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	Department of Finance and Operation of the Ministry of Justice	Pétur U. Fenger	Sölvhólsgata 7, 101 Reykjavík, Iceland	isf-borderfund@dmr.is	22-May-2018	
Audit authority	The Icelandic National Audit Office	Sveinn Arason	Brietartun 7, 105 Reykjavik	postur@rikisend.is		

Management and control system

The main elements of the management and control system for Iceland consist of the department of finance and operation of the Ministry of Justice holding the position of the Responsible Authority. It will carry out all the tasks that belong to this function, including the supervision and daily management of the Fund and being the exclusive contact point for communication with the European Commission. The Audit Authority is the Icelandic National Audit Office. A Monitoring Committee will be created at the Ministerial level. It will be headed by the Ministry of Justice and include all the important stakeholders in the field of visa policy and border control. The main task of the Monitoring Committee will be to monitor the implementation of the ISF programme and make strategic decisions concerning its content, priorities and scope.

CCI	2014IS65ISNP001
Title	Ísland National Programme ISF
Version	3.2
First year	2014
Last year	2020
Eligible from	01-Jan-2014
EC Decision Number	C(2019)8576
EC Decision Date	27-Nov-2019

EN **EN**

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The desired results for Iceland (IS) that are to be achieved during the 2014-2020 programming period are to achieve the general objective of the Internal Security Fund – Borders (ISF-B), which is to ensure high level of security in the union while facilitating legitimate travel, through a uniform and high level of control of the external borders and the effective processing of Schengen visas, in compliance with the Union's commitment to fundamental freedoms and human rights.

The main goals during the 2014-2020 programming period are to successfully work towards our priorities of actions which for IS NP were the following:

- Operating of EUROSUR.
- Use of modern technologies at the border.
- Implementation of the Schengen acquis and full implementation of recommendations and actions from Scheval.
- Uniform and high-quality external border control.
- Support the common visa policy.
- Implementation of Visa Information System (VIS).
- Implementation of Schengen Information System II (SIS II).

A national Integrated Border management (IBM) strategy, at the responsibility of the Ministry of Justice, and an action plan in which the implementation and development of border management concept is based has been prepared by IS authorities but is as of yet not formally adopted. The plan is to update and release a new strategy before the end of 2018.

The planned distribution of the total allocation across the Specific Objectives (SO1, SO2 and SO3) as well as technical assistance are the following:

SO1 Visa Policy: 3,5%

SO2 Borders: 82,4%

SO3 Operating Support: 6,85%

TA: 7,25%

2. BASELINE SITUATION IN THE MEMBER STATE

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

1. Visa

1.1 Baseline situation

The Icelandic central visa authority is the Directorate of Immigration (DoI) which is subordinate to the Ministry of Justice. The DoI's responsibilities concerning the processing of short-stay visas include taking decisions on applications referred by the consulates to the DoI and processing visa applications for seafarers in transit. Refusals can be appealed to the Immigrations Appeals Board.

The implementation of VIS is a key element of the common visa policy and a part of the Schengen cooperation and the obligations thereof. VIS allows Schengen States to exchange Schengen visa data. In IS, the DoI is responsible for, and the main user of VIS. Other users are the Police and the IS Embassies in Moscow and Beijing. The National Commissioner of the Icelandic Police (NCIP) provides the consulate with software. The Ministry for Foreign Affairs (MFA) provides the consulates with hardware and communication infrastructure and acts as an access point towards the systems of the DoI and NCIP. The NCIP is responsible for the 24/7 operation.

Since IS became a member of the Schengen acquis, the embassies of other Schengen states have handled the processing of Schengen visa applications, with the exception of the IS Embassy in Beijing which has issued Schengen visas since 2007 and the IS Embassy in Moscow which began issuing Schengen visas in 2013, which was part of the VIS roll-out. Both of them cooperate with an ESP (VFS Global). Embassies of the Nordic states are representing IS in many countries and the cooperation has been very successful. Also, the embassies of other European states are representing IS in several countries. Altogether it is possible to apply for Schengen visa in 108 embassies and consulates.

In IS Schengen visas are issued at the DoI, at the borders at Keflavik International Airport (KEF), Reykjavik Airport and the Reykjavík Metropolitan area harbours, and also in Akureyri and Egilsstaðir.

In 2015, 404 Schengen visas were issued in IS, 2555 in the embassy in Beijing and 1405 in Moscow. In total: 4364.

In 2016, 325 Schengen visas were issued in IS, 4486 in the embassy in Beijing and 1285 in Moscow. In total: 6096.

With the financial support of the External Borders fund (EBF), IS implemented VIS at national level for a total of 264.000 €.

1.2 National needs and requirements

VISMAIL II, the VIS communication system, was fully implemented in 2016. Alongside the implementation of VISMAIL II, the work on implementing VisaCodePlus finished in May 2017. The NCIP is responsible for the implementations.

The DoI will move into new premises during the programming period. Therefore, a new facility for photo shooting and fingerprints scanning has to be prepared. The facility must meet certain standards. Current equipment was purchased in 2011 and there is need to renew computers, cameras and fingerprint scanners in the programming period, as well as Visa sticker printers.

Due to increase in Schengen visa applications to Iceland in recent years there are plans to begin issuing visas in two embassies, in addition to the ones currently issuing visas. The embassies in New-Delhi and Washington will begin to issue visas no later than 2019. Therefore there is need to purchase relevant equipment and set up facilities and proper infrastructure in these two embassies for the visa section.

Currently, training for new employees in the Icelandic Embassies issuing Schengen visas is in preparation. Before a representative from the DoI travelled to Moscow and Beijing with education material for the employees of the embassies, and employees of the embassy in Beijing stayed at the DoI for a whole day for educational purposes. Additionally, the staff of the embassies have participated in training by some of the Nordic embassy´s in their regions.

Training for the new employees of the embassies will take note of the recommendations from the Schengen Visa evaluation which took place in 2017.

1.3 National resources

National financial resources spent in the area of visa in 2016 were about 75 m.ISK.

2. Borders

2.1 Baseline situation

IS is 103,000 square kilometres in area. The coastline is 4,970 km in length, and almost all built-up areas are around the coastline. In January 2017 inhabitants were 338.349. The IS borders are at sea and in air, due to geographical location there are no borders on land.

Sea borders: In IS there are 29 harbours listed as BCP. IS geographical situation is an advantage. Ocean areas within the territorial fishing limits (200 nautical miles) are of a total 758.000 sq. km. IS lies between Greenland in the west and Norway in the east. To the south there are the Faroe Islands and the UK. With a view to this border control at sea is easily organized in an effective manner. Furthermore, the coasts of IS outside established border posts are difficult to traverse and inhospitable, resulting in it being exceptionally hard to use for the purpose of placing people ashore illegally. The Icelandic Coast Guard (ICG) actively patrols the ocean around the island.

Air borders: In IS there are 4 airports that can serve as border crossing points. Keflavik, Reykjavik, Akureyri and Egilsstaðir. Of these KEF is by far the largest and serving almost all international air traffic to and from the country. There is no independent border police in IS, border control is among the general obligations of police authorities around the country, i.e. border control in IS is at the responsibility of the Icelandic Police (IP) and the ICG. Both the Police and the ICG are subsidiary organs of the Ministry of Justice. The roles of border control are separated and cooperation in the field is done according to the geographical area of intervention. The IP handles border control at

the airports and at sea borders ports, pursuant to the geographical division of the country. The ICG is handles border surveillance at the sea for the entire country.

IS has 3 Super Puma AS-332-L1 helicopters, DASH-8 Q 300 maritime surveillance aircraft, 94 m offshore patrol vessel, two 70 m offshore patrol vessels, 22 m coastal patrol vessel and 10 m coastal patrol vessel at its disposal for border surveillance.

Although no bilateral agreements are in place between IS and third countries on border control issues IS authorities are in constant contact with their foreign counterparts. Due mainly to Canada flights being a high risk for the KEF Airport, there is for example a very good informal cooperation with Canadian authorities. The ICG has cooperation agreements with The United States Coast Guard.

Pressure on border control has increased dramatically in recent years. Numerous of new airlines, new destinations and increased number of passengers passing the borders are all factors. The number of tourists visiting IS has increased dramatically. Total passenger flow through KEF in 2016 was 6.8 m., 40% increase in one year. About 97% of passengers travelling to IS pass through KEF and 3% through other BCP. In 2015, 105.000 passengers travelled to IS on cruise ships.

2.2 National needs and requirements

IS membership of the Schengen agreement means it has commitment to implement and perform actions with the aim to control the external borders of the Schengen area in a more efficient and coordinated way. With this in mind, IS is obliged to follow technical innovation to meet the challenges of border control and surveillance. To be further able to meet these challenges IS national needs and requirements during the funding period are the following:

A working group was established in 2014 to analyse the feasibility of installing Automated Border Control gates, (ABC gates) in the KEF terminal. The main conclusion of the study is that the installation ABC gates contribute to more effective border control. They are first and foremost intended to increase the safety and speed of processing at the border, and they are considered to be beneficial for those travellers who are holders of e-passports. The ABC gates improve the border crossing processes in aspects such as speed, security, automation, false rejection reduction, etc. The aim is to make border control more flexible by enhancing the workflow and harmonizing the functionalities of ABC gates. Due to the increase in pressure on border control, due to the increase in passenger flow in KEF, there is need to react. In the funding period, it is aimed to increase use of modern technologies at the border with ABC gates.

The Union introduced the biometric identifiers of the facial image and fingerprints as a security feature in passports and travel documents issued by the Member States. Those security features were introduced in order to render passports and travel documents more secure and to establish a reliable link between the holder and the passport or travel document. Member States should therefore verify at least one of those biometric identifiers in cases of doubt as to the authenticity of the travel document for crossing the border or the identity of its holder. The same approach should apply to checks on third-country nationals, where possible. Due to this there is need to update and renew passport readers in all BCP and connect the ABC gates at KEF airport to appropriate databases.

Passengers forecast in KEF:

2017: 28% increase, flow through is 8.7 m., flow through EB is 4.3 m. and EEA-EU-CH nationals crossing the EB is (37%) 1.6 m.

2018: 9% increase, flow through is 9.5 m., flow through EB is 4.8 m. and EEA-EU-CH nationals crossing the EB is (37%) 1.8 m.

2019: 7% increase, flow through is 10.1 m., flow through EB is 5.3 m. and EEA-EU-CH nationals crossing the EB is (37%) 1.9 m.

2020: 11% increase, flow through is 11.3 m., flow through EB is 5.9 m. and EEA-EU-CH nationals crossing the EB is (37%) 2.2 m.

EUROSUR is European surveillance system that is designed as a tool for authorities to improve management of the external borders and the fight against crimes across borders. Any State that has external borders on land and sea (including IS) is made to implement certain system at home. That includes establishing National Coordination Center (NCC) for border control. *The national coordination centre for EUROSUR* is located in ICG's premises in Reykjavik. The NCC function has been active since 1 December 2014.

The NCC is ensured remotely by 2 operators working 50% for the EUROSUR project, representing IP and ICG, who are the only trained staff deployed to support its functioning. Currently the IP is responsible for the events layer and inserting incidents from the police system (sea and air) whilst the ICG is responsible for the operational layer and the national situational picture (NSP). The information for the NSP is collected from the ICG as a result of patrols on border surveillance and the ship reporting systems. There is need in the funding period for operating support to fund the 2 operators.

It is important to implement and adopt modern technologies in borders and maritime surveillance. In order for the ICG to monitor the coastline and keep track of all vessels sailing to IS in more efficient way, there would be need in the funding period for radars around the country. Thus, it would be possible to see and locate vessels with no automatic identification equipment.

The National Registry is currently working towards the implementation of Smart Borders control systems, SAC and SPOC-PKD, which are actions needed to enable secure reading of any e-passport at IS borders and of IS e-passports anywhere. Schengen requires that all states can provide access to their fingerprints through the *Single Point of Contact* (SPOC) and the *Supplementary Access Control* (SAC) increases security in communication with the processor in the passport. A cost analysis has been performed for those two actions.

SIS II is a highly efficient large-scale information system that supports EB control and law enforcement cooperation in the Schengen States. The system enables competent authorities, such as police and border guards, to enter and consult alerts on certain categories of wanted or missing persons and objects. The main users of SIS II are IP authorities and the authorities who issue Schengen visas, mainly the DI. There is need in the funding period to finance the maintenance and necessary upgrade of SIS II through operating support.

The implementation of the EES is going to have extensive effect on border control. The implementation demands investments on every BCP, but especially in KEF airport. The EES demands investments in new equipment,

hardware and software and update in the current one.

There is a need in the programming period to implement Automatic Biometric Identification system (ABIS). The NCIP has begun preparing implementation of such system, which is regarded highly important.

Inspection of travel documents is one of the most important factors of border control and surveillance. There is need to purchase document examination devices on all active border posts in IS to improve the quality in inspection of travel documents and to make the inspection more effective.

There is need in the programming period for further training for border guards who carry out border checks at the EB. The main objective of this training is to establish a systematic education and training for employees who carry out this task.

With the financial support of the EBF, IS implemented SIS at national level for a total of 146.000 €.

2.3 National resources

Information about national financial resources spent in the area of borders in 2016 is NA. BC is among the general obligations of IP and ICG. However the budget was increased by IS in 2017, specially allocated to Airport Division at KEF. Increasing it by 232 m.ISK specially marked for border management in KEF, 18% increase in total budget of Sudurnes district.

3. PROGRAMME OBJECTIVES

Specific objective	1 - Support a common visa policy

For IS the Common visa policy is an important objective. In order to facilitate legitimate travel, provide a high quality of service to Schengen visa applicants, ensure equal treatment of third country nationals and tackle illegal immigration, IS has defined objectives for the area of common visa policy. The main issues which are planned to be addressed in the period 2014-2020 are:

- Further implementation of VIS.
- Renewed facilities and equipment for Schengen visa applicants at the DoI and the embassies.
- Dealing with potential increase in Schengen visa applications in the Embassy in Beijing.
- Training for new employees in the embassies in Beijing and Moscow.
- Setting up new Visa issuing facilities and relevant equipment for visa issuing in the Icelandic embassies in New Delhi and Washington.

Of the 11 recommendations, following the 2011 visa evaluation, all have been implemented and accomplished.

Desired outcomes and results of the foreseen examples of actions in the common visa policy are that in the end of the funding period new printers for Visa stickers have been purchased and installed in the embassies and the DoI, a new facility for Schengen visa applicants in the DoI and embassies in New-Delhi and Washington have been prepared and is up and running, all staff issuing Schengen visas are properly trained and that the VIS have been well maintained and software and hardware regularly updated.

National objective	1 - National capacity

The DoI will move into new premises this year. Therefore, a new facility for photo shooting and fingerprints scanning must be prepared. The facility must meet certain standards. The equipment was purchased in 2011 and the renewal of computers, cameras and fingerprint scanners are necessary in the coming years.

There is need for renewal of printers printing Visa stickers in the two embassies and at the DoI. The original printers are still being used, they are old and lots of problems have occurred related to them.

Due to increase in Schengen visa applications to Iceland in recent years there are plans to begin issuing visas in two Icelandic embassies, in addition to the ones currently issuing Schengen visas. The Icelandic embassies in New-Delhi and Washington will begin to issue visas no later than 2019. Therefore there is need to purchase relevant equipment and set up facilities and proper infrastructure in these two embassies for the visa section.

The following examples of actions are funding priorities:

Action 1: New facilities for Schengen Visa issuing at the embassies in New-Delhi and Washington. Including necessary equipment.

Action 2: New facilities for photo shooting and fingerprints scanning at the DoI new premises. Including necessary equipment.

Action 3: Purchase and installation of new printers for Visa stickers in the two embassies and at the DoI.

National objective	2 - Union acquis

Currently, training for new employees in the Embassies is in preparation. Before a representative from the DoI travelled to Moscow and Beijing with education material for the employees of the embassies, and employees of the embassy in Beijing stayed at the DoI for a whole day for educational purposes.

Training for the new employees of the embassies will take note of the recommendations from the Schengen Visa evaluation which took place in February and March 2017.

The following examples of actions are funding priorities:

Action 1: Training for new employees of the embassies.

National objective	3 - Consular cooperation

A National strategy with regard to consular cooperation in currently beeing prepared by Icelandic authorities, but is as of yet not formally adopted. The plan is to release the strategy before the end of 2018.

Specific action	1 - Consular cooperation

Specific objective	2 - Borders

The priorities for IS NP regarding border control and surveillance in the programming period were i.a. operation of EUROSUR, use of modern technologies at the border, implementation of the Schengen acquis and full implementation of recommendations and actions from Scheval and necessary maintenance and upgrade of SIS II.

Pressure on border control has increased dramatically in recent years due to increase in the number of tourists visiting IS every year. The need to react to this increase in passenger flow is being met i.a. by plans of installing and implementing ABC gates and its connection to appropriate databases in the funding period.

To be sufficiently able to verify at least one of biometric identifiers in cases of doubt as to the authenticity of the travel document for crossing the border or the identity of its holder, there is need to update and renew passport readers in BCP.

In order for the ICG to monitor the coastline and keep track of all vessels sailing to IS, there would be need for radars around the country. Thus, it would be possible to see and locate vessels with no automatic identification equipment.

Prepare and begin the implementation of the EES with purchase of equipment and development in hardware and software.

The main issues which are planned to be addressed in the period 2014-2020 to further support integrated border management and uniform and high level of control and protection of the external borders are:

- Operation of *EUROSUR,* including training operators.
- Installation and implementation of 12 ABC gates at KEF.
- Installation of border control stations.
- Necessary maintenance and upgrade of SIS II.
- Implementation of SAC and SPOC-PKD to enable secure reading of any e-passport at IS borders and of IS e-passports anywhere.
- Renewal of border control equipment.
- Implementation of ABIS.
- Increase training for border guards.
- Renewal of tools for document research.
- Strengthen the ICG with equipment.
- Implementation of EES, purchase of equipment, software and hardware development.

Desired outcomes and results of the foreseen examples of actions regarding border control and surveillance are that in the end of the funding period EUROSUR operated with sufficient manpower, ABC gates have been installed and implemented at KEF, SISII have been well maintained and software and hardware regularly updated and the implementation of SAC and SPOC-PKD have been successfully implemented. Border control equipment have been renewed and investment has been in border control stations at BCP. Automatic Biometric Identification system (ABIS) have been implemented and training in the field of border control increased significantly. The implementation of EES has begun with purchase of equipment and developments of necessary software and hardware.

National objective	1 - EUROSUR

IS will continue to develop EUROSUR in accordance with Union law and guidelines. The ICG is responsible for operating EUROSUR, together with the Sudurnes Police district, and the NCC. The NCC in IS is part of the ICG operation center and is operated 24/7. EUROSUR good functioning will be properly ensured with 2 operators working 50% for the EUROSUR project, representing IP and ICG.

Hardware, software, secure communication lines and analysis tools to enhance real-time information exchange and cooperation between the NCC and other authorities, are all working fine. Some progress has been in fixing errors in the National Situational Picture (NSP), software is fully functional, but layers like Maritime Surveillance and Weather are not in full working condition.

IS aims to secure EUROSUR functioning with operating support, as well as sending operators to training courses. Establishment of the Analysis Layer of the NSP is part of that development.

It is foreseen to integrating Sea Surveillance into EUROSUR, it might be done through the national budget. The setup of the Icelandic NCC is currently being reviewed and based on that review some further developments and implementation are necessary for EUROSUR and the NCC.

The following examples of actions are funding priorities:

Action 1: Further developments of EUROSUR and the NCC.

Action 2: Integrating Sea Surveillance into EUROSUR.

National objective	2 - Information exchange

A national Integrated Border management (IBM) strategy and an action plan in which the implementation and development of border management concept is based, including information exchange and interagency cooperation between the different entities, has been prepared by Icelandic authorities but is as of yet not formally adopted. The plan is to update and release a new strategy before the end of 2018.

The exercise to make an IBM strategy has however been valuable for applying the IBM approach in border control operations, in particular as regards interoperability and co-operation on border control matters within the Police structure, namely between the National Commissioner of the Icelandic Police (NCIP), the Metropolitan Police and the Suðurnes Police, the Icelandic Coast Guard and Directorate if Immigration, as well as raising awareness on the importance of a common approach as regards border control.

National objective	3 - Common Union standards

IS main actions to reinforce integrated border management will be:

Use of modern technologies at the borders with installation of ABC gates at KEF. It is estimated that they will contribute to more effective and efficient border control. Increased passenger flow through KEF demands increased processing speed, without compromising quality. In 2017 it is estimated that passenger flow through KEF will increase by 28%, therefore it is urgent to increase effectiveness and efficiency in border control. Expansion constructions are ongoing in KEF and alongside an installation of 12 ABC gates is being considered. For this action ISF funding is essential.

There is a need in in the programming period to implement Automatic Biometric Identification system (ABIS). The NCIP has begun preparing implementation of such system, which is regarded highly important.

APIS will be implemented via national budget.

To be sufficiently able to verify at least one of biometric identifiers in cases of doubt as to the authenticity of the travel document for crossing the border or the identity of its holder, there is need to update and renew passport scanners. Most of the frontline infrastructure is old and is ageing. Renewal of scanners/readers are a matter of urgency.

The implementation of SAC and SPOC-PKD, actions aimed to enable secure reading of e-passports at borders and of IS e-passports. Schengen requires that all states can provide access to their fingerprints through SPOC, and SAC increases security in communication with the processor in the passport. These actions will be funded from the ISF-B.

It is planned to purchase document research tools for the inspection of travel documents (VSC-Qc1 equipment) on all active border posts in IS to improve the quality in inspection of travel documents and to make the inspection more effective.

Implementation of CIRAM through national budget: According to approved Government Budgetary Plan for 2019-2023 special budget has been allocated to the National Security Unit within the National Commissioner of the Icelandic Police to act as a single point of contact for risk analysis in the border management environment. The implementation of the Ciram model will be part of the National Security Unit responsibility in close cooperation with the police districts and the Coast Guard.

The following examples of actions are funding priorities:

Action 1: Installation of 12 ABC gates at KEF.

Action 2: SAC and SPOC.

Action 3: Implementation of ABIS.

Action 4: Renewal of passport and travel documents scanners/readers and purchase of document research tools for the inspection of travel documents.

National objective	4 - Union acquis

Iceland will ensure the implementation of the union acquis related to border management and implementation of the recommendations following Schengen evaluations.

Establish formal training in accordance with the requirements set out in the Common Cure Curriculum (CCC), for border guards and law enforcement officers. The main objective of this training is to establish a systematic education and training for employees who carry out this task.

The following examples of actions are funding priorities:

Action 1: Establish formal training courses for border guards and law enforcement officers.

National objective	5 - Future challenges

A national Integrated Border management (IBM) strategy and an action plan in which the implementation and development of border management concept is based, including outlines of how actions will be implemented following analysis of border management related matters by EU Agencies, has been prepared by Icelandic authorities but is as of yet not formally adopted. The plan is to update and release a new strategy before the end of 2018.

National objective	6 - National capacity

Pressure on border control has increased dramatically in recent years due to increase in the number of tourists visiting IS every year. Total passenger flow through the KEF in 2015 was 4.9 million, 25% increase in one year and in 2016 it was 6,8 million, 40% increase from the year before. Due to increased number of tourists visiting IS there is need to install 4 border control stations to be able to react accordingly if the load increases or it is decided to strengthen border control. There is also need to establish necessary equipment at all BCP and establish a mobile border stations to handle border checks in rural locations such as smaller harbours.

The main actions to increase borders national capacity are related to further implementation of SIS II. Operating support will be used to finance the maintenance and necessary upgrading of the SIS II.

In order for the ICG to monitor the coastline and keep track of all vessels sailing to IS, there would be need for radars around the country. Thus, it would be possible to see and locate vessels with no automatic identification equipment.

There are plans to strengthen the ICG with new equipment to be able to monitor the coastline and keep track of all vessels sailing to IS in a more efficient way.

It is very expensive for the ICG to send their Coast Guard ships to respond to situations that may rise. Therefore, there are plans to strengthen the ICG with the purchase of a small boat in order to respond to emergencies in a more swiftly and efficient way.

The implementation of the EES is going to have extensive effect on border control. The implementation demands investments on every BCP, but especially in KEF airport. The EES demands investments in new equipment, hardware and software and update in the current one.

Development of IT systems - is foreseen on activities in relation to SIS and EES. Rough estimation on spending is SIS 60.226,41 and EES 200.000.

The following examples of actions are funding priorities:

Action 1: Implementation of EES.

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

Action 2: Implementation of ETIAS

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

Action 3: Schengen Information System (SIS)

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

Action 4: Update equipment at all BCP and create a mobile border station.

Action 5: Development of IT systems.

Action 6: Strengthen the ICG with new equipment, radars and vessel.

Specific objective	3 - Operating support

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

Iceland 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 will be used to finance the maintenance and necessary upgrade of VIS. The main actions to increase borders national capacity are related to further implementation of SIS II, maintaining the system operational and to ensure adequate investments in software and hardware.

Action 1: Operational management of VIS.

Action 2: staff costs, including for training.

Action 3: service costs, such as maintenance and repair.

Action 4: upgrading/replacement of equipment.

National objective	2 - Operating support for borders

Operating support will be used to finance the maintenance and necessary upgrade of SIS II and the secure EUROSUR functioning. The main actions to increase borders national capacity are related to further implementation of SIS II, maintaining the system operational and to ensure adequate investments in software and hardware.

Action 1: Operational management of SIS II and EUROSUR.

Action 2: staff costs, including for training.

Action 3: service costs, such as maintenance and repair.

Action 4: upgrading/replacement of equipment.

Specific objective	5 - Preventing and combating crime

NA

Specific objective	6 - Risks and crisis

NA

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	New facilities for the Embassies in New Delhi and Washington	2018	2018	2020
SO1 - Support a common visa policy	NO1 - National capacity	2	New facilities for the Directorate of Immigration	2017	2018	2020
SO1 - Support a common visa policy	NO1 - National capacity	3	Purchase and installation of Visa printers	2016	2018	2020
SO1 - Support a common visa policy	NO2 - Union acquis	1	Training for new employees of the embassies	2017	2019	2020
SO2 - Borders	NO1 - EUROSUR	1	Further developments of EUROSUR and the NCC.	2018	2018	2020
SO2 - Borders	NO1 - EUROSUR	2	Integrating Sea Surveillance into EUROSUR.	2018	2019	2020
SO2 - Borders	NO3 - Common Union standards	1	ABC gates	2014	2017	2020
SO2 - Borders	NO3 - Common Union standards	2	SAC and SPOC	2014	2015	2018
SO2 - Borders	NO3 - Common Union standards	3	Implementation of ABIS	2018	2018	2022
SO2 - Borders	NO4 - Union acquis	1	Training for border guards	2016	2018	2020
SO2 - Borders	NO6 - National capacity	1	Implementation of EES	2018	2019	2022
SO2 - Borders	NO6 - National capacity	2	Implementation of ETIAS	2019	2020	2022
SO2 - Borders	NO6 - National capacity	3	Schengen Information System (SIS)	2019	2020	2022
SO3 - Operating support	NO1 - Operating support for VISA	1	Upgrading VIS and replacement of equipment	2019	2019	2021
SO3 - Operating support	NO1 - Operating support for VISA	2	staff costs, including for training.	2019	2019	2022
SO3 - Operating support	NO1 - Operating support for VISA	3	service costs, such as maintenance and repair.	2019	2019	2022
SO3 - Operating support	NO2 - Operating support for borders	1	Operational management of SIS II and Eurosur	2014	2015	2022
SO3 - Operating support	NO2 - Operating support for borders	2	Staff costs	2014	2015	2022

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	project
C2.1 - Number of staff trained in common visa policy related aspects with the help of the Fund	Number	0.00	5.00	Projects
C2.2 - Number of training courses (hours completed)	Number	0.00	20.00	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	1.00	Projects
C4.2 - Percentage of consulates developed or upgraded with the help of the Fund out of the total number of consulates	%	0.00	5.00	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	20.00	Projects
C1.2 - Number of training courses in borders management related aspects with the help of the Fund	Number	0.00	5.00	Projects
C2 - Number of border control (checks and surveillance) infrastructure and means developed or upgraded with the help of the Fund	Number	0.00	45.00	Projects
C3.1 - Number of border crossings of the external borders through ABC gates supported from the Fund	Number	0.00	1,500,000.00	Projects
C3.2 - Total number of border crossings	Number	0.00	28,200,000.00	Projects
C4 - Number of national border surveillance infrastructure established/further developed in the framework of EUROSUR	Number	0.00	1.00	Projects
C5 - Number of incidents reported by the Member State to the European Situational Picture	Number	0.00	22.00	project

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

6.1 Partnership involvement in the preparation of the programme

The Responsible authority (RA) implements actions directly through awarding body mode due to the de facto monopoly situation in the field of borders and Schengen visa in Iceland , in association with national entities/partners. Actions are proposed to the national programme based on consultations with the involved authorities, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Directorate of Immigration, The Icelandic Coast Guard, Icelandic Police and the National Commissioner of the Icelandic Police and Registers Iceland. Each authority promotes actions within their policy field. Consequently, the actions presented in the national programme are the result of an internal selection procedure based in the management structure of the Fund. The selection is based on professional expertise and powers emanating from the participating partners. The selection process focuses on value for money and prevention of conflict of interest.

The following criteria will be taken into account when selecting projects:

· Activities are in accordance with aim and scope of ISF.

· Costs are eligible according to implementing rules (type of costs, time of incurrence).

· Activities add value in terms of cost effectiveness and sound financial management.

· Actions can be linked to operational objectives and measurable indicators.

· Activities have added value in a Schengen perspective.

· Activities are in accordance with political and other national priorities.

· Activities have secured national co-financing.

· Project management has sufficient administrative capacity, can demonstrate a plan for risk assessment and a plan for evaluation.

Tendering and contracting procedures are the shared responsibility of the RA and the partners executing projects. The procurement process will be in line with EU and national rules and regulations.

6.2 Monitoring committee

Iceland will set up a Monitoring Committee to support implementation of the multi annual programme as requested in the HR.

The Monitoring Committee will include representatives from the main ISF stakeholders.. The Committee will act as a steering committee for all actions within the ISF programme and adopt decisions of importance for

implementation of ISF. The Committee will also monitor project progress related to time, cost and scope, according to the framework conditions provided in the steering documentation. Committee members must ensure that decisions are in accordance with national policies, strategies and long-term budgetary planning of their organization. By approving the ISF National Programme, Committee members commit to co- finance the planned projects via national budgets. The ISF Secretariat will facilitate the Committee to take good decisions by presenting deviation reports, annual progress reports and project evaluation results to the Committee.

The Committee will be responsible for following up on projects in order to prepare for the successful realization on benefits.

The Commission will be allowed to participate in the Monitoring Committee meetings as observer.

6.3 Common monitoring and evaluation framework

Letters of commitment, Project agreements, Project plans, Budgets, Status reports and Final reports form the basis for cooperation between the ISF Secretariat in the Ministry of Justice and project partners.

Project plans and budgets are quality assured by the Secretariat before formally approved. A project agreement is signed with each partner and regulates the ISF partnership.

The Secretariat is responsible for overall management and monitoring of projects receiving ISF co-financing. Monitoring of projects is performed in the initial phase but also by implementing continuous monitoring procedures throughout the project period. The Secretariat has an ongoing dialogue with project managers and the partners' ISF responsible representatives.

The primary monitoring activity within the project period is control of status reports, written by the partners and controlled by the Secretariat. Risk based on-the-spot-checks are also performed. A final report at project completion reviews the project implementation process, including the project manager's evaluation of management, achievements and effectiveness.

It is not foreseen to include external experts for monitoring and evaluation activities.

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

The public authorities responsible for the policy field of border management and visas will be partners to the Internal Security Fund and, thus, involved in implementing the Fund in Iceland. The department of budgeting and finance within the Ministry of Justice has been appointed Responsible Authority and holds overall responsibility for managing the ISF.

An organizational structure has been created for the purpose of involving the other public authorities concerned, safeguarding the principle of partnership. The Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the National Police Commissioner, Icelandic Police, the Icelandic Coast Guard and the Directorate of Immigration will together with the RA select actions at the national level and propose and adopt the multiannual national

programme before it is submitted to the European Commission for final approval.

The projects will be implemented through awarding body modem. Due to the de facto monopoly situation in the field of borders and Schengen visa in Iceland. Grants will be awarded directly. The participation of all involved authorities in the development of the multiannual national programme and the selection of projects as well as a continuous dialogue between the RA and the project managers and the ISF responsible representatives in the different partner organisations/institutions during the whole project period, will ensure the implementation of the principle of partnership, Art. 12 of the Horizontal regulation.

Main partners involved or consulted:

The Ministry of Justice, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Directorate of Immigration, the National Police Commissioner, the Icelandic Police, the Coast Guard and the National Registry.

6.5 Information and publicity

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

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

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

6.6 Coordination and complementarity with other instruments

The RA is responsible for ensuring coherence and complementarity between co-financing from the Internal Security Fund and from any other sources of funding at national and international level, such as Frontex.

The ISF Secretariat has the responsibility to verify that the Internal Security Fund projects are consistent with the measures financed by Frontex, and that no actions supported under the national programme are subject to funding from other sources covered by the Union budget.

It is also important to ensure that the national ISF projects complement those projects implemented by the EU's Union actions.

The Responsible Authority applies procedures necessary to monitor the compliance of these obligations.

6.7 Beneficiaries

6.7.1 List of main types of beneficiaries of the programme:

The main types of beneficiaries of the programme are:

State/federal authorities.

6.7.2 Direct award (if applicable)

The projects will be implemented through awarding body modem. Due to the de facto monopoly situation in the field of borders and Schengen visa in Iceland. Grants will be awarded directly.

7. THE FINANCING PLAN OF THE PROGRAMME

Table 1: Financing plan ISF-Borders

Specific objective / national objective	Total
SO1.NO1 National capacity	448,287.00
SO1.NO2 Union acquis	10,000.00
SO1.NO3 Consular cooperation	0.00
TOTAL NO SO1 Support a common visa policy	**458,287.00**
SO1.SA1 Consular cooperation	0.00
TOTAL SO1 Support a common visa policy	**458,287.00**
SO2.NO1 EUROSUR	200,000.00
SO2.NO2 Information exchange	0.00
SO2.NO3 Common Union standards	2,819,349.00
SO2.NO4 Union acquis	350,000.00
SO2.NO5 Future challenges	0.00
SO2.NO6 National capacity	12,187,163.07
TOTAL SO2 Borders	**15,556,512.07**
SO3.NO1 Operating support for VISA	250,000.00
SO3.NO2 Operating support for borders	1,900,810.00
TOTAL SO3 Operating support	**2,150,810.00**
Technical assistance borders	955,000.00
TOTAL	**19,120,609.07**

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

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

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

(4) The amount under SO2 / NO6 includes the amount awarded for the new Specific Action(s) added to Annex II to Regulation (EU) No. 515/2014, as set out in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/446.

Table 2: Financial Plan ISF-Police

Specific objective / national objective	Total
TOTAL SO5 Preventing and combating crime	**0.00**
TOTAL SO6 Risks and crisis	**0.00**
TOTAL	**0.00**

25

Table 3: Total annual EU commitments (in €)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	TOTAL
ISF-Borders	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6,948,419.99	7,084,701.26	5,087,487.82	19,120,609.07
ISF-Police	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

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

The minimum threshold of 10% of total borders allocation for EUROSUR won't be achieved in our NP.

The projects regarding EUROSUR were moved from SO2.NO1 to SO3.NO2, Operating support for borders. Due to lack of actions related to EUROSUR IS aims to secure EUROSUR functioning through operating support.

DOCUMENTS

Document title	Document type	Document date	Local reference	Commission reference	Files	Sent date	Sent By
Operating support for Visa	Operating support visas detailed information	07-Oct-2019		Ares(2019)6188354	Operating support for Visa	07-Oct-2019	nsiguber
Operating support for borders	Operating support borders detailed information	07-Oct-2019		Ares(2019)6188354	Operating support for Borders	07-Oct-2019	nsiguber

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.
Warning	2.24.2	SO2.NO1 (Eurosur) (200,000.00) should be minimum 10 % of Total Borders Allocation (NOSO1 + NOSO2 + NOSO3 + TA) (1,912,060.91).

EN **EN**