HRVIS and its connection to the EU's VIS, which is one of the conditions for processing visa applications. Archiving of biometric data requires sophisticated technical equipment, so that the existing IT equipment in consulates will be continuously renewed and supplemented.

Further, in order to enable consular staff to fight against counterfeit/forged documents, consulates must be equipped with devices for detecting counterfeit/forged documents.

In the light of the development of the HRVIS and EU VIS, maintenance at the software and hardware levels is essential, involving the gradual replacement of computer servers for the HRVIS and EU VIS and the replacement of computer work stations where visa applications are processed.

The above mentioned applies particularly to consulates in: **Beijing, Cairo, Prishtinë, Jakarta, New Delhi, Tehran, Moscow, Kiev, Pretoria** and **Istanbul**.

National funding:

- Financing rents and running costs of consular offices

- Financing security staff

Funding priorities with ISF:

- Procuring premises, furnishing and equipping designated consulates

- Replacing IT equipment in the structural units of the MFEA and MoI

- Upgrading the HRVIS and procuring IT equipment for designated consulates

- Procuring devices for detecting counterfeit/forged documents

Desired results: Appropriate premises, equipment, including hardware and software, will contribute to secure and efficient visa issuance procedure.

National objective	2 - Union acquis

The competence of consular staff and police officers in all Schengen operating processes and standards demands continuous, timely, and high-quality education and professional development in line with the ongoing development of the Schengen acquis. It is essential to organise regular consultations, education and workshops for consular staff working in consulates, and for those preparing to be deployed.

Considering that police officers at the border and consular staff perform similar and partly complementary jobs, it is planned to introduce regular joint training of police and consular staff. This has proven to be extremely useful as a way of acquiring additional knowledge, deeper understanding of work and exchange of experience.

Improving the system of training is planned also through the following actions supported with ISF:

- setting up an **e-classroom** (online platform) where consular staff will have easier access to the relevant educational material and where it will be possible to undergo individual and independent professional development;

- establishment of a **Visa Education Centre**, i.e. ensuring permanent premises equipped for the implementation of practical training.

Establishing and/or maintenance of regular consultations with consular offices and officials of other Member States is extremely beneficial, especially in view of exchanging information and best practices on processing of Schengen visas. Such consultations should be country specific, for example, workshops shall be set up according to a detected problem/issue in a specific country.

Funding priorities with ISF:

Continued training of consular staff and police officers concerning the processing of Schengen visas:

- organising courses and workshops,

- organising consultations with consular staff working in consulates,

- organising meetings with the heads of consular departments in consulates of other Schengen states in Croatia/third country,

- study visits to consulates of the Schengen states,

- study visits to border crossings at the external border of the RC,

- setting up an e-classroom,

- establishment of a Visa Education Centre.

Organisation of regular bilateral and multilateral consular consultations and visa workshops with other Member States, with support of ISF proportionate to the discussion on short stay visas:

- consultations in Croatia,

- consultations in other Member States,

- study visits to Consulates of Member States in the third countries with a large number of visa applications,

- visa workshops in the third countries.

Desired results:

- proper, consistent and uniform implementation of the Schengen acquis;

- improvement of visa issuance procedure through the exchange of knowledge, experience and best practices of other Member States.

National objective	3 - Consular cooperation

Croatia has approached other Member States several times regarding the possibility of consular cooperation in third countries, such as representation agreements and collocation. Such cooperation has not been established. At the time being there are no plans for consular cooperation projects, but Croatia is keeping the option of considering such projects in the future open.

As part of bilateral meetings with Schengen member states, we intend to keep up with our efforts of finding partners that would be willing to conclude full representation agreements at locations where Croatia has no consulates of its own.

No ISF funding is foreseen for this national objective at the moment.

Specific objective	2 - Borders

National targets in this area are related to the construction/upgrading the necessary infrastructure, capacity building in the part relating to human resources, investment in equipment, including IT systems and preparation for connection with relevant EU systems (EUROSUR, VIS and SIS II). Main goals of the national IBM strategy, among other are continuation of Implementation of border checks and continuation of creation of system on state border surveillance in line with Schengen standards, strengthening of system of risk analyses, strengthening of capacities considering the specifics of blue border surveillance, abolishment of border control at internal borders, and consequently introduction of compensatory measures, establishment of cross-border cooperation with neighbouring Schengen countries, upgrading of NBMIS in order to enable implementation of SIS II, and full implementation of S.I.Re.N.E. NCC is already linked to EUROSUR.

The current, new situation at the border shows the mutation of the WB route of mass influx of migrants from Serbian-Hungarian to Serbian Croatian border. The main challenge is to manage the migration flows in accordance with the needs of security and with respect of humanity. For this purpose there will be established 3 mobile units (east, west and south) and two new reception centres (Trilj and Tovarnik) for irregular migrants.

Therefore the projects underway for introducing the green border surveillance systems, which are being implemented on the borders with Serbia and Montenegro, should be applied at the border with Bosnia and Herzegovina too, as to be prepared for another change of the route.

The National Border Management Information System is in function and it is upgraded in order to be able to use and to connect to the SIS II and S.I.Re.N.E. Accordingly to future upgrading of SIS and S.I.Re.N.E. NBMIS would be also upgraded.

With regard to the improvement of capacity in the area of human resources, it is necessary to plan the permanent training of border police officers in order to timely apply the provisions related to the frequent changes of the Schengen acquis. Training in foreign languages will give the additional value and will facilitate communication with the relevant services of other countries.

After seven years period the external border would be strengthened and safer, border personnel would be trained and equipped to be able to respond not only to current, but also future challenges. Renovation of vehicles and vessels would guarantee that with the passage of time outdated equipment would be renewed in time and capable to respond to the contests of time.

National objective	1 - EUROSUR

National Coordination Centre (NCC) is exchanging information on the situation and the reaction capacity at the EU external border for the purpose of detecting, preventing and suppressing illegal immigration and cross-border crime and ensuring protection of the life of migrants, and on the situation at the border and in the pre-border area. NCC is also participating in the work of Frontex with pre-frontier intelligence picture of the situation, the state of European situational picture, and exchanging data with other NCC Member States for a better picture of the situation at the external border of the EU. The national situational picture is organized on four-tiers of IBM (media, embassies, bilateral agreements with neighbouring countries, bilateral agreements, liaison officers, affairs of state border protection and border control of the state border).

NCC is also cooperating with the Custom Administration.

Besides NCC, there would be established centres at regional and local level. Indicative locations for those centres are communication centres of police directorates (regional) and the operational duty of police station (local), as follows: 10 regional centres in the police administration at the external border and 26 local centres in police stations that cover the external border.

Measures that would be funded from national budget:

- Space and office furniture for regional and local coordination centres will be provided through national funds.

Main actions to be co-funded from ISF:

- Procurement of IT equipment (monitors, computers, printers)
- Procurement of communication equipment - phones, video-walls for the operation for national and regional coordination centres, construction and establishment of a

communication network for connecting national regional coordination centres (one video wall and one large monitor in each regional centre, while the local regional center would be two large monitors),

- Procurement of software for exchanging information on incidents, tactical risk analysis reports and positions of patrols,
- The surveillance system for protection of the green border on the border with Bosnia and Herzegovina,
- Signals of monitoring system (IT architecture) that would be transferred to the local and regional centres,
- The link from the system at the green border to the local or regional coordination centres,
- Video conference connection between the local and the regional center, and between these centres with NCC.
- Video conference connection between the NCC and Frontex and video conference between the NCC and the agency of IBM (operational headquarters in agencies).

Desired results: Proper and full functioning of the NCC, which gives full contribution to the functioning of Frontex.

National objective	2 - Information exchange

Interagency cooperation will be strengthened within coordinated and common activities as well as with implementation of coordinated and defined procedures. The existing interagency coordination mechanism managed by Interagency Working Group will strengthen its role as a main body for the coordination of the activities between participating agencies at all levels.

For the purposes of cooperation between entities included into the Integrated Border Management Strategy, in order to have complete and timely picture of the security situation through the introduction of a common risk analysis and exchange of information in accordance with the joint integrated model for analysis risk (CIRAM), there will be developed the application that is going to enhance cooperation between the above mentioned bodies and establish the joint system of e-learning.

Integrated Border Management Strategy encompass the bodies that have specific responsibilities relating to border control and those are: the Ministry of Finance – Customs Administration and Independent Department for Building and Maintenance of BCPs; the Ministry of Agriculture - Phytosanitary Inspection and Border Veterinary Inspection; the Ministry of Health - Sanitary Inspection; the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs - Directorate for Maritime and Inland Waterways, Shipping, Harbours and Maritime Welfare and Maritime Safety Directorate; the Ministry of Defence - Coast Guard.

This application will be part of the existing information systems of agencies involved in IBM, and through a single interface it will enable:

- The exchange of information and analytical products (risk profiles, risk analysis, indicators) on the intra-agency, inter-agency and international level.

- Early warning as to ensure knowledge on cases that could have an impact on the security situation on the external border.

- Training of employees of the IBM bodies through the e-learning, for the use of IT systems used by the border police (eg. NBMIS, Green Border System, etc.) and systems of other agencies in accordance with the granted powers.

General national priorities, for which Croatia provides national funding:

- Updating of legal framework,
- Coordination of the activities of involved agencies,
- Updating and further development of standard procedures,
- Enhanced cooperation on training,
- Communication and exchange of information and data,
- IT systems interoperability,
- Common infrastructure at BCPs and shared equipment.

Within the framework of the ISF, priorities for funding will be:

- Development of the project that will determine the functional requirements of end-users,
- Development of applications according to functional requirements,
- Development of software solutions for e-learning system,
- Testing applications.

National objective	3 - Common Union standards

Establishing of ABCs is not in plans. As it is stated in Baseline situation over than 94% of border crossings are taking place at land BCP's and according to structure of passengers (most of them are tourists) there are no expectations that this would change in the next 7 years period. If the cost-benefit relation would be taken in consideration, current situation does not indicate that there are reasonable grounds for introducing of ABC. But, if the situation would change, having in mind that this is programme for the 7 years period, HR would consider including ABCs in the national programme.

National objective	4 - Union acquis

In order to assure implementation of the Schengen acquis in the field of border control, it is necessary to constantly have 6.300 fully trained police officers for the implementation of border checks and border surveillance, equipped in accordance with the Schengen standards. From mentioned number, 5.635 border police officers should perform their duties on external borders.

According to the Multiannual evaluation programme, as amended on 12 June 2015 during the Schengen Committee meeting, Croatia is one of the six countries which will be evaluated in 2016.

New specialised trainings for state border control will be developed and implemented. For example, organizing trainings for police officers from National Coordination Centre and Risk Analysis Service and regional coordination centres on the themes: EUROSUR Concepts and EUROSUR Application usage, Risk analysis (training in cooperation with FRONTEX), for app. 100 police officers.

The national curricula are aligned with relevant FRONTEX developed products, such as CCC, SQF and Fundamental Rights courses.

Trainings on EUROSUR Application usage and Trainings on Risk analysis are going to be done by national multipliers through the system of multipliers for the police officers at the regional and local level. Some of the national multipliers are already trained and some are going to be trained by Frontex.

General national priorities, for which Croatia provides national funding:

The Republic of Croatia carry out and will continue with following trainings: Fundamental rights, EU Law, Forged documents, Stolen vehicles, Second line check, THB, Maritime police and NBMIS.

Main actions to be co-funded from ISF:

- Trainings for usage of specialised equipment for border checks and border surveillance,
- Trainings on EUROSUR Application usage,
- Training on Risk analysis,
- Language training aimed to improve communication skills for border police,
- Measures related to recommendations following future Schengen evaluations.

Desired results: Trained personnel would effectively implement border control, which will contribute to greater security of external borders and a lower risk of irregular migration within EU.

National objective	5 - Future challenges

Future challenges of the Republic of Croatia is to fulfil all necessary preconditions in order to be able to join Schengen area. After accession next challenges will be:

- Suspension of border control on internal border,
- Strengthening of border control at external border,
- Transfer of personnel and part of equipment to external border,
- The excess number of personnel at internal border and lack number of personnel at external border,
- Establishment of units for compensatory measures.

Desired result: secure EU external border.

In the preparation of the national programme, no priority areas for funding through this Fund are proposed.

National objective	6 - National capacity

The Compensation measures will be implemented with the Mobile unit for the state border surveillance when the Republic of Croatia becomes the part of the Schengen area.

The headquarters of the Mobile unit will be in Zagreb, with subunits in the Police administration vukovarsko-srijemska (eastern part), in the Police administration primorsko-goranska (western part), and in the Police administration splitsko-dalmatinska (southern part) headquartered in Split but because of the distance with an additional office in the Police administration dubrovačko-neretvanska. Until now, for mentioned mobile units it has been acquired vehicles and office furniture.

In order to renew maritime police fleet, it is necessary to procure additional patrol boats types A and B, due to deterioration of existing old vessels.

Also, in order to have proper and timely respond to future treats in the context of sea border, important is to have established clear situational picture at sea by using all available sensors managed by National Maritime Centre for Data Collection in Zadar.

New vessels as well as all sensors that need to be renewed will be compatible with the existing National Sea Border Surveillance System.

As well, procurement of vehicles for timely replacement, procurement of the required number of stamp numerators for the purpose of renewing damaged stamps at the most frequented border crossings and other equipment will be needed.

General national priorities, for which Croatia provides national funding:

There is an ongoing investment in the renovation and construction of 40 BCPs at the external border.

Main actions to be co-funded from ISF:

- upgrading of the National Schengen Information System in line with upgrading of SIS II

- Procuring and renewing IT equipment for the operation of the said system

- Procurement of:

- Vehicles for timely replacement

- One type A and two type B vessels

- Stamp numerators

- Thermal imaging cameras

- Day/night cameras

- Schengen buses

ISF will cover the development of system and connectivity within the country up to the national interface, for which the assumption is that it will be financed from the EU budget.

- Software development,

- EES development,

- RTP development.

Desired results: Establishment of capacities capable to perform prevention of illegal crossings of external green border. Improved security at the external borders. IT system provides all the necessary information in the real time. Increased number of discovered irregular crossings over the border.

Specific objective	3 - Operating support

Croatia hereby confirms its compliance with the Union acquis on borders and visa.

Croatia 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.

National objective	1 - Operating support for VISA

Operating support for visa that will be used by Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs is intended for continuous and adequate support to the Croatian and later Schengen visa issuing procedures both at the central location in Croatia as well as at Croatian consulates abroad. Operating support shall entail the tasks and services related to the operational aspects of the listed national priorities and the objectives set forth in Section 3.1.1. and 3.2.2.:

- Operations,

- Service costs, such as maintenance and repair of equipment and infrastructures,

- Upgrading / replacement of equipment,

- Operational management of VIS,

- Communication infrastructure and security as well as data protection related matters.

Ministry of Interior, in the course of operating support for VISA would upgrade, by enhancing the capacities of the secure communication infrastructure, the existing ICT system for secured processing visas and consular cooperation and efficient migration flow management across the external border as well as for all systems for implementation of Schengen acquis and external borders protection.

Since the border crossings are connected to central ICT system of Ministry using public communication systems, data confidentiality, integrity and availability through public communication systems are ensured using cryptographic equipment.

ICT services which are being used today at border crossings are consisted of great amount of video and audio streaming data, high quality pictures and other electronic data. The central MoI system has to receive and process data and deliver response to border crossings very quickly. Because of increasing data traffic to border crossings and implementation of new processes and services, the existing capacity shall become insufficient, so existing cryptographic equipment in central ICT system of MoI will in time have to be replaced with new equipment.

It is estimated that 60% of crypto protection system capacity will be used in relation to issuing of visas at border crossings, and 40% for applying the Schengen acquis.

In addition to the above, in the oncoming period it will become necessary to replace the existing IT equipment in MoI for the visa system.

National objective	2 - Operating support for borders

The operating support mechanism will be used to finance the Border Police Directorate of the Ministry of Interior in terms of the tasks of the border surveillance at the external border.

Operating support in the area of borders will be used for the following purposes:

- Fuel costs for the use of vehicles, vessels and aircraftsin surveillance activities

- Costs of regular maintenance of vehicles, vessels and aircrafts

- Maintenance and replacement of border control equipment

- Maintenance of VTMIS/PNDGM (Vessel Traffic Monitoring and Information System / PNDGM = Podsustav za nadzor državne granice na moru - English translation: Subsystem for State Border Surveillance at Sea) -regular service in accordance with MPPI (Ministry of Maritime, Traffic and Infrastructure)/SAAB (Swedish company) contract

- Maintenance of IT systems (NBMIS – National Border Management Information System, S.I.Re.N.E., SIS II)

- Management and maintenance of BCPs at external borders

- Upgrading of border control equipment (totally app. 1 mil. €)

- Operational management of IT systems (totally app. 0,7 mil. €)

Totally for service and fuel costs app. 11. mil. €.

Currently, maintenance expenses amounts 4,800,000.00 € per year (1 mil. € maint. of NBMIS, 1.5 mil. fuel for vessels, 0.8 mil. maint. of vessels, 1.5 mil. maint. and fuel for vehicles).

Specific objective	5 - Preventing and combating crime

The priorities are fighting cross-border crime especially drugs trafficking, illegal migration, THB, smuggling of people, illicit trafficking in firearms, cybercrime, money laundering and corruption, improvement of professional skills of investigators and participation in EU Policy Cycle on serious and organized crime. In order to participate actively it is necessary to: ensure good functioning of national infrastructures for data collection and analysis (enhance capacity for information exchange and IT systems related to existing Integrated Criminal Intelligence System and Criminal Police Records), transmission of data to Europol and increase use of Europol's potential.

Actions in the framework of ISF will support suppression of OCG along the Balkan route, strengthen cooperation and information exchange with EUROPOL, EU MS and third countries (especially the Western Balkan states).

Effective suppression of organised crime requires improvement of cooperation between national bodies, institutions, non-governmental organizations and EU agencies, while enhancing the level of professional qualification of investigators.

Global prevalence and sophistication of OCG activities, progressive evolution of the drug related crime, current trends in intensifying the Atlantic cocaine trafficking route and heroin and precursor traditional Balkan route are determining this priority.

Successful preventing and combating drugs trafficking means increasing the number of prosecutions, convictions and seizures, as well as enhancing cooperation with other MS and EU agencies, with increased flow of Information to Europol.

For suppression of corruption HR established Commission for the Resolution of Conflicts of Interest (CRCI) but it is necessary to raise public awareness and to network existing databases of CRCI and databases of state authorities in order to enhance prevention politics and

verification of conflict of interests and asset declaration. Regarding LETS there is a need to assess the past training activities and identify gaps and disadvantages to be removed, so we could improve cross-border law enforcement cooperation, improve a cross-border awareness of law enforcement officers and asses the alignment with the LETS and adjustment of the curricula if needed.

The desired results are: higher number of suppressed OCG, more JIT and other forms of joint cross-border police activity, more use of special and covert investigative measures, more information contributed to Europol analytical files and more specialist trainings.

Measurable targets are:

- Number of international police investigations carried out increased, including JITs and operational actions within the EMPACT projects;

- The quantity of information submitted to Europol analytical work files increased each year up to 5 % in comparison to the 2014 figures;

- Number of police officers included in general and specialist training courses increased.

National objective	1 - C - prevention and combating

HR needs to improve coordination between competent authorities at national level, link all relevant services responsible for prevention and combating cross-border crime, purchase and develop appropriate technical equipment and IT systems and raise public awareness. Actions will be aligned with priorities in suppression of: drugs trafficking, illegal migration, THB, smuggling of people, illicit trafficking in firearms, cybercrime, money laundering and corruption.

Priorities, for which HR provides national funding:

- Provision of land, infrastructure and project documentation for joining all relevant services responsible for conducting special and covert investigation measures, joint police cross-border operation and analysis;
- Annual Conferences of the police, the prosecutors and other State authorities on suppression of economic crime,
- Drafting handbook on Financial investigations and Conflict of Interest for police officers.

Main actions to be co-funded from ISF:

- Purchase and upgrade of technical equipment, software tools and procedures for special, covert and joint cross border investigative measures (covert cameras, IMSI Catcher system, establishing internet monitoring, specially equipped vehicles for surveillance);

- Renewing building for Units responsible for conducting special and covert investigation measures, joint police operations and analysis
- Analyzing of critical points of corruption and conflict of interest and launching new media campaign with special emphasis on corruption and conflict of interest;
- Supporting the capacity of Conflict of Interest Commission; Development of risk analysis (indicators) for conflict of interest and improving
- Asset Recovery capabilities through development of technical equipment, software and procedures;
- Supply the necessary equipment to support cybercrime investigations;
- Establishment of forensic laboratories for the analysis of malware;
- Jointly with the Information Systems Security Bureau development of early warning and prevention of intrusion into information systems of government bodies for early warning of cyber threats to national institutions and for better cyber security;
- Establishing of a new operational drug unit consisting of police and customs officers in the port of Ploče;
- In cooperation with the regional LE, preparing and establishing long term criminal investigation against OCG as "Balkan Cartel" and Albanian OCG (funding needed for: operational working meetings, translation preparation of covert investigations, work with informants, technical support (installation of GPS devices, surveillance etc.);
- Developing forensic and crime scene investigation aimed at suppressing serious and organized crime what would result in comprehensive collection and analysis of electronic and other evidence.

National objective	2 - C - exchange of information

HR will focus on cooperation and improvement of exchange of information and intelligence with other MS, agencies, international organizations and 3rd countries. Some of the objectives are: strengthen the capacities of Integrated Criminal Intelligence System (ICIS), Criminal Intelligence analysis and criminal police records.

Priorities for which HR provides national funding:

- Awareness raising and practical education of police officers at local level on EU information exchange tools;
- Maintenance of the existing criminal intelligence system - databases and applications;
- Maintenance of the existing police records and the introduction of new ones.

Main actions to be co-funded from ISF:

- Improvement of best practices and experience of police officers at Single Point of Contact-SPOC (second level of Prum exchanging data) - study visits to Europol and MS SPOC
- Awareness raising and practical education on EU information exchange tools through workshops for regional police officers and carried out by SPOC police officers

- Establishment a regional drug office in Zagreb which would consist of law enforcement officers from Western Balkan countries, their travel, accommodation and per diems would be covered from ISF. Salaries of these officers would be financed by national budgets of respective countries
- Development and acquisition of software and servers to enable interactive real-time investigations on drugs trafficking in several countries or several police districts or units in HR
- Development of common and simplified procedures for exchange of information by the initial application of the Universal Message Format (UMF) in a relevant information system strengthening asset check mechanisms
- Exchange of best practices with MS on conflict of interest, asset recovery and money laundering
- Networking existing database of CRCI and databases of other authorities
- Support to police cooperation and coordination with MS, Europol and third countries in joint operations, including JITs, EMPACT related operational activities and covert investigative measures
- Developing and strengthening national infrastructures for collection, storage, processing and analysis of data as well as statistical monitoring and creating reports concerning ICIS and Criminal Police Records - Databases
- Development of search management system for criminal police work and improved data protection
- Improvement and renovation of information systems and technical equipment
- Setting up of new Passenger Information Units (PIU) at national level to develop and implement a Passenger Name Record IT system, as in 1 (e) of Article 4 of Regulation (EU) No 513/2014
- Develop the IT solutions to increase the exchange of information with other EU MS and the interoperability with the IT systems and databases developed by the EU or other EU MS

National objective	3 - C - training

Training and capacity building on new and developing areas of organized crime (particularly specialist training programs on investigation techniques, leadership and management/strategic planning, management of diversity, cybercrime, counterfeit goods, asset recovery, international police cooperation and exchange of information and conducting special and covert measures) will be one of these objectives.

National priorities, for which Croatia provides national funding, are:

- Police education and training;
- E-learning in the Police;
- Basic professional training for the Criminal Police Service.

Main actions to be co-funded from ISF:

- Training in international police cooperation and performance of special and covert measures in joint cross-border police activities;

- Improving the qualification of investigators for the detection and investigation of various forms of organized crime including detection of money laundering, asset tracing, corruption;
- International trainings in the field of criminal intelligence and crime analyses;
- International training in the field of strategic analysis (SOCTA methodology, problem-solving methodology, strategic planning)
- Training in the field of money laundering, financial investigation and conflict of interest managed by specialist and first-line practitioners.
- Specialist training for anti-drugs police officers in collecting information on banking and other financial operations aiming at monitoring flows of "dirty money" through several countries;
- Education in the area of cyber security, information systems architecture, digital evidence and forensics, prevention, monitoring and specialized areas of computer technology;
- Implement training under strand 1 and 2 of the LETS at the Police academy in Zagreb.
- Training and projects related to risk and threat assessment;
- Conducting systematic training (general and specialist training courses and seminars) for police officers who deal with witnesses and victims of crimes as well as police training in cooperation with other competent bodies and civil society organizations (develop and implement a multi-modality training program).

National objective	4 - C - victim support

Development of victims protection system in the Republic of Croatia is still at the beginning. Therefore, in order to improve and strengthen the existing system of victim and witness protection, it is necessary to ensure the preconditions, and to establish the equal high standards for the provision of victims support in every part of the Republic of Croatia through the activities of governmental institutions as well as through cooperation with Civil Society Organizations.

The funding priorities will be:

National priorities, for which Croatia provides national funding, are:

- Provision of psychological, medical, social assistance and legal aid for victims of crime ensuring the protection of their best interests;
- Establishing and updating of websites containing resources and information for victims of crime;
- Participation in the implementation of international and regional actions and projects;
- Strengthening of cooperation in criminal investigations between prosecutors and police.

Main actions to be co-funded from ISF:

- Improving standard procedure of victim treatment and ensuring adequate monitoring of the implementation of the standard procedure regarding referral mechanism

activities, from the moment of victim identification until its complete integration or reintegration into society;

- Support to reintegration of victims of trafficking, including through building of capacities for crisis and safe housing options for victims;
- Preparation of preventive materials (brochures and leaflets) for the protection and awareness raising for victims;
- In coordination with other relevant government bodies and civil society organizations participate in the process of improving the system of support to witnesses and victims, including the method of exchanging data and systematic monitoring of statistical data on victims and witnesses of crimes;
- Implementation of prevention projects, activities and campaigns (leaflets, posters, brochures, videos, organization of debates, discussions, conducting research) in order to raise public awareness and increase public understanding about the rights they have as witnesses and victims of crimes as well as about offenses with special emphasis on vulnerable groups.

National objective	5 - C - threat and risk assessment

Every year, Croatia prepares a national Organized Crime Threat Assessment (OCTA) by analyzing information and intelligence on criminal activities and organized criminal groups which are active in the Republic of Croatia and/or on the international level. Relevant information and intelligence are collected through law enforcement and inter-agency cooperation. The assessment of potential threat and the level of risk arising from perpetuating crime offences is a base for planning of further activities for protection of critical infrastructure and development of methodology for conducting criminal investigations. It is necessary to develop effective methods and techniques for finding the best way to assess potential threats and level of risk. These activities are expected to result in more developed methods for risk assessment.

General national priorities, for which the Republic of Croatia provides national funding, are:

- Preparation of the OCTA;
- Improvement of the national crime intelligence model and intelligence led policing.

Main actions to be co-funded from ISF:

- Exchange of the best practices and experiences of other member states in the field of methodology of preparing threat assessment related to organized crime and organized criminal groups (strategic and operative approach).

Specific objective	6 - Risks and crisis

Regarding: National Strategy for Prevention and Suppression of Terrorism, Action Plan for Prevention and Suppression of Terrorism, National Strategy for the Non-Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction, National strategy and Action plan for the control of SALW (Small Arms and Light Weapons), Strategic plan of the MoI (Ministry of Interior) and other institutions in the field of protection and rescue 2014 – 2016,Strategy and operative plan for implementation of the Project of improvement of ammunition and explosive storage facilities within MoI for the period 2012-2016, the key issues are reducing the risk of terrorism, suppression of crisis, strengthening the ability to protect people and critical infrastructure against terrorist IED (Improvised Explosive Devices)and CBRN-E attacks and other explosive related incidents.

To achieve this it is essential to:

Raise public awareness (printing leaflets and share them to social vulnerable groups in order to stop radicalization) and awareness of relevant LE about the threat from terrorist radicalization and threat from illegal weapons and explosives.

Croatia has implemented the Arms Collection and Awareness Raising Campaign "Less Arms – Less Tragedies" with the aim to encourage citizens to voluntarily surrender firearms and explosives illegally possessed. Actions include: police officials publicly explaining the dangers of weapons and explosives, distribution of leaflets and brochures, inviting citizens through media to voluntarily surrender their weapons and explosive materials without any sanction. Very good results are visible in large quantities of voluntarily surrendered weapons and consequently reduced number of explosions and victims in explosive related incidents.

Implement all modern methodology for preparing risk assessment from terrorist threat (especially those concerning foreign fighters and indicators) and CBRN incidents through police cooperation and sharing best practices with other EU member states and EUROPOL experts.

Enhance interdepartmental capacities in suppression of terrorism through the establishment of the regional interdepartmental center and improvement of technical capacities of regional CT centers**.**

Enhance the capacity for safe explosive ordnance disposal and the security of explosives storage facilities.

Adequate up to date EOD (Explosive Ordnance Disposal)equipment and regular training will ensure that EOD operations will be conducted in an efficient manner without endangering participants or public safety and property In order to improve the security of MoI explosives storage facilities and avoid possible incidents and dangers to public, problems of inadequate storage capacities for ammunition and explosives will be solved through procurement, reconstruction and adaptation of capacities in accordance with legal safety standards.

Develop and deliver advanced modules of training program for EOD personnel and personnel dealing with terrorism.

National objective	1 - R - prevention and combating

Main Croatian goals in the next period are to: reduce the risks of terrorist threat and potential crisis through enhancing capacities in implementation of measures for prevention and suppression of terrorism; reduce the number of illegally possessed firearms and explosives; decrease the explosive related incidents and enhance the capacity for safe explosive ordnance disposal and preventing and combating CBRN-E incidents which includes:

Measures that would be funded from national budget:

- Analysis of the national capacities for implementation of measure for detection of indicators of potential terrorist threats and response on potential crises based on risk assessment;
- Operational coordination for implementation of proposed measures;
- Identification of other Law Enforcement agencies involved in implementation of proposed measures;
- Organizing and conducting the Arms Collection and Awareness Raising Campaign and other activities aimed at raising awareness of the threat posed by SALW and illegal possession of explosives;
- Organizing and conducting SALW and explosive ordnance collection and destruction activities;
- Improving safety and efficiency of explosive ordnance destruction.

Measures that would be co - funded by ISF Police:

- Raising awareness of first line practitioners and other Law Enforcement agencies on potential threats of terrorism, especially on terrorists' new modus operandi and new terrorist threats;
- Enhancing interdepartmental coordination in recognizing indicators of potential terrorism threat;
- Further enhancing interdepartmental capacities on terrorists' new modus operandi and new terrorist threats through education of police officers involved in prevention and suppression of terrorism;
- Establishing interdepartmental coordination for prevention and suppression of radicalization by equipping interdepartmental units with communication and IT technical equipment;
- Producing and distributing new promotional materials, brochures, leaflets, visual identity, etc.;
- Equipping EOD specialized units with up-to-date protective equipment for EOD detection and neutralization;
- Purchase adequate ambulance vehicles and first aid equipment for EOD units;
- Equipping EOD units with up-to-date protective and detection CBRN-E equipment.

National objective	2 - R - exchange of information

Establishing of the regional interdepartmental counterterrorism coordination

Establishing interdepartmental counter-terrorism coordination by establishing regional units in all police districts in the Republic of Croatia which will meet periodically, and if necessary, units will be *ad hoc* bodies for coordination activities in the field. Units would be coordinated by Criminal police unit responsible for counter terrorism, and would include representatives of all responsible police units and other bodies and agencies according to a specific objective. Units would be managed by Counterterrorism Service from Criminal Police Directorate of General Police Directorate.

Regional units would be manned by existing operational staff from bodies and agencies involved in counter-terrorism system in the Republic of Croatia, and would not require new staff.

This action should result in a better and faster exchange of information in the field, and better coordination and operationalization of all preventive and suppression measures in a specific counter-terrorism activity.

Enhancing the capacity for safe explosive ordnance disposal and preventing and combating CBRN-E incidents through exchange of knowledge, experience and best practices with EU member states and sharing Croatian experiences and knowledge with non EU countries of the region.

Measures that would be funded from national budget:

- For the purposes of establishing regional interdepartmental counter-terrorism coordination centres, adequate facilities for centres would be provided;
- Enhancing national coordination, cooperation and information exchange in the EOD and CBRN-E field;
- Connecting EOD units with European Bomb Data System and other information exchange systems concerning explosives and CBRN-E.

Measures that would be co - funded by ISF Police:

- Equipping of the regional centres with IT and communication equipment for analysing and sharing information with Counter-terrorism Service in the Criminal Police Directorate;
- Participating, organizing and conducting EOD and CBRN-E joint meetings, exercises and other information exchange activities on the national and international level.

National objective	3 - R - training

In order to achieve a higher level of education and training of the Croatian counter-terrorism personnel in coordination with CEPOL, Eurojust and Europol Croatia is going to conduct: national and international trainings, workshops and seminars in prevention and suppression of terrorism for Law Enforcement units which are directly or indirectly involved in prevention and suppression of terrorism and trainings for Law Enforcement in suppression of using of weapons of mass destruction for terrorism purposes.

Also through up-to-date education for personnel of specialized EOD units Croatia will enhance the capacity for safe explosive ordnance disposal and preventing and combating CBRN-E incidents.

Measures that would be funded from national budget:

- Basic counter terrorism training for specialized counter terrorism police officers on regional level;
- Performing further research on the detection and neutralization of explosive ordnance and improvised explosive devices.

Measures that would be co - funded by ISF Police:

- Specialized counter terrorism training for specialized counter terrorism police officers on regional level, especially in the field of terrorists' new modus operandi, new threats as Foreign Terrorist Fighters, using of Internet for terrorist purposes, using of social networks for terrorist purposes;
- Basic counter-terrorism training for first line practitioners and other Law Enforcement officers on regional level;
- Specialized counter-terrorism training for first line practitioners and other Law Enforcement officers on regional level on terrorists' new modus operandi and new terrorist threats;
- Specialized workshops for implementation of early warning system;
- Specialized workshops for new methods in prevention and suppression of terrorist radicalization and recruitment;
- Interdepartmental table top exercise on terrorism case for testing operational capacities;
- Upon establishment of regional units, specialized exercise for testing of operational capacities of regional units on possible terrorist attack, especially for testing of IT and communications equipment in information exchange;
- Developing and improving CBRN-E training program for EOD personnel;
- Organizing and conducting CBRN-E training for EOD personnel;
- Participating on EOD and CBRN-E trainings, workshops, exercises, and other educational activities on the national and international level.

National objective	4 - R - victim support

Croatia will budget all activities already implemented in existing system of victim andwitness protection, while for upgrade existing system, ISF funds will be used for the main action as follows:

Participating in the process of improving the support system victims of terrorist attacks and explosions as well as in support system for personnel which operate in aftermath of terrorist attack, all in coordination with other relevant government bodies and civil society organizations (improving data collection, data exchange, data monitoring and analysis).

National objective	5 - R - infrastructure

In order to minimize risks and possible explosive related incidents, it is important to enhance the capacity for safe and effective explosive ordnance storage. It is necessary to renovate and adapt the eastern Croatia regional explosives warehouse "Gaj" near Đakovo, which is used for the storage of strategic stocks of explosives for the purpose of Ministry of Interior and for storage of unexploded ordnance awaiting destruction. Existing explosive storage capacities In Police Administrations, used for short-term storage of small quantities of found or voluntarily surrendered explosives need to be adapted.

In five Police Administrations that do not have warehouses, there is a need to provide outdoor storage explosives containers for storage of unexploded ordnance. For all Police Administrations there is a need to procure portable metal strongboxes for storage of smaller quantities explosives and blasting caps for operational use.

General national priorities, for which Croatia provides national funding:

- Creating effective security plans at all explosives storage facilities.

Main actions to be co-funded from ISF shall encompass:

- Renovation and adaptation of regional explosive storage facility "Gaj";
- Renovation and adaptation of existing explosive storage capacities in Police Districts used for short-term storage of smaller quantities of explosives, which is to be transferred to the regional storage facilities or destroyed immediately;
- Procurement and installation of outdoor explosive storage containers and portable metal strongboxes in five Police Districts;
- Procurement and installation of necessary safety equipment and surveillance technology in the area of critical infrastructure protection;
- These actions will result in much higher level of safety and security of citizens of Croatia as well as of numerous citizens of EU and others countries visiting Croatia especially during tourist season.

National objective	6 - R - early warning and crisis

Croatia aims at development of an early warning system for terrorism threats which will notify all responsible bodies and provide for a higher implementation level of implementing the measures and procedures that are to be undertaken regarding with threats from terrorist attacks, while defining a technical system of warning distribution. Also, Croatia would like to enhance the capacity for timely and effective response in case of CBRN-E incidents.

Measures that would be funded from national budget:

- Analysis of national needs for early warning and notification system according threat to the assessment and national positions of the Republic of Croatia.

Measures that would be co-funded by ISF Police:

- Implementation of the specialised counter terrorism early warning system according to the analysis of national needs;
- Connecting EOD units with European Early Warning System (EWS) concerning explosives and CBRN-E.

National objective	7 - R - threat and risk assessment

In the forthcoming period Croatia aims at enhancing national capacity for threat and risk assessment in order to provide adequate basis for future development, strategy and plans. Beneficiaries of threat and risk assessment system would be all operational law enforcement forces involved in counter-terrorism system.

Measures that would be funded from national budget:

- Risk analysis on national level, assessment and identification of national needs and areas for development, as well as strengthening capacities for risk management regarding critical infrastructure protection;
- Analysis of the national counter-terrorism Law Enforcement capacities;
- Operational coordination and cooperation;
- Providing guidelines for the capacity building in the counter-terrorism and CBRN-E.

Measures that would be co-funded by ISF Police:

- Support of interdepartmental coordination and exchange of information through meetings and workshops;
- Sharing of best practices with other EU MS and agencies – organising and participating conferences, workshops and study vists;
- Improvement of resilience and response of Law Enforcement counter-terrorism system in possible crisis.

INDICATIVE TIMETABLE

Specific objective	NO/SA	Main action	Name of action	Start of planning phase	Start of implementation phase	Start of closing phase
SO1 - Support a common visa policy	NO1 - National capacity	1	Furnishing and equipping Croatia's CPs in line with the Schengen standards	2015	2017	2023
SO1 - Support a common visa policy	NO1 - National capacity	2	Upgrading the HRVIS and procuring IT equipment	2015	2017	2023
SO1 - Support a common visa policy	NO1 - National capacity	3	Training for MFEA and MoI staff	2015	2017	2023
SO1 - Support a common visa policy	NO2 - Union acquis	1	Organising courses and workshops	2015	2017	2023
SO1 - Support a common visa policy	NO2 - Union acquis	2	Establishment of a Visa Education Centre	2015	2017	2019
SO1 - Support a common visa policy	NO2 - Union acquis	3	Setting up an e-classroom	2015	2017	2018
SO2 - Borders	NO1 - EUROSUR	1	Equipping the NCC and regional coordination centres	2015	2017	2023
SO2 - Borders	NO2 - Information exchange	1	Development of the project	2015	2017	2023
SO2 - Borders	NO2 - Information exchange	2	Development of applications according to functional requirements	2015	2017	2023
SO2 - Borders	NO2 - Information exchange	3	Development of software solutions for e-learning system	2015	2017	2023
SO2 - Borders	NO4 - Union acquis	1	Training on EUROSUR concept	2015	2017	2023
SO2 - Borders	NO4 - Union acquis	2	Training on EUROSUR application usage	2015	2017	2023
SO2 - Borders	NO4 - Union acquis	3	Training on risk analysis	2015	2017	2023
SO2 - Borders	NO6 - National capacity	1	Procurement of vessels and vehicles for timely replacement	2015	2017	2023
SO2 - Borders	NO6 - National capacity	2	Procurement of equipment for border surveillance	2015	2017	2023
SO3 - Operating support	NO1 - Operating support for VISA	1	- Operational management of VIS	2015	2017	2023
SO3 - Operating support	NO1 - Operating support for VISA	2	Cryptologic protection of the ICT system of the Ministry of Interior	2015	2017	2023
SO3 - Operating support	NO2 - Operating support for borders	1	Fuel costs and regular maintenance of vehicles, vessels and aircraft	2015	2017	2023
SO3 - Operating support	NO2 - Operating support	2	Upgrading border control	2015	2017	2023

Specific objective	NO/SA	Main action	Name of action	Start of planning phase	Start of impleme ntation phase	Start of closing phase
for borders			equipment			
SO3 - Operating support	NO2 - Operating support for borders	3	Operational management of IT systems	2015	2017	2023
SO5 - Preventing and combating crime	NO1 - C - prevention and combating	1	Strengthening of capacities for prevention, suppression and investigation of OCG	2016	2017	2020
SO5 - Preventing and combating crime	NO1 - C - prevention and combating	2	Upgrading special and covert investigative measures and cross border activities	2015	2017	2023
SO5 - Preventing and combating crime	NO1 - C - prevention and combating	3	Raising public awareness on organized and serious crime specially corruption	2015	2017	2019
SO5 - Preventing and combating crime	NO2 - C - exchange of information	1	Improvement of best practices and experience of police officers at SPOC	2015	2017	2022
SO5 - Preventing and combating crime	NO2 - C - exchange of information	2	Awareness raising and education of police officers on EU information exchange	2015	2017	2022
SO5 - Preventing and combating crime	NO2 - C - exchange of information	3	Establishment of a regional drug office in Zagreb for Western Balkan countries	2015	2017	2022
SO5 - Preventing and combating crime	NO3 - C - training	1	Training on international police cooperation and performance of covert measures	2015	2017	2022
SO5 - Preventing and combating crime	NO3 - C - training	2	Improving the qualification of investigators for the detection and investigation	2015	2017	2022
SO5 - Preventing and combating crime	NO3 - C - training	3	Trainings on money laundering, financial investigation and conflict of interest	2015	2017	2022
SO5 - Preventing and combating crime	NO4 - C - victim support	1	Improved procedure of victim treatment and assured monitoring of implementation	2015	2017	2022
SO5 - Preventing and combating crime	NO4 - C - victim support	2	Implementation of prevention projects, activities and campaigns	2015	2017	2022
SO5 - Preventing and combating crime	NO5 - C - threat and risk assessment	1	Training related to risk and threat assessment	2015	2017	2023
SO5 - Preventing and combating crime	NO5 - C - threat and risk assessment	2	Improvement of risk and threat assessment methods	2015	2017	2020
SO5 - Preventing and combating crime	NO5 - C - threat and risk assessment	3	Exchange of the best practices and experience of others member states	2014	2017	2020
SO6 - Risks and crisis	NO1 - R - prevention and combating	1	Raising awareness of first line practitioners and other	2015	2017	2020

Specific objective	NO/SA	Main action	Name of action	Start of planning phase	Start of implementation phase	Start of closing phase
			Law Enforcement agencies			
SO6 - Risks and crisis	NO1 - R - prevention and combating	2	Equip special units with protective, detection and neutralization EOD equipment	2015	2017	2020
SO6 - Risks and crisis	NO1 - R - prevention and combating	3	Establishment of coordination for prevention and suppression of radicalisation	2015	2017	2020
SO6 - Risks and crisis	NO2 - R - exchange of information	1	Equipping of the regional centres with IT and communication equipment	2015	2017	2020
SO6 - Risks and crisis	NO2 - R - exchange of information	2	EOD and CBRN-E joint meetings, exercises and information exchange	2015	2017	2020
SO6 - Risks and crisis	NO3 - R - training	1	Developing and improving CBRN-E training program for EOD personnel	2015	2017	2020
SO6 - Risks and crisis	NO3 - R - training	2	Specialised counter terrorism training for police officers fighting terrorism	2015	2017	2020
SO6 - Risks and crisis	NO3 - R - training	3	Workshops on prevention and suppression of radicalisation and recruitment	2015	2017	2020
SO6 - Risks and crisis	NO4 - R - victim support	1	Improve system of support for victims and staff dealing with terrorist attacks	2015	2017	2020
SO6 - Risks and crisis	NO5 - R - infrastructure	1	Renovation and adaptation of regional explosive storage facilities	2015	2017	2020
SO6 - Risks and crisis	NO5 - R - infrastructure	2	Renovation and adaptation of explosive storage in Police Administrations	2015	2017	2020
SO6 - Risks and crisis	NO5 - R - infrastructure	3	Equip regional counterterrorism centres for exchange information/ coordination	2015	2017	2020
SO6 - Risks and crisis	NO6 - R - early warning and crisis	1	Connect EOD units with European Early Warning System (EWS) concerning explosives	2015	2017	2020
SO6 - Risks and crisis	NO6 - R - early warning and crisis	2	Implementation of the specialised counter terrorism early warning system	2016	2017	2020
SO6 - Risks and crisis	NO7 - R - threat and risk assessment	1	Sharing of best practices with other EU MS and agencies	2015	2017	2020
SO6 - Risks and crisis	NO7 - R - threat and risk assessment	2	Improve resilience and reaction of Law Enforcement	2016	2017	2020

Specific objective	NO/SA	Main action	Name of action	Start of planning phase	Start of implementation phase	Start of closing phase
			counter terrorism system			

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	200.00	Projects
C2.2 - Number of training courses (hours completed)		Number	0.00	2,000.00	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	15.00	Projects
C4.2 - Percentage of consulates developed or upgraded with the help of the Fund out of the total number of consulates		%	0.00	21.00	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	500.00	Projects

Specific objective	2 - Borders				
Indicator		**Measurement unit**	**Baseline value**	**Target value**	**Source of data**
C1.2 - Number of training courses in borders management related aspects with the help of the Fund		Number	0.00	5,000.00	Projects
C2 - Number of border control (checks and surveillance) infrastructure and means developed or upgraded with the help of the Fund		Number	0.00	70.00	Projects
C3.1 - Number of border crossings of the external borders through ABC gates supported from the Fund		Number	0.00	0.00	Projects
C3.2 - Total number of border crossings		Number	0.00	0.00	Projects
C4 - Number of national border surveillance infrastructure established/further developed in the framework of EUROSUR		Number	0.00	38.00	Projects
C5 - Number of incidents reported by the Member State to the European Situational Picture		Number	0.00	900.00	data base info

Specific objective	5 - Preventing and combating crime				
Indicator		**Measurement unit**	**Baseline value**	**Target value**	**Source of data**
C1 - Number of JITs and EMPACT operational projects supported by the Fund, including the participating Member States and authorities		Number	0.00	10.00	Projects
C2.1 - Number of law enforcement officials trained on cross-border-related topics with the help of the Fund		Number	0.00	2,750.00	Projects

Specific objective	5 - Preventing and combating crime				
Indicator		Measurement unit	Baseline value	Target value	Source of data
C2.2 - Duration of the training (carried out) on cross-border related topics with the help of the fund		Person days	0.00	7,370.00	Projects
C3.1 - Number of projects in the area of crime prevention		Number	0.00	9.00	Projects
C3.2 - Financial value of projects in the area of crime prevention		EUR	0.00	4,500,000.00	Projects
C4 - Number of projects supported by the Fund, aiming to improve law enforcement information exchanges which are related to Europol data systems, repositories or communication tools (e.g. data loaders, extending access to SIENA, projects aiming to improving input to analysis work files etc.)		Number	0.00	4.00	Projects

Specific objective	6 - Risks and crisis				
Indicator		Measurement unit	Baseline value	Target value	Source of data
C1 - Number of tools put in place or upgraded with the help of the Fund to facilitate the protection of critical infrastructure by Member States in all sectors of the economy		Number	0.00	20.00	Projects
C2 - Number of projects relating to the assessment and management of risks in the field of internal security supported by the Fund		Number	0.00	10.00	Projects
C3 - Number of expert meetings, workshops, seminars, conferences, publications, websites and (online) consultations		Number	0.00	65.00	Projects

Specific objective	6 - Risks and crisis				
Indicator		**Measurement unit**	**Baseline value**	**Target value**	**Source of data**
organised with the help of the Fund					

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

6.1 Partnership involvement in the preparation of the programme

The draft national programme was prepared in consultation with relevant public bodies, most of which will later be involved in implementation.

Border and visa

A meeting was held in the Ministry of Interior with representatives of the Customs Directorate.

As well, in the course of drawing up the programme, electronic communications were used to continuously exchange data and communicate with the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, Division for Visas, with a view to reaching an agreement regarding the development of the programme in the fields from within their competence.

During the drawing up of the programme, there was continued communication with relevant units of the Ministry of Interior.

Police cooperation, preventing and combating crime, crisis management

The public entities which were consulted on the drafting of the programme:

- Government Office for Suppression of Drugs Crime
- Customs
- Ministry of Finance
- State Attorney Office
- CARNET – national CERT
- Information Systems Security Bureau
- Faculty of Electronics and Computers
- Police Academy
- Anti-Money Laundering Office of the Ministry of Justice
- State Directorate for Protection and Rescue
- Ministry of Defence
- Ministry of Culture
- Association of whistle-blowers
- Institute of Economics Zagreb
- Transparency International
- Croatian Red Cross
- Petra Network (THB)
- Organization for Integrity and Prosperity (THB)

The information on the funds is as well available at the internet site of the Ministry of Interior.

6.2 Monitoring committee

The Monitoring Committee will encompass representatives of the responsible authority, the police, other law enforcement and crime prevention agencies, the body responsible for protection and rescuing and the main coordinating body for ESI funds. The Committee will be chaired by an official of the Ministry of Interior. Key responsibilities of the Monitoring Committee will be:

- participate in defining the annual lists of projects to be financed;
- monitoring of implementation and achievement of AMIF and ISF goals;
- review of monitoring and implementation reports;
- opinions and recommendations on the management and control system and the fund management.

The Committee shall meet quarterly and on as-needed basis.

6.3 Common monitoring and evaluation framework

The Independent Sector for Schengen Coordination and European Union Projects within the Ministry of Interior is the main body responsible for the preparation of progress and evaluation reports. These reports will be based on common and specific programme indicators specified in this programme. Gathering of data will be arranged through a continuous process of information exchange between the responsible authority, delegated authority and beneficiaries of funding.

Interim and ex-post evaluation reports will be prepared by an independent external evaluator.

Throughout the process of monitoring and evaluation, the Monitoring Committee will provide opinions and proposals for improvement. All findings and reports within the common monitoring and evaluation framework will be forwarded to the Audit Authority and to the designating authority.

Details of rules on the implementation of the common monitoring and evaluation framework will be set forth in the rules of procedure of the Responsible Authority.

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

During the implementation of the programme the partnership involvement will follow similar principles as during the preparation of the programme. The publicity will be ensured through publishing of all relevant information on the Responsible Authority's website portal. Also, there is a permanent role to be played by the Monitoring Committee, which will constantly monitor the implementation of the programme and provide guidance and advice. As well, the involvement of partners in the implementation of the programme will be ensured by regular and as needed meetings.

The main partners are state authorities and other public entities (ministries, state offices, agencies, local authorities), international and non-profit organisations, NGOs and scientific research institutions (involved in the preparation of expert studies and analysis).

As regards selection of projects to be implemented under awarding body mode, the suggestions and proposals of partners will be considered prior to publishing public calls for proposals for the selection of projects. In all phases of the process, the principles of equal treatment and non-discrimination against all applicants will be ensured.

6.5 Information and publicity

Information and publicity will be supported through:

- publication of all relevant materials and information on the web site of the Responsible Authority (e.g. national programmes, lists of actions, projects and grant recipients supported by the fund, information on funding opportunities) and publication of calls for tenders and calls for proposals on the web site of the Responsible Authority;
- information to potential beneficiaries on the funding opportunities, the conditions of eligibility for funding, procedures and the criteria for selecting and granting the projects to be funded, as well as on the contacts who can provide information on the national programme;
- organizing public events;
- providing information on requests of public media;
- project-level information and publicity measures of beneficiaries.

6.6 Coordination and complementarity with other instruments

Coordination with other funds shall be ensured through consultation within the Monitoring Committee which will be comprised of competent representatives of public authorities from all related areas. As representatives of the authorities shall discuss projects under both AMIF and ISF, they will also be able to detect any possible synergies and complementarity, or double-financing and overlapping with initiatives and project within their home departments.

Also, the Independent Sector for Schengen Coordination and European Union Projects of the Ministry of Interior is in good position to take care of the complementarity of financing in the field of home affairs, since it performs the functions of the Responsible Authority for Schengen Facility, European Refugee Fund and European Return Fund, and as well coordinates preparation, implementation and monitoring of IPA and Transition Facility projects in which Ministry of Interior is involved.

6.7 Beneficiaries

6.7.1 List of main types of beneficiaries of the programme:

- state authorities
- education/research organisations
- local public bodies
- non-governmental organisations

6.7.2 Direct award (if applicable)

Direct award is planned for public bodies on the grounds of technical or administrative competence. Under ISF, this relates to all activities falling within the objectives of the specific regulations (visa, borders, crime and crisis management/critical infrastructure protection). In the present structure of public administration, the competent bodies for visa are the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs and the Ministry of Interior; for borders and crime, the competent bodies are the Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Finance (maintenance of border crossings) and several specialised offices; for crisis management/critical infrastructure protection, the competent bodies are the Ministry of Interior and State Directorate for Protection and Rescue.

7. THE FINANCING PLAN OF THE PROGRAMME

Table 1: Financing plan ISF-Borders

Specific objective / national objective	Total
SO1.NO1 National capacity	3,600,000.00
SO1.NO2 Union acquis	800,000.00
SO1.NO3 Consular cooperation	0.00
TOTAL SO1 Support a common visa policy	**4,400,000.00**
SO2.NO1 EUROSUR	3,560,977.10
SO2.NO2 Information exchange	1,780,488.55
SO2.NO3 Common Union standards	0.00
SO2.NO4 Union acquis	1,019,111.45
SO2.NO5 Future challenges	0.00
SO2.NO6 National capacity	8,324,796.95
TOTAL SO2 Borders	**14,685,374.05**
SO3.NO1 Operating support for VISA	1,520,000.00
SO3.NO2 Operating support for borders	12,723,908.40
TOTAL SO3 Operating support	**14,243,908.40**
Technical assistance borders	2,280,488.55
TOTAL	**35,609,771.00**

Table 2: Financial Plan ISF-Police

Specific objective / national objective	Total
SO5.NO1 C - prevention and combating	9,660,655.00
SO5.NO2 C - exchange of information	6,558,827.00
SO5.NO3 C - training	1,530,000.00
SO5.NO4 C - victim support	270,000.00
SO5.NO5 C - threat and risk assessment	400,000.00
TOTAL SO5 Preventing and combating crime	**18,419,482.00**
SO6.NO1 R - prevention and combating	690,000.00
SO6.NO2 R - exchange of information	70,000.00
SO6.NO3 R - training	120,000.00
SO6.NO4 R - victim support	60,000.00
SO6.NO5 R - infrastructure	1,100,000.00
SO6.NO6 R - early warning and crisis	69,918.00
SO6.NO7 R - threat and risk assessment	65,000.00
TOTAL SO6 Risks and crisis	**2,174,918.00**
Technical assistance police	1,154,771.00
TOTAL	**21,749,171.00**

Table 3: Total annual EU commitments (in €)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	TOTAL
ISF-Borders	0.00	8,314,884.00	7,775,393.00	5,759,880.00	5,092,197.00	5,177,660.00	3,489,757.00	35,609,771.00
ISF-Police	0.00	4,306,021.00	3,668,231.00	5,754,842.00	2,673,359.00	2,673,359.00	2,673,359.00	21,749,171.00

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

Documents

Document title	Document type	Document date	Local reference	Commission reference	Files	Sent date	Sent By

Latest validation results

Severity	Code	Message
Info		Programme version has been validated.
Warning	2.15	New EC decision is required for versions > 1. New EC decision is required when fields belonging to the EC decision are modified/added/removed. These fields are all fields except those used in the Authorities section and the Management and Control System field. For the Financial Plan, amounts within a Specific Objective can be modified without the need for a new EC Decision, as long as the total per Specific Objective stays the same.